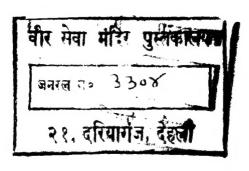
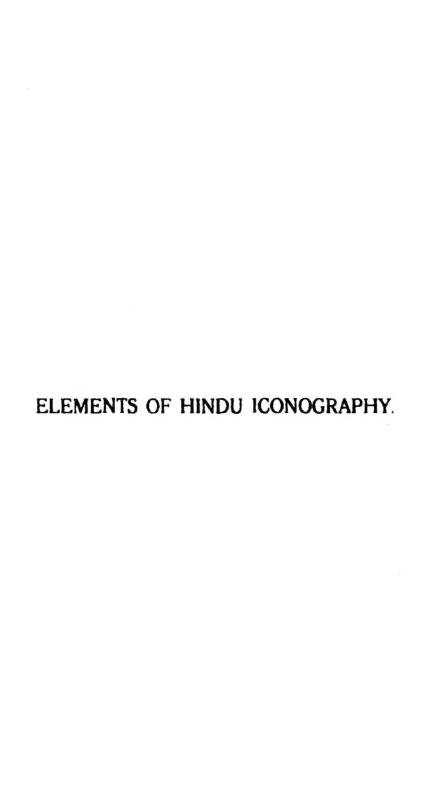
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Sadasivamurti and Mahasadasivamurti, Panchabrahmas or Isanadayah, Mahesamurti, Ekadasa Rudras, Vidyesvaras, Murtyashtaka and Local Legends and Images based upon Mahatmyas.

(i) BADĀŚIVAMŪRTI AND MAHĀSADĀŚIVAMŪRTI.

THE idea implied in the positing of the two gods, the Sadāśivamūrti and the Mahāsadāśivamūrti contains within it the whole philosophy of the Śuddha-Śaiva school of Śaivaism, without an adequate understanding of which it is not possible to appreciate why Sadāśiva is held in the highest estimation by the Śaivas. It is therefore

unavoidable to give a very short

Badasiva summary of the philosophical

aspect of these two deities as

gathered from the Vātuļašuddhāgama. According to the Śaiva-siddhāntins there are three tatvas (realities) called Śiva, Sadāśiva and Mahēśa and these are said to be respectively the nishkalā, the sakalā-nishkalā and the sakalā⁽¹⁾ aspects of god: the word kalā is often used in philosophy to imply the idea of limbs, members or form; we have to understand, for instance, the term nishkalā to mean

⁽¹⁾ Also sükshma, sthüla-sükshma and sthüla, and tatva, prabhāva and mūrti.

that which has no form or limbs; in other words, an undifferentiated formless entity. Now the Sivatatva mentioned above is identified with the nishkala aspect of the Supreme god, because in this state all created beings merge their bodies, which they had obtained for the purpose of the enjoyment of actions of the pure and impure kinds, in the primeval cause, and therein suppress all activities. In the nishkalā state the Supreme Being has no beginning, no limit or boundary and is pervading everywhere, is indestructible, incomparable, extremely subtle and supreme, and is unknowable by any mode of proof. At the end of an aconic destruction, (samhāra) for the purpose of creating the suddha-tateas, the suddha-bhuvanas, and for the removal of dirt (mala) from Yogis, five Saktis evolve as follows: when Siva in his boundless mercy wills, a thousandth part of his self emerges out of him as Parāśakti; from a thousandth part of this Parāśakti comes out Ādiśakti, a thousandth part of Adi-śakti gives rise to Ichchhāśakti; from this latter are produced in a similar manner Jñānaśakti and Krivāśakti. These five Śaktis are also known as

> Parāśakti—Śāntyātītaśakti, Ādiśakti—Śāntiśakti, Ichchhāśakti—Vidyāśakti,

Jūānaśakti=Pratishthāśakti and Kṛiyāśakti=Nivṛittiśakti

technology of the Saiva philosophy. Because it produces the faculty in souls of the enjoyment of karmas (good and bad actions) the Kriyāśakti is called nicritti; because it yokes to the purusha tatvas which are naturally inert and supremely subtle, the Jñanaśakti is called pratishtha: because it understands māyā, the objects ushered into existence by the maya and the distinction of the soul from the above two, the Ichchhāśakti is called vidyā; because it destroys mala, māyā and karma, the Ādiśakti is called šānti: and because it is the source through which souls attain the knowledge of the sat-chit-ananda svarūpa of the Supreme Being, the Parāśakti is called santyatita.(1) From the five Saktis mentioned just now appear the five different Sadāśiva-tatvas as follows :--

1. From a tenth of Parāśakti comes the first Sadāśiva-tatva, Śivasādākhya, known also by the name of Sadāśiva; because it is born of Parāśakti and is pure, it is called Śiva; and it exists everywhere as a subtle divine light, bright as the

⁽¹⁾ See also verse 27, Chap. 14 of the Yajña-khanda of the Süta-samhitā and the commentary thereon.

lightning and pervading the space in the universe;

- 2. from a tenth portion of Adiśakti is evolved the second Sadāsiva-tatva, Amūrtta-Īśāna. also sādākhva. known ឧឧ Because Ādiśakti, like Parāśakti, is also formless, this second tatva is called the amurtta; that is, this is also nishkala. This sādākhya exists as a luminous pillar whose lustre is equal to that of a crore of suns put together. This pillar is called the Divya-linga or the Mulastambha. As everything takes its origin from the mula-stambha and ends finally in it, it was called the linga; (1)
- 3. from a tenth of Ichchhāśakti is produced the third Sadāśivatatva, Mūrttasādākhya, known also as Brahmā. Because this tatva has form it is called mūrtta; in other words it is sakalā. This tatva exists in the form of a Divyalinga with the brightness of fire and having flames of fire playing round it. On the top of

Suprabhēdāgama.

⁽¹⁾ रुयं गच्छन्ति भूतानि संहारे निश्चिलं यतः। सृष्टिकाले पुनस्यष्टिन्तस्माक्षित्रमुदाहृतम् ॥

this linga there is a figure with a beautiful face having three eyes, four arms and all other limbs. It carries in two out of its four hands the parasu and the mriga and the remaining hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses;

- 4. from a tenth part of Jnanasakti proceeded the fourth tatva, Kartrisādākhya, otherwise Isvara. Because Jāāna is the characteristic of the kartā (doer) this tatva received the name Kartrisādākhva. Usually it is believed to exist in the form of a Divvalinga of immeasurable lengh and girth: the characteristic quality of this linga is its crystal clearness. On this linga resides Siva, the origin of all existence, in the form of a figure having four faces, twelve eyes, eight ears and arms, and two legs. the right hands of this figure are sūla, parasu, khadga and abhaya, whereas in the left ones are pāśa, sarpa, ghantā and varada and is adorned with all ornaments; and similarly
- 5. from a tenth part of Kriyāśakti emerged the fifth tatva, Karmasādākhya, known

also as Īśāna. (1) It is called karma because it is of the nature of kriyā. This tatva exists as the linga set upon the pītha. As the act (karma) of the conjunction of these two objects is the condition precedent to creation, the tatva received the name of Karmasādākhya.

Each one of these tatvas is dependant upon its immediate predecessor; for example, the amūrttasāda depends upon the śivasāda, the mūrtta on the amūrtta and so on. Therefore, the Karmasādatatva is to be taken as containing in it all the five sādākhyas. The deity Īśāna representing the Karmasāda has a perfectly white body resembling the flower of the kunda (a kind of jasmine) or the full moon; having five heads adorned with jaṭāmakuṭas; bearing on each face three eyes, ten arms and two legs. He is standing on a padmāsana and keeps in his right hands the śūla, paraśu, khadga, vajra and abhaya and in the left ones the nāga, pāśa, aikuśa, ghanṭa, and agni. He is beautiful

⁽¹⁾ The names of these five aspects corresponding to the five $s\bar{a}d\bar{a}khyas$ are usually known as Vāmadēva ($-\bar{1}\dot{s}a$), Tatpurusha ($-\bar{1}\dot{s}a$), Aghōra ($-\bar{1}\dot{s}vara$), Sadyōjāta ($-\bar{B}rahm\bar{a}$) and $\bar{1}\dot{s}ana$ ($-\bar{S}ad\bar{a}\dot{s}iva$) and they face the north, east, south, west and the top respectively.

adorned with all ornaments, draped in fine clothes and is with a smiling countenance full of peacefulness. The significance of the articles in the hands of all these deities have already been explained in the Chapter on "Āyudhapurushas" in Vol. I of this work. Of the five faces of this deity, the one facing the east is that of Īśāna; that facing the south, of Īśvara; the west, of Brahmā; the north, of Īśa and the top of Sadāśiva. All ceremonials, such as installation (sthāpana), should be done only for the Īśāna face and not for the other faces. The other faces are meant for the meditation of those who have attained perfection in yōga, mantra-siddhi, etc. It is from these five faces the Śaivāgamas were given out to the world(1). From a thousandth part of this

those by the Vamadeva face are:-

⁽¹⁾ The Agamas that were proclaimed to the world by the Sadyōjāta face are:—

^{1.} Kāmikāgama,

^{2.} Yōgajāgama,

^{3.} Chintyāgama,

^{4.} Kāraņāgama and

^{5.} Ajitāgama;

^{1.} Diptāgama,

^{2.} Sūkshmāgama,

^{3.} Sahasrāgama,

Amsumānāgama and

Suprabhédágama;

Karmēśa, there came into existence Mahēśamūrti, who is the direct agent in the acts of srishţi (creation), sthiti (protection) and laya (reabsorption): (1) he must therefore be understood as a

those by the Aghora face are :-

- 1. Vijayāgama,
- 2. Niśvāsāgama,
- 3. Sváyambbuvágama,
- 4. Analāgams and
- 5. Viragama;

those by the Tatpurusha face are: -

- 1. Rauravāgama,
- 2. Makuţăgama,
- 3. Vimalagama,
- 4. Chandrajñānāgama and
- 5. Mukhabimbagama;

and those by the Isana face are:-

- 1. Prödgitägama,
- 2. Lalitagama,
- 3. Siddhāgama,
- Santānāgama,
- 5. Narasimhāgama,
- 6. Páramēávarāgama,
- Kiraņāgama and
- 8. Vātuļāgama,

making in all twenty-eight in number.

(1) In connection with the five aspects of Siva, it is interesting to compare the Saktimaya-vyūha of Vaishņavaism given on pp. 235—237, Vol. I, as also the five Bodhisatvas, namely,

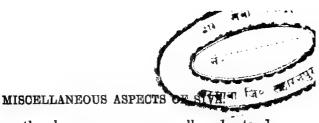
sakala-mūrti. It is this Mahēśamūrti that manifests himself to the devotees in different forms, performing several sports ($l\bar{\iota}l\bar{a}s$) as seated or standing, dancing or riding upon vehicles, as terrific (ugra) or pacific (saumya) and so on. This Mahēśa has one face set with three eyes, the head adorned with a jata-makuta, four arms, and is standing on a padmāsana. In two of his hands are the mriga and the parasu and the remaining two hands are held in the abhaya and the varada poses. The $L\bar{\iota}l\bar{a}m\bar{u}rtis$ of Mahēśa are twenty-five in number and they are:—

- 1. Chandraśekharaműrti.
- 2. Umāsahita M.
- 3. Vrishabhārūdha M.
- 4. Nritta M.
- 5. Kalyāņasundara M.
- 6. Bhikshātana M.
- 7. Kāmadahana M.
- 8. Kālāntaka M.
- Tripurāntaka M.
- 10. Jalandharavadha M.
- Gajāri M.

Ratnapāņi, Vajrapāṇi, Samantabhadra, Padmapāṇi and Viśvapāṇi, of the Bauddha Mahāyana philosophy, who also possess similar powers and functions as their parallels in the Śaiva and Vaishṇava philosophies.

- 12. Virabhadra M.
- 13. Śańkara-Nārāyana M.
- 14. Ardhanāriśvara M.
- 15. Kirāta M.
- 16. Kankāla M.
- 17. Chandēśanugraha M.
- 18. Vishāpaharaņa M.
- 19. Chakradāna M.
- 20. Vighnēśvarānugraha M.
- 21. Somāskanda M.
- 22. Ēkapāda M.
- 23. Sukhāsana M.
- 24. Dakshināmūrti and
- 25. Lingodbhavamūrti.

Again, from Mahēśvara were produced the following: Rudradēva who is a thousandth portion of Mahēśa; Vishņu who is one part out of a crore of Rudra; Brahmā who is one part out of a crore of Vishņu and the three luminaries the sun, the moon and the fire, from the three eyes of Mahēśa; the wind from his nose; jñāna from his mouth; Gaṇēśa from his neck; Shaṇmukha from his chest; fifty crores (!) of divine beings from his navel; and several crores (!) of rishis from his hair. Such in short is the philosophy of the five sādākhyas, the five mūrtis and the tatvas of the Śaiva-siddhānta.



From the above we can very well understand that Sadāśiva is the highest and the Supreme Being, formless, beyond the comprehension of any one. subtle, luminous and all pervading; not contaminated by any qualities (gunas) and above all actions (karmas). It is from this Supreme Being all else have their origin, being and end at his will. Sadāśiva-tatva is said to be sakala-nishakala, for this reason, namely: -after a cosmic destruction, a cosmic evolution has to follow; for, those souls that have not been cleansed of their dirt of actions (karma-mala) should be made to undergo once again worldly bondage (samsāra) thereby enabling them to rub down the effects of their bad karmas done in past births and accumulate in the present existence those of good karmas and finally be relieved of mundane existence. For the purpose of creation, the Supreme Being attempts to cause the movement of the bindu (sperm) and it is in this state that he is considered as sakala-nishkala. This abstruse conception of the Sadasivamurti, which the Agamas themselves declare cannot be comprehended by ordinary mortals has fortunately been idolised in a material form for the benefit of men and the description of this image is found in all Saivagamas.

The *Uttara-kāmikāgama* states that the colour of Sadāśivamūrti should be of white colour and be

standing upon a padmāsana. There should be five faces and the heads be adorned with jaţāmakuţas, whose jatās are required to be of brown colour. Sadāśiva should have ten arms; in the five right hands there should be the sakti, sūla, khatvānga, abhaya and prasada (?) and in the five left ones, the bhujanga (a snake), akshamālā, damaru, nīlōtpala and a fruit of the mātulunga. Or. Sadāsiva may be conceived as having only one face set with three eyes which represent the Ichchhāśakti, the Jñānaśakti and the Kriyāśakti; with the Chandrakalā (the crescent moon), which stands as a symbol of jñāna (wisdom), tucked up in the jātamakuta and adorned with all ornaments such as the yajñopavita. Manonmani, the Supreme goddess, should be standing by his side.

Figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXII and Pl. CXV illustrate the description of Sadāśivamūrti. The seated figure has five heads each of which is adorned with a jaṭā-makuṭa; it has ten arms; one of the right hands is held in the abhaya pose and a corresponding left one in the varada pose. The other hands carry the akshamālā, pāśa, khaḍga, ṭaṅka (or paraśu), kamaṇḍalu and other objects not quite clear in the photograph. The standing figure (fig. 2, Pl. CXII), also possesses five heads of which the topmost has tongues of flames playing round it;



Fig. 2. Sadāsivamūrbi : Bronze : Collection of Mr. K. Kay, Madras.



Fig. 1. Sadašivamūrti: Bronze: Collection of Mr. W. A. Beardsell, Madras.



Sadāśiyamūrti: Stone: Elophanta (from Viśvakarma).

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some of the faces have side-tusks and the figure is nude; all these are characteristic features of a terrific (or ugra) aspect of the deity. There are eighteen arms, the hands of which are seen to carry such objects as the śūla, pāśa, khadga, khētaka, musala, paraśu, ghanṭa, kapāla and others. The figure is adorned with various necklaces of which one is long enough to descend as far as the ankle and is composed of tiny bells. Both these images appear to be modern.

The beautiful figure of Sadāśivamūrti reproduced on Pl. CXV is said to have been discovered in Elephanta and is badly damaged. Like all other pieces in the caves at Elephanta this one also is carved splendidly. The very well executed jaṭā-makuṭas adorned with finely wrought discs, the row of small curls of hair fringing the forehead (ushnīsha), the necklaces, the yajñōpavīta, the girdle round the loins are all very nicely worked out. The figure has four faces and since all its arms are broken, it is not possible to say how many it originally possessed.

Mahāsadāśivamūrti is conceived as having mahasadasiva twenty-five heads and fifty arms bearing as many objects in their hands. The five heads of Sadāśivamūrti which represent the five aspects of Śiva (the Pañchabrahmās),

who are the lords of creation, protection, etc., are each substituted by five heads, making on the whole twenty-five; which stand for twenty-five tatvas of philosophy. The Manasara states that Mahāsadāsiva should be represented with twentyfive faces, having on the whole seventy-five eyes and fifty arms. The heads should be adorned with jatā-makutas and the ears with kundalas, and there should be a number of snake ornaments (sarpālankāra). One of the hands should be held in the abhaya and another in the varada pose respectively. A representation such as this is rarely found portraved in sculpture; one instance is found in Vaittiśvarankövil (Tanjore District) made of brick in mortar. In this, one other peculiarity is also observable, namely the heads are arranged in tiers in arithmetical progression. topmost tier has only one head, the next one below has three, the next five and so on till the last tier has nine heads. Only those heads which are on the borders of this triangle of heads could be adorned with jatāmakutas and they alone are actually ornamented with these in the sculpture. Surrounding the image are two flower garlands so put on as to represent a sort of prabhāvali. Out of the large number of hands, one is held in the abhaua and another in the varada poses.

(ii) PAÑCHABRAHMĀS OR ĪŚANĀDAYAH.

The five aspects of Siva known collectively as the Panchabrahmas and whose individual names are Iśana, Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta are, as we have already said, emanations from the nishkala-Śiva (the formless, unmanifested Parabrahma of the Vēdāntins and Vāsudeva of the same state of existence according to the Vaishṇavāgamas).

The Pādmapurāṇa also states that Rudra when he cried to Brahmā to give him (Rudra) names, the latter conferred upon him the eight names Bhava, Śarva, Īśāna, Śiva, Paśupati, Bhima, Ugra and Mahādēva. These eight aspects of Rudra became the presiding deities over the sun, the water, the fire, the earth, the air, the ether (ākāśa), the brāhmaṇas who had performed sacrifices and the moon respectively. The names of the consorts corresponding to these eight aspects of Śiva are Suvarchalā, Ushā, Vikēśi, Śivā, Svāhā, Diśa, Dikshā and Rōhini and those of their sons, Sanaiśchara, Śukra, Lōhitāṅga (Mars), Manōjava, Sarga, Śunda, Santāna and Budha.

The figures representing these five aspects are described in the $\overline{A}gamas$, the $Vishnudharm\bar{o}ttara$ and the $R\bar{u}pamandana$. The descriptions of these according to the $\overline{A}gamas$ have already been given

in the summary of the Saiva philosophy added at the beginning of this chapter.

The Vishnudharmottara states that these aspects should have each five faces and ten arms: it omits describing one aspect, which is perhaps the Iśāna considered to be above all the other four. The colours of Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta, according to this authority should be white, yellow, black and red respectively and they may also be considered to belong to the four varnas (castes) namely, the Brāhmaṇa, the Kshatriya, the Vaiśya and the Sūdra. They should keep in their hands the khadaa, khūṭaka, dhanus, bāṇa, kamaṇḍalu, akshamālā, varada, abhaya, śūla and padma.

Isana, according to the Rūpamandana, should have the colour as pure as that of the crystal; his head should be adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa ornamented with the crescent moon and his hands should have the akshamālā, triśūla, kapāla and abhaya. The colour of the garment and the yajñōpavīta of Tatpurusha is to be yellow and in his left hand there is to be a mātuļunga fruit and in the right one an akshamālā. The face of Aghōra should be of terrific look, set with three yellow coloured eyes and the mouth having side tusks; on the head there should be a garland

of human skulls and a snake, and snake ornaments everywhere; two snakes serving as the ear-rings, two others as $k\bar{e}y\bar{u}ras$, one as $k\bar{a}ra$, yajñopavita, one as katisūtra (the one as waist-zone), the snakes Taksha and Pushtika as anklets, and so on; there should also be a garland composed of scorpions (vrišchika). The colour of the body of Aghora should be blue like the nilotpala, and that of the jatas, vellow, and these should be adorned with the crescent moon. The general look of this aspect of Siva should resemble that of Kala (the god of death) and appear as though terrifying a host of enemies. The left hands should bear in them the khatvanga the kapāla, the khētaka and the pāśa while the right ones, the trisula, the parasu, the khadga and the The colour of the body, the eyes, garments, danda. the head-gear, the yajñopavita, the garland, the sandal-paste and ear-ornament of Vāmadēva should be red. As usual, the crescent moon should be adorning the jatāmakuta of this deity also. He should have three eyes and a prominent nose, be decorated with all ornaments and carry in his hands the khadga and the khētaka. The colour of the body, garland, sandal-paste and the garments of Sadyōjāta should be white. His head should be adorned with a jatamakuta, ornamented with the

crescent moon. He should have a good-looking face expressive of joy, three eyes and two arms: the two hands should be held in the *varada* and the *abhaya* poses.

The Śritatvanidhi gives somewhat different descriptions of the Pauchabrahmas. For Īśāna there should be, according to this work, five faces, and four for each of the rest; each of these faces should have three eyes; the colour of Isana, Tatpurusha, Aghōra, Vāmadēva and Sadyōjāta, are respectively white, golden-yellow, blue, red and white. They ought to face the top, east, south, north and west respectively. Isana should have in his hands abhaya, varada (?) (ishta in the original), ankuśu, pūśa, tankā, kapāla, dhakka (a musical instrument), akshamāla and śūla. In two out of the four hands of Tatpurusha there should be kuthāra (a sort of axe) and vidyā (jūāna-mudrā or a book) and the remaining two should be held in the abhaya and the rarada poses; whereas there should be the parašu, vēda (a book?), ankuša, pāša śūla, kapāla, dhakka and akshamālā in the hands of Aghōra. Two of Vāmadēva's hands should be held in the varada and the abhaua poses and the two remaining ones should hold in them the akshamālā and the tanka; while similarly two of those of Sadyōjāta are to be held in the varada and abhaya

poses and the two remaining ones keep the $v\bar{e}das$ and the $aksham\bar{a}l\bar{a}$. But Sadyōjāta is distinctly required to be sculptured so as to appear of greater importance than the rest.

(iii) MAHĒŚAMŪRTI.

Mahēśamūrti, we have been told by the Śaivāgamas, is the fully manifested Supreme Siva and is the cause of creation, protection and destruction. The figure of this deity is described at some length in the Suprabhödāgama. It is stated therein that Mahēśa should have five heads, the faces of four of which alone should be visible; each of these faces should possess three eyes besides a mouth, a nose and a pair of ears and should be placed above a neck each. Mahēsa should have two legs and ten arms; two of his hands are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the remaining four right ones should keep the śūla, paraśu, vajra and khadga; and the remaining left ones the khētaka, ankusa, pāsa and ghanta. The complexion of this aspect of Siva should be crystal clear, having the lustre of the sun, but cool as the dew or the moon; Mahēśa must be clothed in white garments and should wear a white yajñopavita and should be adorned with all ornaments.

By his side should be the figure of Sakti also. It should have three eyes, and four arms. On the

head there should be a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and on the person all ornaments appropriate to women. The waist of the figure should be slender, and the pelvis broad; similarly there should be two well-developed high breasts on thē chest. Two of the hands should each hold a nīlōtpala and an akshamālā, while the other two should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses. The figure must be clothed in silk garments and must be standing on the same seat and under the same prabhāvaļi as Mahēśa on his left side.

Four photographs are reproduced in illustration of the Mahēśa aspect of Śiva: the first, Pl. CXVI, is a beautiful figure of stone lying in a field opposite a ruined Siva temple at Mēlchēri near Kāvērippākkam in the N. Arcot District. It has suffered damage at the hands of the Mussalmans during the troublous days of the contest for the succession to the Nabobship of the Karnatic. It has, as required, four faces, three of which are visible in the photograph. On the crown of the left face could be distinctly seen a big human skull and just below it is the hood of a cobra, whereas the middle head has a beautifully tied up jātāmakuta ornamented with jewelled discs, flower garlands and the inevitable crescent moon; at the base of this makuta may be noticed a row of five or six spherical



Mahösamúrti: Stone: Kāvēripākkam.

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objects which appear to be the skulls composing a garland. The third eye is very clearly marked on the forehead of the central face. There are as usual hāras, udarabandha and yajnopavīta. Close to the neck is also a hara composed of a snake. In the unbroken right hand is visible the damaru: one other hand seems to have held a long sword whose upper part is visible on the crown, near the human skull; this latter itself appears to be the head of the khatvanga held by the image in one of its right hands; for, it might be noticed that there is a base attached to the skull; and this base is the capital of the handle of the khatranga. (See fig. 10, Pl. II, Vol. I.) Perhaps one hand was held in the abhaya pose; it is impossible to say what the remaining two other hands might have held: in the unbroken left hands are to be seen the vasa. the khētaka, a kapāla and something which resembles a fruit. One of the left hands should also have carried a long handled object—perhaps a trisula or parasu (?). There are also two legs as described in our authority. The image is scated in a comparatively rare posture. The right and the left faces are pacific, while the middle face is terrific. Its circular eyes, surmounted with a pair of knitted eye-brows, its wide mouth having side tusks-all these indicate, according to the rules

of the agamas, the terrific (ugra) aspect, which, in this instance, is that of the Aghōra face of the Mahēśa. This fine piece of sculpture belongs to the later Pallava period, perhaps to the reign of Nandivarman, son of Dantivarman (about A. D. eighth century).

The figure of Mahēśamūrti whose photograph is shown on Pl. CXIV as fig. 1 is found near the Gokak Falls in the Belgaum district. It is seated in the yōgāsana posture and has four faces (of which three are visible) and six arms. The front face is of the terrific aspect and the two side ones are pacific. The hands carry the śūla, akshamālā, damaru, a fruit and some other objects not clear from the photograph.

The next illustration is the celebrated "Trimurti" of the famous Elephanta Cave. (See Pl. CXVII.) I am of opinion that it is unmistakeably the representation of Mahēśamūrti and not of Trimurti. My reasons therefor are:—

- (1) There are no texts to be found in the whole of the Agamic or the Pauranic literature which agree with this piece of sculpture.
- (2) The three heads bear only jaṭāmakuṭas which are the characteristic head-gears of Śiva and Brahmā only. Vishnu should, under no circumstances, wear a jaṭāmakuṭa, his appropriate



Fig. 2. Mahāsadāšivamūrti: Brick in Mortar: Vaithišvarankēyii (Tanjore Dt.).



Fig. 1. Mahēšamūrti: Stone: Gokak Falls (Belgaum Dt.).



Mahōśamurti (wrongly called Trimurti): Stone: Elephanta.

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head dress being a kirīta-makuṭa. Hence, even if it is supposed that two out of the three faces are those of Brahmā and Siva, because they wear the jaṭāmakuṭas, the third cannot be identified with that of Vishnu for the very reason that its head bears a jaṭāmakuṭa.

- (3) Brahmā is nowhere as he is under no circumstances represented in sculpture or even in literature as possessing only one head. His figure should always be sculptured with four heads. So, the supposition that one of the heads is that of Brahmā is also clearly untenable.
- (4) The descriptions of Trimurti as found are very clearly different from these sculptured representations and have a number of material illustrations in corroboration of the description given of them in the *āgamas*. (See under Trimurti or Ekapādamurti below.)
- (5) The central position occupied by this sculpture in the cave-temple with reference to the other manifestations of Siva (the lilāmūrtis), such as those of Arddhanārīśvara, Kalyāṇasundara, Rāvaṇānugraha, Gaṅgādhara and other mūrtis, found surrounding him, bear incontrovertible evidence to the conclusion that the sculpture represents only the Mahēśa or the most important aspect of Siva.

Now, the face on the left side has a severe look on its countenance, with cruel eyes, curling moustaches and a beard and a jatāmakuta serving as an abode for several snakes, which are seen wriggling through the jatās. The human skull ornament is also seen on the jatamakuta; the ear belonging to this face has a sarpa-kundala, the hood of a cobra constituting it being visible. This is certainly the face that represents Aghoramurti. The central face is calm and dignified. In the ears belonging to this face are to be seen makara-kundalas. This is perhaps the face representing Sadyojata. The face on the right side is also a calm and pacific one. In its ear there appears to have been a sankha-patra which is broken, but a sufficient portion of it still remains for it to be recognized. The three different kinds of ear-ornaments are sufficient proof against the sculpture being that of Trimurti. There are only six arms represented in the sculpture, that is, as many pairs as there are faces visible. One of the right hands carries a cobra which has its hood widened out, the hand holding it being also kept in the sarpa-mudrà pose; another hand appears to have been held in the abhaya pose or to have kept an akshamālā, but it is badly broken; the front left hand is seen keeping a mātuļunga. It is not possible to say



Mahosamurtí Stone: Chitorgarh (Udaipur, Marway).

what other objects are held in the other hands. Copies of this piece of sculpture are to be seen in one or two other caves at Ellora and other places. A personal study of more than one such sculpture will settle once for all the question of the identity of this image.

The next illustration comes from Chitorgarh, in the Udaipur State, Marwar (Pl. CXVIII). Though it is not a good specimen of art, it is very valuable in settling definitely the question of the nature of the image in favour of my hypothesis. In this also there are three faces, the one on the left and the central one being of a pacific and that on the right of a terrific type. The third eye is clearly visible in the centre of the forehead of all the three faces, a fact that gives the direct contradiction to the hypothesis that such figures are representations of the Trimūrtis, Brahmā, Vishņu and Siva. All three heads bear on them jatāmakutas, but that of the right head is composed of a large number of ringlets in which are seen snakes and a skull. The eves of this face are oblique and staring and its mouth is gaping. This is surely the face of Aghora. In this sculpture, one of the right hands is held in the sarpamudrā pose, another keeps something resembling a book (?) and the third an akshamālā; whereas the left hands carry a matulunga, a kapala and a sarpa.

A comparison of this piece of sculpture with the magnificent carving at Elephanta gives the clue to the objects that should have been held by the now broken hands of the latter sculpture.

(iv) EKĀDAŚA RUDRAS.

We have already seen how Rudra was produced from the frown of Brahmā (or Vishņu), and how he divided into eleven minor Rudras, who went by the collective name of the Ekādaśa-Rudras. The names of these eleven emanations of Rudra, according to the Amsumadbhēdāgama, are

- 1. Mahādēva,
- 2. Śiva,
- 3. Śańkara,
- 4. Nilalohita,
- 5. Isāna,
- 6. Vijaya,
 - 7. Bhima,
 - 8. Dēvadēva,
 - 9. Bhavodbhava,
 - 10. Rudra, and
 - 11. Kapāliśa.

The general characteristics of the images of these deities are first given in the authority quoted above and in the Śilparatna. It is stated in these works that the images of all these aspects of Śiva should have three eyes, four arms, jaṭāmakuṭas and

be of white colour; they should be draped also in white clothes and be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapītha. They should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and they should keep their front right hand in the abhaya and the front left hand in the varada poses, while they should carry in the back right hand the parašu and in the back left hand the mriga.

The enumeration of the names of the Rudras are quite different in the Visvakarma-silpa and the Rūpamandana. In the former the names are given as

- 1. Aja,
- 2. Ekapāda,
- 3. Ahirbudhnya,
- 4. Virūpāksha,
- 5. Rēvata,
- 6. Hara,
- 7. Bahurūpa,
- 8. Tryambaka,
- 9. Surēśvara,
- 10. Jayanta, and
- 11. Aparājita.

Whereas, the latter gives the following as the list of the names of these deities:—

- 1. Tatpurusha,
- 2. Aghōra,

- 3. Īśāna,
- 4. Vāmadēva,
- 5. Sadyōjāta,
- 6. Mrityunjaya.
- 7. Kiranāksha,
- 8. Śrikantha,
- 9. Ahirbudhnya,
- Virūpāksha,
- 11. Bahurūpa, and
- 12. Tryambaka.

The two works give the descriptions of the images of each of these eleven deities. According to the Viśvakarma-śilpa, Aja has sixteen arms. In the right hands he keeps the śūla, aṅkuśa, kapāla, ḍamaru, sarpa, mudgara, akshamālā and sudarśana (chakra); of the left hands, one is held in the tarjanī pose, while the others carry the gadā, khaṭvāṅga, paṭṭiśa (a sharp edged iron rod), ghaṇṭa, śakti, paraśu and kamandalu.

Ekapāda keeps in his left hand the kketvānga, bāṇa, chakra, damaru, mudgara, varadu, akshamālā, and śūla; while the right hands keep the dhanus, ghaṇṭa, kapāla, kaumudi (ardha-chandra?), tarjanī, ghaṭa, paraśu and chakra (śakti?). It is stated that the worship of this deity secures to the votary all material enjoyments.

Ahirbudhnya keeps in his right hands the gadā, chakra, khadga, damaru, mudgara, śūla, ankuśa and akshamālā; and in the left hands the tōmara (an iron club), paṭṭiśa, kavacha (shield), kapāla, tarjanī, ghaṭa, śakti and paraśu; or, there may be in one of the left hands a sword as in the right hand.

Virūpāksha holds in his right hands the khadga, sūla, damaru, ankuša, sarpa, chakra, gadā and akshamālā; and in the left hands, the khēṭaka, khaṭvāṅga, sakti, parasu, tarjanī, ghaṭa, ghaṇṭa, and kapāla.

Rēvata carries in the right hands the dhanus, khadya, śūla, gadā, sarpa, chakra, ankuśa and akshamālā; and in the left hands the dhanus (?), khēṭaka, khaṭvānga, ghanṭa, tarjanī, parašu, paṭṭiśa and pātra. This aspect of Rudra grants, like Sūrya, all the goods of the world to his worshippers.

Hara bears in his right hands the mudgara, damaru, śūla, ankuša, gadā, sarpa and akshamālā, (the object in the remaining hand is not mentioned); and in the left hands, paţṭiśa, tōmara, śakti, paraśu, tarjanī, ghaṭa, khaṭvānga and paṭṭikā (?).

Bahurūpa keeps in the right hands the damaru, chakra, sarpa, šūla, ankuša, kaumudi and akshamālā (the eighth object is not mentioned);

and in the left hands the ghanta, kapāla, khatvānga, tarjanī, kamandalu, dhanus, parašu and pattiša.

Tryambaka carries in his right hands the chakra, damaru, mudgara, bāṇa, śūla, ankuśa, sarpa and akshamālā; and in the left ones, the gadā, khaṭvāṅga, pātra, dhanus, tarjanī, ghaṭa, paraśu and paṭṭiśa.

Surēśvara holds in his right hands the damaru, chakra, sūla, ankusa, bāṇa, mudgara and dhanus (the object in the eighth hand is not mentioned) and in the left hands the padma, parasu, ghaṇṭa, paṭṭiśa, tarjanī, dhanus, khaṭvānga and pātra.

Jayanta keeps in his right hands the ankuśa, chakra, mudgara, śūla, sarpa, ḍamaru, bāṇa and akshamālā; and in the left ones the gadā, khaṭvānga, paraśu, kapāla, śakti, tarjanī, dhanus and kamaṇḍalu.

And Aparājita carries in his right hands the tomara, khadga, ankuśa, śula, sarpa, chakra, damaru and akshamālā; and in the left hands the śakti, khēṭaka, gadā, pātra, tarjanī, paṭṭīśa, padma and ghanṭa.

The objects mentioned as being held in the hands of the various deities are required to be held in the order in which they are mentioned, beginning from the topmost hand to the lowest.

Five of the eleven Rudras enumerated in the Rūpāmaṇḍana have already been described under the head Pañchabrahmās. Descriptions of the sixth, seventh and the eighth are also given in this work, but not of the remaining three others.

Mṛityunjaya, the sixth Rudra, should wear a garland of skulls on his head, be of white complexion, clad in garments made of tiger's skin, and carrying in two out of three of his right hands the triśūla and the akshamālā, and of the left hands two should hold the kapāla and the kamaṇ-ḍalu while the remaining right hand and the left hand should be kept in the yōga-mudrā pose.

Kiraņāksha, the seventh Rudra, has four arms and three eyes. One of his hands is held in the abhaya pose, and the others carry the śuklapāda (white light-rays?), an akshamālā and a book.

Śrikantha should be clad in embroidered clothes (chitravastra), and ornamented with all ornaments including an yajnopavita of superior workmanship (chitra-yajnopavita) and must be very good looking. He has four arms and only one face. In his hands he should be carrying the khadga, the dhanus, the bāna and the khetaka.

As has already been stated above, the three remaining Rudras are not described.

(v) VIDYĒSVARAS.

Just as the weaver is the efficient cause (nimittakārana), the Nishkalā-Śiva is the efficient cause of the universe composed of the moveable and immoveable objects. The immoveable objects consist of such things as the mountains, and the moveable, of things like paśu (here used in the technical sense of animals endowed with souls; man covered with ignorance). Souls have sūkshma-šarīras (subtle bodies) and bhuvana sariras (material regional bodies). The bhuvanas or regions are of two kinds, namely, the suddha (pure) and the asuddha (impure) bhuvanas. These bhuvanas and kalās and their residents are appended below in the foot note (1). The bhuvanas or the regions have been created by Paramasiva for the enjoyment of the pasus or embodied souls. The souls that live in the pure regions are pure in their nature and those that live in the impure regions are impure. The pasus are

⁽¹⁾ An abstract of the kalā, tatva, bhuvana, varna, pada and mantra of the Śaiva-śāstras which are interdependent upon each other are tabulated below for the information of those who are curious about this system of philosophy which has not yet obtained that amount of publicity which it deserves:—

divided into three classes: viz., the vijnānakalas, the pralayākalas and the sakalas. Those that are enveloped

Kalās.		Tatvas.	1	No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
With the Control of t	i.	Śuddha-tatvas.			1
(a) Säntyätitakalä.	1.	Sivatatva		10	Anäśrita, Anātha, Ananta, Vyomarūpini, Vyāpini, Ūrdhvagāmani, Mōchikā, Rōchikā, Dīpikā and Indhikā. (Five of these are Sākta bhuvanas and the remaining five Nādordhva-bhuvanas.
٥	1 2.	Sakti-tatva		5	Santyatītā, Santi, Vidya, Pratishţa, and Nivritti.
		Total	• • •	15	(These are called the Baindayapuras).
(b) Santikalā.	3.	Sadášívatatva Išvaratatva		1 8	Sadāšivabhuvana. Sikhandi, Srīkantba, Trimūrti, Ekanetra, Sīvēttama, Sūkshma and Ananta.
(%)	. L 5.	Śuddbavidyn-		9	Manoumani, Sarvabhuta-
		tatva. Total		18	damanî, Balaprama- thanı, Balavikaranî, Kalavikaranî, Kälî,
	ii.	Suddhāšuddha- tatvas.			Raudri, Jyöshtha and Vāmā.
🙉 Vidyā-kalā.	6.	Màyã	***	8	Angushthamātra, Īšāna, Ēkökshaņa, Ēkapingala, Udhhava, Bhava, Vamadova and Mahā- dyuti.
:-	7.	Kāln		2	Sikhosa and Ekavira.
<i>-</i>		Kalá		. 2	Panchantaka and Sura.
	1 9.	Vidya		2	Pitiga and Jyoti.

by that kind of ignorance known as mala only are called the $vij\bar{n}\bar{a}nakalas$; those with mala and $m\bar{a}y\bar{a}$

Kalās.	Tatvas.		No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas
(c) Vidya-	10. Niyati 11. Rāga	***	2 5	Samvarta and Krodha. Ēkasiva, Ananta, Ajs Umāpati and Pra
kala.	12. Purusha	•••	6	chanda. Ekavira, Išāna, Bhav Iša, Ugra, Bhima and
	Total	***	27	Vama.
	iii. Aśuddhatatva § 13. Prakriti	s. 	8	Śrikaņtha, Auma Kaumāra, Vaishņava Brāhma, Bhairava Krita and Akrita.
	14. Buddhi	•••	8	Brāhma, Prajēša, Saumys Aindra, Gandharva Yaksha, Rākshasa an Pišācha.
ıākala.	15. Ahankāra 16. Manas 17. Srotra)	1	Sthalosvara.
(d) Pratiabțhākalā	18. Tvak 19. Chakshus 20. Jihvā 21. Nasi 22. Vāk 23. Pāni	}	1	Stbúlőávara.
	24. Pāda 25. Pāda 25. Vpastha 27. Sabda 28. Sparša		1	Śańkukarna.
	29. Rūpa 30. Rasa 31. Gandha	}	5	Kālanjaru, Mandalēšvara Mākota, Drāviņda and Chbakalānda.

are called the pralayākalas and those with all three kinds of ignorance, mala, māyā and karma are called

Kalās.	Tatvas.	No. of Bhuvanas.	Names of the Bhuvanas.
	(32. Ākāśa	 8	Sthānu, Svarņāksha, Bhadrakarņa, Gōkarņa, Mahālaya, Avimukta, Budrakōţi and Vastra- Olpāda.
(d) Pratisbįbākalā.	33. Vāyu	 8	Bhímésvara, Mahöndra, Atṭabāsa, Vimalēsa, Nala, Nākala, Kuruk- shētra and Gayā.
(d) Prati	34. Tējas	 8	Bhairava, Kēdūra, Mahā- kāla, Madhyamēša, Āmrātaka, Jalpēša, Śrīšaila and Haris- chandra.
1	35. Jala	 8	Lakuļiša, Pārabhūti Diņģi, Moņģi, Vidhi,
A.	Total	 56	Pushkara, Naimiša, Prabhāsa and Amarēša.
(e) Ni rittika	Total 36. Prithvi	 108	From Bhadrakáli to Kâlágni.(1)
	Grand Total	 224	

⁽¹⁾ In the Uttara-Kāmikāgama the bhuvanas are enumerated as follows:--

कपालीक्षादयः प्राच्यामप्रिस्द्रादयोऽनले । याम्याया दक्षिणे भागे निर्ऋत्यायाश्च नैर्ऋते ॥ बलाद्या वारुणे भागे शीषाया वायुगोचरे । उत्तरे तु निधीक्षाया ईशे विद्याधिपादयः ॥ वृषादयस्त्वधोभागे कम्भुमुख्या नभोगताः। भुवनानां शतं चाष्टाधिकमेवं तु विन्यसेत् ॥

the sakalas. The mala envelope, if in the stage of leaving the person, is said to have undergone paripakva. The vijñānakala souls that have their mala in a high state of paripakva are those of the eight Vidyeśvaras and next to them come the Mantrēśvaras. Having been given pure body, deeds, bhuvanas and enjoyments (śuddha tanu, karaṇa, bhuvana, bhōga), these slowly get rid of their mala, by the destructive action of Śiva. These Vidyēśvaras are the beings through whom the lower order of beings should attain higher evolutionary stages. They are eight in number and

Besides Kalā, Tatva and Bhuvana, there are three more entities, namely. Varna, Pada and Mantra. All these six are dependent on one another; thus, tatva depends upon kalā, bhuvana on tatva and so on. It is said in the Siddhānta-sārāvaļi that the tatvas from Prithvi (No. 36) to Māyā (No. 6) are called Ātma-tatvas; those from Suddhavidyā (No. 5) to Sadāśivatatva (No. 3) are Vidyātatvas and the remaining, Sakti and Siva tatvas are Šiva-tatvas. Apalysing the above we get,

Mantras are in number			11	
Padas	11	19	81	
Varpas	٠,	*1	51	
Bhuvanse	7.1	н	224	
Tatvas	3.1)	36	n nd
Kalas	1)	10	5	

MISCELLANEOUS ASPECTS OF SIVA.

have different colours. Their names and colours are given below in a tabular form.

No.	Name.	Colour.
1	Anantēsa	Blood-red.
2	Sükshma	White.
3	Śivōttama	Blue.
4 .	<u>Ékanûtra</u>	Yellow.
5	Ekarudra	Black.
6	Triműrti	Crimson.
7	Śrikaņţha	Another kind of red, and
8 ;	Sikbandi.	Dark-brown.
:		

Their figures should have each one face set with three eyes, adorned with a jatāmakuṭa, yajñōpavīta and all other ornaments. According to the Pūrva-Kāraṇāgama they should carry in their back hands the śūla and the ṭanka and keep their front ones in the varada and abhaya poses. But the Vishṇudharmōttara states that their front hands should be kept in the añjali pose, and the back ones should carry the bāṇa and the triśūla. Detailed descriptions of each of these Vidyēśvaras are found in the Amsumadblædāgama.

According to this authority, Ananta has a handsome, pacific appearance; a single face with three eyes in it; four arms; has the red colour of the shoe-flower; is adorned with a karandamakuta and all other ornaments; he is to be standing upon a padmapītha and clothed in white garments. Two of his hands are held in the varada and abhaya poses and the other two keep in them the śūlu and tanka.

Trimūrti (Ēkapāda), Ēkanētra and Ēkarudra are, (according to the Amsumadbhēdāgama), alike and their description is given under Ekanētra below. A more elaborate description of Ekapada-Trimurti and other forms of Trimurtis is found in the Uttara-Kāranāgama. According to this Ekapāda-Trimūrti should be standing erect (samabhanga) with only one leg upon a padmapītha. This member of the class of Vidyēśvaras is also pacific. The colour of the deity is clear as the crystal and he has three eyes and four arms; the two front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two back hands keep the tanka and sūla or mriga. His ears may be adorned with either ordinary kundalas or those set with pearls and his head with a jatamakuta and there should be all other ornaments in their appropriate places on the person of this deity.

From the right and left of this erect figure of Siva should be seen emerging those of Brahmā and Vishnu respectively. In sculpture they ought to be shown above the waist and must have each a leg kept bent and held up above the ground level. Brahmā, as usual, should have four faces and The two front hands should be shown four arms. as held in the anjali pose and the other two as carrying the sruk and the kamandalu. Similarly, Vishnu should have four arms of which the front two are folded and held in the anjali pose and the back hands should hold the sankha and the chakra. The head of Vishnu should be adorned with the kiritamakuta. The whole of this composite piece of sculpture should be surrounded by a single prabhamandala. It is stated in another Agama (Uttara-Kāmikāgama) that the figures of Brahmā and Vishnu should be sculptured according to the tàlamana (proportions) prescribed for female deities.

Another way in which Trimurti may be represented is this: Brahmā and Vishņu may be sculptured as issuing from either side of a large linga. Thirdly, they may be represented each one separately with all their characteristics and as standing side by side on three separate padma-pithas.

Fourthly, there may be three shrines in a temple each separated from the other and in these there may be set up in the middle shrine a *linga* and in the right and left the shrines for Brahmā and Vishņu respectively. Fifthly, in a temple consisting of three contiguous shrines (triforium) they may be set up as in the previous case. The central figure may be also Nritta or other forms of Śiva.

Illustrations are not wanting of the Ekapada-Trimurti. In all important Siva temples of S. India, we meet with this image in some place or other, at least carved upon pillars. An excellent specimen of it is found in the temple at Tiruvorriyūr, whose photograph has been reproduced in the Introduction to Vol. I of this work. (See Pl. F. fig. 1.) Fig. 1, Pl. XCIX, is another piece of sculpture which is found in the Siva temple at Jambukēśvaram; this is almost identical with that of Tiruvorrivur. In addition to the three murtis, Brahmā, Vishņu and Siva, we have in this instance the figures of a hamsa, a bull and a Garuda, the vehicles respectively of Brahmā, Siva and Vishnu. There is also the figure of a yogi standing on the right with a jatabandha on his head carrying in his left hand a danda and keeping his right

hand in the attitude of praising the Trimurti. For the third mode of representation of the Trimurtis see Pls. LXII, fig. 1 and LXXIV of Vol. I. Temples containing separate shrines for Brahmā, Vishnu and Siva are found in many parts of the Travancore State; for example there is the Valivachālai temple at Trivandram and the temple at Tiruvallam. The triforium temples are mon features of the Chālukya-Hoysala style of architecture. As examples of this I may quote the splendid temple of Dakshinakēdārēśvara at Baligāmi, the temple at Somanāthapura and the Kēdārēśvara temple at Halebidu. All these temples have their ground plan resembling roughly the ace of the "clubs" of the playing cards, the three circular portions representing the three shrines and the tail the front mandapa, which is common to all the three shrines. In these temples we generally see two lingas in two shrines and a figure of Vishnu in the remaining third shrine. One of the lingas represents Brahmā and the other Siva, (See Epigraphia Carnatika, Vol. V, of Hassan District, for the photograph of the Kēdārēśvara temple):

Sükshma has a pacific appearance, is of blue complexion and has three eyes and four arms. He is clothed in garments embroidered with gold lace

and adorned with all ornaments. The front hands of Sūkshma are held in the varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands carry the tanka and the tūla.

Śrikantha has also four arms in two of which he carries the śūla and the ṭanka and holds the others in the varada and abhaya poses: he is standing upon a padmapītha and is draped in red garments.

Śivōttama is of white complexion, has four arms and two eyes, is adorned with a karanda-makuta and with other appropriate ornaments and is clothed in white garments. He bears on his chest a white yajñōpavīta. Keeping his front hands in the varada and abhaya poses, and carrying in his back hands the śūla and the pāśa, he stands erect (samabhanga) on a padma-pūtha.

Sikhandi of dark complexion is a pacific deity having four arms; he is adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments and is draped in red clothes. His front hands are held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the back ones keep in them the khadga and the khātaka.

Ekanētra has three eyes and a pacific look and bears on his head a jaṭāmakuṭa. He is clothed in white silk garments and is adorned with all

ornaments. Two of his hands are in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the two remaining ones are carrying the śula and the tanka.

Ekarudra resembles in all respects Ekanētra described above.

In conjunction with the Śaktis, Vāmā, Jyēshṭhā Raudri, Kālī, Kalavikaraṇī, Balavikaraṇī, Balapramathanī and Sarvabhūtadamanī, the Vidyēśvaras are made by Paramaśiva to create the universe. It may be noted that all these eight aspects of Śiva pacific in their nature and are residents of the pure regions (Śuddhabhuvanas).

(vi). MÜRTYASHTAKA.

The eight forms of Siva which go by the names of Bhava, Sarva, Isāna, Pasupati, Ugra, Rudra, Bhīma and Mahādēva are grouped under the collective name of the Mürtyashṭaka. We have already seen how these names were received in succession by Siva when he was first produced by Prajāpati and how the eight aspects represented by the names given above became the lords of the various tatvas such as fire, air, earth, etc. (See also Vol. I, pp. 398-400.)

We learn from the Linga-purāņa that Siva is to the universe what clay and the potter are to the

pot, namely the upādāna kāraņa (material cause) and the nimitta kāraņa (instrumental or generative cause). Such a Being manifests himself in five different forms.

He who is the soul of the universe is called Iśāna. The illusory (māyā) material world is Tatpurusha; Buddhi with its eight components beginning from dharma is Aghōra: Vāmadēva pervades the whole of the universe in the form of ahankara and the manas-tatva (mind) is Sadyōjāta.

The Sūta-samhitā also conveys the same notion about the nature of the five aspects of Siva known as the Pancha-brahmās; it states that the universe is pervaded by the Pancha-brahmās and the man who is able to realise this attains liberation from bondage (samsara). Īšāna is the ākāša, Tatpurusha air, Aghōra fire, Vāmadēva water, and Sadyōjāta earth. But Śrikanthāśivāchārya views them somewhat differently; in his Brahma-mīmāmsa-bhāshya he tells us that Sadāšiva is sound (šabda). Īšrara touch (sparša), Rudra form (rūpa), Vishņu taste (rasa) and Brahmā smell (gandha).

According to the Langa-purana, juana, ichchhā and kriyā are the three eyes of Paramēšvara. The desire to create that first arose in the mind of Paramēšvara is called the Śiva-tatva, which is also

known as the ichchhā-śakti-tatva. When there are both the jñāna-śakti and the kriyāśakti blended in Paramēśvara he goes by the name of Sadāśiva when the former śakti is predominant and Mahēśvara when the latter śakti is predominant and Śuddha-vidyā when they are both equally balanced. When Iśvara absorbs in himself the universe he is known as the Purusha and Sainsāri when he has manifested himself in the form of the gross material universe.

Thus, it is seen that the exact idea involved in viewing Mahēśvara as of five aspects is explained by each authority in its own way; however, the majority of them agree in taking the aspects as the manifestations of the Supreme deity in the elements of nature such as fire, air, earth, etc.

These eight deities are required to be represented in sculpture and set up in Siva temples. The general description of these images is found in the Vishquidharmõttara and the Pūrva-Kāraṇā-gama: the Amsumadbhēdāgama gives the separate descriptions of a few of the ashṭa-mūrtis. In the first authority the eight mūrtis are said to resemble Siva, wearing on their head jaṭāmakuṭas embellished with the crescent moon, adorned with appropriate ornaments and carrying in two of their hands

the khatvanga and the trisula and keeping the other hands in the varada and the abhaya poses. This description is amplified by the addition of a few more details by the Pūrva-Kūranūgama. It states that they should all have three eyes and be draped in red silk garments and that their colours are respectively white, black, red, krishna (a kind of blue, or slate colour), pale pink, dark-brown (as the colour of musk or kastūri), coral red and deep blue.

According to the Amsumadbhedagama, Sarva should have the white colour of the kankha or of the moon and be of a pacific appearance. On his head there should be the jatāmakuta in which is tied a crescent moon; the other parts of his body should be adorned with all the ornaments appropriate to them. In the back hands he should be carrying the khadga and the khētaka and his front hands should be in the varada and abhaya poses and he should be standing upon a padmapitha. Bhima is the terrific aspect among the eight mūrtis of Śiva. His complexion is deep red; his appearance must be frightful and there should also be side tusks. He should be clothed in white garments, adorned with a jata-makuta, and all other ornaments. His two hands must be carrying the sūla and the pāśa and the remaining two should be

held in the varada and the abhaya poses. It is stated that Mahādēva should be shaped like Paśupati; Paśupati should be sculptured like Śarva and set up in a temple. And Bhava's description is exactly similar to that of Bhīma, excepting that Bhava is a pacific aspect, and consequently has a calm, peaceful look and is without the side tusks, the criterion and concomitant of the ugra or terrific aspects; the descriptions of the other deities belonging to this group are not found in my copy of the Amsumadbhēdāgama.

As far as it is known, there do not exist any sculptured representations of the groups, the Ekādaśa-Rudras, the Vidyēśvaras or the Mūrtyashṭaka, at least in any one of the South Indian temples and I do not know if in Northern India these are found anywhere, either receiving $p\bar{u}j\bar{u}$ or not.

(vii). LOCAL LEGENDS AND IMAGES BASED UPON STHALAMĀHĀTMYAS.

Besides the various aspects of Siva described in this and the previous chapters, which are common to the whole of India and are recognized by the Purāṇas, Itihāsas, etc., there are very many images which are met with in different temples and which are associated with certain legends peculiar to each of these temples. For instance, at Jambukēśvara

near Śrirangam, an elephant and a spider are said to have worshipped Siva in a grove of white jambu tree; we meet with sculptured representations of an elephant pouring with its trunk the water which it had brought from the river Kāvēri on the head of a linga and a spider weaving its web in a corner to protect the linga from the rays of the sun. legend in connection with Ekamranathasvamin of Kānchi is that the goddess Parvati made a penance to Siva standing on one leg, with hands uplifted on the head in the anjali pose; Siva being pleased with her devotions appeared to her under an amra (mango) tree. These pieces of sculpture peculiar to each place are the outcome of the sthalamāhātmya written generally at some later period of the history of the temple and is usually based upon some imaginary event that had occurred in it. The one mahatmua that has contributed very largely to the multiplication of images of Siva is the Hālāsya-māhātmya or the one pertaining to the god Siva at Madura, the capital of the Pandyas. The god Sundarēśvara (the name of the God Siva enshrined in Madura) is said to have indulged in sixty-four lilas or sports, which are also narrated in later works such as Śivalīlārnava. In all these līlās, Śiva assumed human and other forms for the purpose of succouring help to some one in need of



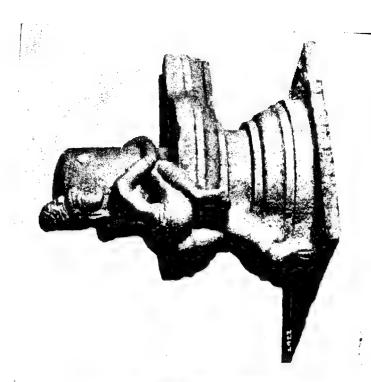


Fig. 2. Parvatt embracing the high.



Fig. 1. Parvati doing penance Stone. Patriévaran.

MISCELLANEOUS ASPECTS OF SIVA.

For example, reference may be made to legends according to which he was once pleased to grant heaven to a pious crane; he taught the Mrityunjaya-mantra to a black-bird to protect itself and its species from the aggressions of stronger species; he once took pity upon a litter of motherless pigs and acted the part of their mother and eventually caused them to be re-born as the sons of a human being and bestowed upon them the office of the ministers of the Pandya king and so on. All these sports of Siva at Madura are materialised into stone sculptures which are to be seen everywhere in the extensive temple not only of Madura but also in temples situated in many places adjoining Madura. Since the local legends are so many and the sculptures representing these are numberless, it is practically impossible to deal with them in a work dealing with images which are of universal acceptance.

Two illustrations are however added to give the reader a notion about the nature of such representations. The first, figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXX, is one symbolising the legend connected with the Ekāmranāthasvāmin temple at Conjeevaram. Pārvatī, according to this legend, was doing penance on the bed of the river Vēgavatī; she

had set up a linga and was offering worship to it daily with intense piety. To disturb penance with a view to test her mental firmness, god Siva suddenly sent freshes in the river Vegavati so as to sweep away the linga and the other objects of worship set up by Pārvatī. When thus suddenly beset with difficulties, Parvati, not knowing how to avert them, hugged the linga to her bosom, so that if it was swept out, she might also perish with it. Siva, pleased with the firmness of devotion of Părvati, appeared to her in person under a mango tree (which stood singly, ēkāmmra) and was joined with his consort. In fig. 1, Pl. CXX, Pārvatī is seen doing penance and fig. 2 on the same plate shows her hugging passionately the linga symbol when it was threatened to be washed away in the flood.

The second illustration, fig. 2, Pl. CXIX, is of Siva who took the form of a sow to suckle a number of the young ones of a pig which was killed in a hunt and which were dying for want of succour. Here, Siva is represented with the usual four arms in two of which he is seen carrying the parasu and the mriga, while with two others he is seen hugging a number of little pigs, which are drinking lustily the milk from the teats of their foster-mother, while some are squeaking and rolling down on the earth



Fig. 2. Siva an a sow suckling its young ones: Stone: Tirupparankunyan.



Fig. 1. Ekapādamūrti: Stone: Jambukēsvara (Śrīrangam island),



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for drawing the attention of the foster-parent to their hungry condition. The photograph reproduced here is that of a piece of sculpture to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparankungam near Madura.





Subrahmanya. In fact the popularity of this deity with the South Indian is so great as to induce him to build shrines for him in all places such as towns, villages, gardens, mountain tops and other odd places. Strangely enough Subrahmanya is less known and less worshipped in Northern India; there are not many temples of this god in Northern India. In Bengal it is stated that he is worshipped by disreputable women on certain occasions, while in the Bombay Presidency no sumangali (a woman whose husband is alive) would visit the temple of Kärttikēyasvāmin (Subrahmanya).

The birth of Kārttikēya or Subrahmaņya is given at some length in the Bālakāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa. Śiva, after he was married to Umā, began to indulge in gratifying his love towards her; a thousand years of the gods passed thus but no issue was born. The gods in the meanwhile

becoming alarmed that the offspring which might be born to Mahādēva would be of an extraordinary character, entreated him to practise austerity. Siva acceded to their prayer but inquired what would become of the seed which he had already discharged. The gods replied that this should be received by the earth and Agni and Vāyu should enter it. Agni accordingly entered it and produced a white mountain, where Kārttikēya was born. Out of gratitude, the gods worshipped Śiva; the consort of Śiva cursed the gods that their wives should become barren, because she was denied the pleasure of becoming a mother.

In another place in the same work the birth of Kārttikēya is described differently. While Śiva, the lord of the gods, was performing penance, the other gods went to Brahmā and asked him to provide them with a general in the place of Śiva, their former commander, who had since taken to austerities. To this Brahmā replied that in consequence of the curse of Umā no sons could be born to the gods; but he suggested that Agni could beget a son on Gaṅgā and that the offspring might become the general of the gods. In obedience to the advice of Brahmā, the gods went to the mount Kailāsa and appointed Agni to carry out their wish. Agni accordingly consorted with Gaṅgā and begot Kārttikēya.

The Vana-parvan of the Mahābhārata has another account of the birth of Karttikeya. Indra, whose army (devasena) was defeated by the danavas, was meditating upon his reverses, when he heard the cry of a female calling for help and invoking a husband to afford her protection. Indra seeing that she had been seized by the demon Kēśin remonstrated with him. But the asura did not heed it but hurled his club against Indra. Indra cut it off with his rajra and Kēśin was finally defeated and driven away. Indra then learnt from the woman he had rescued that she was called Devasena (the army of the gods) and that she had a sister named Daityasena (the army of the demons) and that they both were the daughters of Prajapati. She added that her sister liked Kēśin, but she herself did not; therefore she requested Indra to secure for her a proper husband who would be able to overcome all the enemies of the gods. Indra took Devasena to Brahma and desired him to provide her with a valorous husband: Brahmā promised that the help-mate of Devasena would soon be born, under the circumstances described below.

Vasishtha and other rishis performed an yājān to which the gods headed by Indra went to

receive oblations. Agni, being invoked, descended from the sun, entered the fire, received oblations of the rishis and presented them to the gods. Then he beheld the wives of the rishis and became perturbed by desires. His heart felt distressed because he failed to obtain the wives of these brahmanas: he therefore resolved to abandon his corporeal form and went away to the forest. Meanwhile, Svaha, the daughter of Daksha, who was loving Agni from her youth, discovering the cause of Agni's discomfiture resolved to take the forms of the wives of the rishis and to present herself to Agni. Assuming first the form of Siva, the wife of Angirasa, Svaha addressed Agni thus: "Agni, you ought to love me, who am troubled with love for you. I am the wife of the rishi Angirasa. you will not do so, look upon me as dead ". Agni embraced her with joy and delighted her. Assuming the form of a Garudi bird to avoid detection. Svāhā issued from the forest and beholding a white mountain surrounded by palisades of arrows, guarded by seven-hooded snakes and rakshasas and others, went quickly to its summit which was difficult of access and threw the seed into a golden receptacle. Thus did this goddess enjoy the company of Agni by assuming successively the forms of the wives of the rishis. But she could not take

the divine form of Arundhati, the wife of Vasishtha, owing to the power of the latter's austerity and her obedience to her husband. Six times was the seed of Agni thrown by the enamoured Svāhā into the receptacle from the pratipada day (the first day of a fortnight). The collected seed which was discharged (skanna) by Agni generated a son and gave to the child the character of Skanda. Kumāra was born with six heads, twelve arms, ears, eyes and feet, one neck and one belly. He was made the commander of the army of the gods and Dēvasēna was married to him.

The wives of the six rishis who were discarded on suspicion by their husbands repaired to Skanda and complained to him that they were unjustly abandoned by their husbands and consequently became degraded from their former position and entreated him to secure for them heaven (svarga). Skanda granted them their desire and kept them with him. Svāhā then approached Skanda and informed him that she was his genuine mother and then told him that from her childhood she loved Agni but that her love was unrequited by him and desired that she should somehow be made to live perpetually with Agni. Skanda conferred this boon upon her saying that whatever oblations of brāhmaṇas was introduced by hymns, they

should always lift it and throw it in the fire saying 'Svāhā' and that Agni should dwell continually with her.

Then Prajāpati asked Skanda to go to Mahādēva, the vexer of Tripura. Addressing Skanda as the unconquered, Prajāpati informed him that he had been produced for the good of the gods and of all the world by Rudra who had entered Agni and Umā who had entered into Svāhā. Skanda was received with due honour by the bull-bannered Rudra with his consort Umā.

It is stated about Skanda that because he was honoured by Rudra he was the son of Rudra. Again the brāhmaṇas call Agni Rudra; consequently Kārttikēya is the son of Rudra; the seed which was discharged by Rudra became a white mountain and this seed of Agni was formed by the Krittikās on the white mountain. Skanda, that most eminent deity, being born of Agni, who was Rudra and from Svāhā and the six wives of the rishis was the son of Rudra. Thus then it will be seen a sort of confusion arose about the real parentage of Skanda and attempts are made to establish the identity of Agni with Rudra. This identity is based upon the Vēdic assertions that Agni is the same as Rudra.

Almost the same account is given in all the later works such as the Kumārasambhava, etc.

The agamas state that the temple for Subrahmanya may be constructed on all sides of a town except the east and it might face any direction. These temples may be built in capital cities, in towns, villages, on the tops of mountains, on the banks of rivers, in gardens, forests or under large They may stand separately as a svayampradhāna temple or be attached to some others, such as that of Siva. Different kinds of central shrines are prescribed for the temple of Subrahmanya; these may contain from one to seven talas (storeys) and may be surrounded by prākāras or circuits and adorned with mandapas or pavilions, and other adjuncts. As usual the size of the shrine of this god is also determined with reference to the height of the image to be set up in it. The temples of Subrahmanya are to be adorned with either peacocks or elephants placed in the corners of the vimana, where generally Garuda or Nandi is seen in the temple of Vishnu or Siva respectively.

In a svayampradhāna temple of Subrahmanya there are required to be set up eight parivāradēvatas, namely, Yakshēndra, Rākshasēndra, Piśāchēndra, Bhūtarāṭ, Gandharva, Kinnara, Daityanāyaka and Dānavādhipa. The figures of these are to

be placed on the eight cardinal points of the prākāra; Yakshēndra being on the east, Rākshasēndra on the south-east and so on. These Parivāra-dēvatās are to be sculptured as having two or four arms and they should be of dark complexion and terrific look. If they have four arms, two of the hands are to be held in the varada and the abhaya poses, while the remaining two should carry the khadga and the khētaka. But if they have only two arms, the hands should keep the khadga and the khētaka.

Besides the parivara-devatas mentioned above, the temple of Subrahmanya is required to have eight sarīra-pālakās or body-guards. They are named Shanmukha, Saktipāni, Kārttikēya, Guha, Skanda, Mayūravāhana, Sēnāni and Śaktihastavān. They are also, like the parivara-devatās, required to be represented with four or two arms; if they have four arms, two hands out of the four should be held on the chest in the anjali pose and the remaining two are to keep in them the vajra and the padma. The sarīra-pālakās may have one or six faces and must be located on the eight cardinal points beginning from the east as in the case of the parivaradēvatās, but perhaps in a second āvarana. If they cannot be represented regularly by sculptured figures, at least pithas representing them must be

set up, with a peacock or an elephant kept in front of them.

The Kumāra-tantra mentions a much larger number of parivāra-dēvatās; eight, twelve, sixteen or thirty-two dēvatas are prescribed in it. If eight devatas are to be set up, we are told that on the east, facing the deity, should be the figure of an elephant that on the south-east, Śāsta; in the south, Brahmā; on the south-west, the Sapta-mātrikās; on the west, Jyēshṭhā; on the north-west Durgā; on the north, Kshētrapa and on the north-east, Sumitraka. The names of the parivāra-dēvatas* of the groups of twelve, etc., are given in the foot-note below.

To make up the thirty-three parivara-devatas, the following are added to the above mentioned sixteen deities, namely, the Ashta-dikpálakas, Sudéha, Surésa, Sumukha, Bhringi, Vasuki, Ashtavara (vakra?) Bhringi (Bhrigu?) Daksha-Prajápati, Vírabhadra, Sukra, Bhú, Jyéshtha and two others.

^{*} The names of the twelve parivara-dēvatās are, the elephant, Sūrya, Śāsta, Brahmā, Yama, Sapta-mātrikās, Varuņa, Agastya, Durgā, Nārada, Śrīśa and Sumitra. The following are the names of the sixteen parivara-dēvatās:—the elephant, Brahmā, Agastya. Nārada, Sumitraka, Śukra, Brihaspati, Durgā, Ditī, Aditī, Chandra, Sūrya, Śāsta, Mahālakshmī and Bhūratī and the Sapta-mātrikās.

In the north-east corner of the temple of Subrahmanya should be set up either the image of Skanda-Chanda or the famous Sākalya-piṭha. Skanda-Chanda might have four or two arms; in the first case, the two front hands are to be held in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively, while the back ones should carry the vajrāyudha and a lotus flower.

The image of Subrahmanya is seen sculptured in different ways. We have instances of standing and seated figures of this deity; some have six faces while others only one: some have two arms while others have from four to twelve arms: sometimes the image of Subrahmanya is seen with that of one Sakti (goddess) and often with two. He is further represented as a boy who has not undergone the upanayana (or the initiation) ceremony or as one who has undergone it. Then again he appears as a youth of resplendent beauty. The seated figure is either on a padmāsana or on a peacock. It is laid down as a rule that if the figure is a seated one, it should have only two arms; if a standing one, four; and lastly, if it is seated upon a peacock, it may have six, eight or twelve arms. The sitting posture is recommended for representing the yoga (dhruva) bera, the standing posture

for the bhoga (utsava) beras and the figure seated on vehicles for dhyana beras (images meant for fixing one's thoughts upon and meditating). The image with two arms is said to be satvik, one with four arms rajasik and one with more arms than four tamasik in nature.

Subrahmanya with two arms may be sculptured in any one of the five following manners:—

- (i) in the first mode the image might keep in the right hand a padma and the left hand may be resting upon the hip (katyanalambita);
- (ii) in the second mode the right hand may be held in the abhaya pose and the left in the hatyaralambita pose;
- (iii) in the third mode the right hand may carry a danda and the left hand may be in the katyavalambita pose;
- (iv) in the fourth mode the right hand may carry the \$aktyāyudha and the left the vajra, and
- (v) in the fifth mode the right hand may carry a saktyāyudha and the left a kukkuta (a fowl).

In the case of the figure of Subrahmanya with four arms the hands are required to be kept in any

one of the seven poses and to carry articles as given in the following table:—

No.	Rigi	ht Hands.	Left 1	Hands.
	I.	II.	I.	II.
b.	Abbaya .	Akshamā'ā	Varada	Kamandalu
đ.	Abbaya . Abbaya . Abbaya .	Sakti	Katvavalambit Katvavalambit Akshamālā	a Kukkuta.
f.	Abbaya . Kbadga .	Sakti	Katyavalambit Ehetaka	

Subrahmanya with two or four arms is said to be capable of giving *siddhi* to his worshippers.

The figure of Subrahmanya with six arms should have in its right hands abhaya, khadga and sakti; and in the left hands khēṭaka, akshamālā and kukkuṭa. The image of Subrahmanya with eight arms should be represented as carrying in its hands the vajra, sakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khēṭaka, bāṇa and dhanus; or, they may keep the padma, vajra, sakti, abhaya, varada, khadga, khēṭaka and pāsa.

Subrahmanya with twelve arms may be sculptured in six different ways; the following table furnishes the information regarding the poses of the hands and the objects carried in them:—

VI.	Abbaya. Prasaritabasta. Abbaya. Bana. Gadā. Kbētaka.	XII.	Varada. Hala. Varada. Do. Do.
Δ.	Gadā Pāsa Do. Abhava Atikusa Dbanus	XI.	Sula I Danda I Do.
IV.	Dhvaja Chakra Do. Padma Pasa Abhaya	×	Padma Dhanus Kukkuta Danda Do
	Khadga Do. Do. Do. Chekra Fhadga	1X.	Khōtaka Krkketa Khōtaka Do. Padma Chakra
Π	Bána Do. Dhvaja Do. Vajra Bána	VIII.	Dhanus Sankha Dhanus Pasis Abhaya
—	Sakti Do. Do. Do. Do.	VII.	Vajra Vajra Do Súla.
No.	နည်း စ်ကျစ်င±်	No.	் ம் எ ் ம் ம்

The agamas mentioned the appropriate forms of the image of Subrahmanya that should be set up in temples erected for that deity in towns of different kinds * the image that must grace a temple

The village resided in by learned brahmanas is called a mangala or an agrahāra. The place which has a mixed population of brahmanas and other eastes is said to be orama. place where a rich landlord lives with only his tenants and dependants is called a kuţika or an ēkabhēga; (kuţika is a Tamil word, kudi, rendered thus in Sanskrit). That portion of a pura (town) which is inhabited by brahmanas and surrounded by their gardens is called a kharvata. A place full of trading population of all classes and is visited by maritime people of other nations and is situated on the sea-coast is called a pattana. The suburb in a vana (forest) or rajya solely inhabited by Sudras is called either a kontaka, khētaka or grāma. capital of a subordinate chief is called a sibira and the town where the elephants and horses of the king are stationed is a sengethang and that where the king lives and has a large population of all classes, and is provided with many secret passages is called a senamukha. That portion of a town where travellers and sannyasins are fed and lodged is called a matha. The town where large military forces are stationed is a vidyasthana; if the latter has in it the palace of the king also, it goes by the name of rajadhani. Those places which adjoin gramus, etc., are known by the names of kubja (Tam. kuppam) and cherika (Tam. cheri). The quarters occupied by weavers in a grama, etc., is a nagari,

^{*} According to the Kāmikāgama towns are divided into the following classes according to its residents, etc.:—

constructed for this deity in the rajadhani (the capital city) of a reigning sovereign is to be one with six faces, six arms, twelve eyes and twelve or six ears. It should keep in its hands the śakti, khadga, akshamala, abhaya, kukkuta and khetaka. The image that should be set up in a grama or a prasada (palace) should have twelve arms; the right hands of this image should carry the sakti, musala, khadga, chakra, pāša and abhaya; and the left hands, the vajra, dhanus, khētaka, šikhidhvaja (a banner made of peacock feathers), aikuśa and varada. (See Pl. CXXVIII.) This figure should be of the colour of the rising sun and be draped in red clothes and be adorned with a karanda-makuta, and the yajñopavita and be seated on a peacock with, on either side, a figure of a devi. Though different types of images of Subrahmanya are prescribed for consecration in different kinds of villages there is no positive objection to any of the five types of the image of this deity, namely, those with two, four, six, eight or twelve arms, being set up in any kind of town.

Subrahmanya is known by several names, the chief among them are Kārttikēya, Shanmukha, or Shadānana, Śaravanabhava or Sarajanman, Sēnāni, Tārakajit, Kraunchabhēttā, Gangāputra, Guha, Agnibhū, Skanda and Svāminātha. Most of his

epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Śiva cast his seed into Agni who being unable to bear it cast it into the river Ganges; hence Skanda is called Agnibhū and Gangaputra. The seed was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges, each of whom therefore conceived and begot a son; all these children afterwards became combined in one being having six heads and twelve arms and eyes. Hence he became known by the names of Karttikēya, Shanmukha and Shadānana. According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the river Ganges into a thicket of reeds (sara) and the boy who came out of the thicket of grass came to be known as the Śarajanman. Subrahmanya pierced the Krauncha mountain and hence he was called Kraunchabhetta. He commanded the army of the devas against the asura Taraka whom he vanquished and killed. Therefore he got the names Dēvasēnāpati and Tārakāri. He is called Guha because he lived in a receptacle for six days before he was fully formed. Because he was born from the discharged seed (skanna) of Siva he was known as Skanda.

The most characteristic weapon of Subrahmanya is the śakti; the Mārkandeya-purāna gives a short account of the origin of this weapon thus: Sūrya

(the sun) was once so powerful that his heat was causing damage to the world. Viśvakarman, the celestial mechanic, contrived to abstract a portion of the solar glory and rendered him innocuous. 'From the power taken away from Sūrya, Viśvakarman fashioned' the saktyāyudha for the use of Subrahmanya. It is worth noting that a portion of the solar glory was transferred to Subrahmanya, who, according to the Bharishyat-purana, took his seat near Surva when the daityas attacked him and when the gods rallied round him for his support. The same purana informs us that the dvarapalakas of Subrabmanya are Sürya under the name of Rājña and Siva under the name of Srausha. These facts coupled with the information regarding the origin of Subrahmanya distinctly point to its origin to the sunmyth. We saw in the first instance that Agni was invoked by the rishis for receiving the oblations in their yajña and that he descended from the sun; the Mahabharata states that on the day the rishis began their yajña the sun and the moon were together, that is, the day was a new-moon day; beginning from the pratipada day the seed of Agni was gathered for six days and on the shashthi tithi Subrahmanya of the colour of the rising sun came into existence. His dvarapalakas, we saw above, are Sūrva and Siva (who is the same as Agni or Rudra).

A dhyāna-ślōka current in some parts of S. India actually describes him as Sūrya. All these facts clearly point to the sun-myth as the origin of Subrahmanya; his six heads perhaps represent the six ritus or seasons, the twelve arms, the twelve months; the kukkuṭa or the fowl the harbinger of the rising sun and the peacock whose feathers display a marvellous blending of all colours represents the luminous glory of the sun; the śaktyā-yudha is also of solar origin.

Corresponding to the various names of Subrahmanya are images whose descriptions are found in almost all the āgamas. The following are some of the important aspects of Subrahmanya dealt with in the Kumāra-tantra, viz.,

i. Śaktidhara, ix. Shanmukha,

ii. Skanda, x. Tārakāri,

iii. Sēnāpati, xi. Sēnāni,

iv. Subrahmaņya, xii. Brahma-śāsta,

v. Gajavāhana, xiii. Valli-kalyāņasundaramūrti,

vi. Śaravanabhava, xiv. Bālasvāmi,

vii. Kārttikēva, xv. Krauūchabhētta and

viii. Kumāra, xvi. Śikhivāhana.

To this list are added a few more by the Śrītatvanidhi; the descriptions of these are given briefly below.

Saktidhara: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have a single face and only two arms. The left hand should bear a vajra and the right one the šakti; the latter weapon is said to represent the schehhā, jñāna and kriyā saktis. The following description of Jñanasakti-Subrahmanya is found in the Sritatvanidhi: this form of the deity should have only one face and four arms and his head adorned with a jatamakuta ornamented with rubies, he should wear a garland of cactus flowers, and his body should be smeared with a paste of sandal and there must be on his chest a white yainopavita. In three out of the four hands there should be the sakti, kukkuta and vajra and the fourth hand should be held in the abhaya pose. It is therein stated that this aspect of Subrahmanya is the embodiment of inana-sakti.

Skanda: According to the Kumāra-tantra this aspect should be represented with one face and two arms and should be of the colour of the lotus. The loins are to be bound by a broad belt and the only clothing which this figure should possess is the kaupīna. The right hand should keep a danḍa while the left one should rest upon the hip (kaṭ-yavalambita). This aspect of Subrahmanya is popularly known as the Palaniyāndavar. This is

the description which is given in the Eritatvanidhi for Vēlāyudha-Subrahmanya. This latter work, however, gives quite a different description of Skanda which is as follows. This aspect of Subrahmanya is required to possess, as in the previous one, one face set with two eyes, and four arms. He should be seated upon a lotus flower (padmāsana). head is to be surrounded by a prabha-mandala; on the head there should be the usual karandamakuta adorned with a wreath of flowers; there must also be ornaments made of rubies and on the waist a broad girdle of fine workmanship. The front two hands should be kept in the varada and the abhaya poses while the back hands should carry the kukkuta and the vajra. The colour of this aspect of the deity is said to be that of smoke.

Sēnāpati: This aspect should have the brilliance of the sun and should possess six faces and twelve eyes. One of the arms of Sēnāpati should pass round the waist of his dēvī, who should be seated upon his left lap; the corresponding right hand should keep a lotus. The other hands should hold the following objects in them: śūla, khēṭaka, vajra, dhanus, gadā, ghaṇṭā, kukkuṭa and abhaya.

Under the name Dēvasēnāpati, the Śritatvanidhi gives the following description: He should have

one face, two eyes and four arms: two of the hands should be held in the abhaya and varada poses respectively and the remaining two should carry the sankha and the chakra; the colour of this aspect of Subrahmanya is said to be black. He should be adorned with all ornaments, and should have a white yajñōpavīta and his body should have a coating of finely smelling sandal paste. The face must be very pretty and a smile must be playing about his lips.

Subrahmanya: This aspect of Skanda should be of the colour of kunkuma (saffron) and be adorned with kēyūra, hāra and other ornaments. One of the right hands should be held in the abhaya and in the rest must be the śakti, kukkuṭa, and a padma. The colour of this aspect of the deity should be that of the rising sun and that of the sandal paste and the clothing red. Or, the figure may have only two arms of which one should rest upon the hip (katyavalambita) and the other hand be held in the abhaya pose.

Gajavähana has also only one face, two eyes and four arms; in one of the left hands he should hold the kukkuṭa while the other should be kept in the varada pose; in one of the right hands there should be the śakti and the other should be held in the abhaya pose.

Śaravaṇabhava should have six heads, twelve eyes and twelve arms. Two of his hands are to be in the abhaya and the varada poses while the remaining ones should carry in them the śakti, ghaṇṭa, dhvaja, padma, kukkuṭa, paśa, daṇḍa, ṭaṅka, bāṇa and dhanus. The complexion of this aspect is yellow; the face should resemble a full-blown lotus.

The Sritatvanidhi, as usual, gives an entirely different description of Saravaṇabhava. According to this authority Saravaṇabhava should have only one face, three eyes and six arms, be of the colour of the rising sun and be seated upon a lion. The body should be covered with ashes (bhasma or vibhūti). There should be in the hands flowery arrows, a bow made of sugar-cane, khadga, khēṭaka, vajra and the kukkuṭa.

Kārttikēya should have six faces and six arms and be of the colour of the rising sun. Two of his front hands should be kept in the abhaya and the varada poses, while the rest should carry vajra, khēṭaka, šakti and khadga.

According to the Śritatvanidhi Kārttikēya should have one face with three eyes, ten arms and the complexion of the rising sun. There should be a fruit (or leaf) of the bilvā tree on

the head and in the right hands the śūla, the chakra, the aṅkuśa, and abhaya; in the left hands the tōmara, the pāśa, the śaṅkha, and the vajra and varada. He should have his peacock vehicle by his side. The complexion of this aspect of Subrahmanya should also be that of the rising sun.

Kumāra should hold in his right hands the sakti and the khadga and in the left ones kukkuţa and the khēţaka. The Srītatvanidhi substitutes the abhaya and varada in the place of khadga and khēṭaka in the above description.

Shanmukha: The colour of Shanmukha should be that of kunkuma (saffron) and he should be seated on the peacock. As his name indicates be should have six faces, twelve eyes and twelve arms; in the right hands he should have the šakti, bana. the khadga, dhvaja, gadā and abhaya; and in the left ones dhanus, vajra, padma, kataka-hasta and varada (and one more object which is perhaps the khētaka). Shanmukha is here mentioned as the nephew of Vishnu. The Sritatvanidhi mentions the šankha, chakra, kukkuta, paša and hala as among the objects held by the hands of Shanmukha. Ιt also states that on either side of Shanmukha there should be standing two devis called Jaya and Vijayā.

Tarakāri: The figure of Tārakāri is required to be sculptured with twelve arms, in the hands of which there should be the ankuša, dhvaja, khadga, kaṭaka-hasta, abhaya, pāśa, chakra, musala, śakti vajra, varada and khēṭaka. The colour of Tārakāri, is described as equal to a crore of Aruṇas shining at the same time. According to the Śrītatvanidhi, Tārakāri should have only one face and three eyes and he should be seated upon an elephant carrying in two of the right hands the khadga and the śakti and one of them held in the abhaya pose; one of the left hands should be in the varada pose and the remaining hands should keep the khēṭaka and the akshamālā.

Kraunchabhēttā: This aspect of Subrahmanya should have six faces and eight arms. In the right hands there should be the khadga, šakti, abhaya and bāṇa; and in the left ones varada, vajra, dhanus and khēṭaka. His complexion is to be that of the lotus flower.

Kraunchabhetta according to the Sritatvanidhi should be represented with a single face and four arms and three eyes. Two of the hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses and the remaining hands should carry flowery arrows and a bow made of sugarcane; or, the front two hands

should be shown as breaking the Krauncha mountain. There should be near him his peacock vehicle.

Senāni should also possess twelve arms and twelve eyes; the hands should have in them khadga, chakra, ankuša, šakti, abhaya, šūla, varada, padma, danda and gadā.

Brahma-śāstā: This is the aspect of Subrahmanya in which he put down the pride of Brahmā by exposing his ignorance of the Vēdas. He should be represented with a single face and four arms; he should have only two eyes. In the back hands there should be the akshamālā and the kamanḍalu and the front hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses. The colour of Prahma-śāstā should be the red of the lotus flower.

Bālasvāmi is the aspect of Subrahmaṇya as a child. If he is sculptured as standing by the side of his parents, as in the Sōmāskanda aspect of Śiva, he should be represented as a child carrying a lotus in each hand; if, however, he is shown separately, he may be sculptured with a padma in his right hand and with the left hand resting upon the hip (kaṭyavalambita). The colour of this aspect is also red.

Śikhivāhana is to be of the colour of coral and to have a single face and four arms. In one of

the hands there should be held the *sakti* and in the other the *vajra*, while the remaining ones should be held in the *abhaya* and the *varada* poses respectively. He is said to be the destroyer of the enemies of the gods.

Vallikalyānasundara: In this aspect Subrahmanya is soulptured as being married to Valli. He should be represented in this case as carrying in the back right hand the akshamālā and the front hand should be held in the abhaya pose; the front left hand should rest upon the hip and the back hand should carry a kamandalu. Brahmā with a sruva in his hand should be shown as officiating in the ceremonies in front of the fire that should be sculptured as burning in a kunda. Vishnu should keep in his bands a water-vessel ready to pour water in the act of giving the girl in marriage to the bridegroom. A host of gods and goddesses should be shown as offering praises to the married couple. Both the bride and the groom should be adorned with all ornaments appropriate to the occasion. The colour of Subrahmanya in this aspect also is red.

The Śrītatvanidhi adds the description of the following aspects of Subrahmanya, namely, Agnijāta-Subrahmanya, Saurabhēya-S., Gāngēya-S. Guha-S., Brahmachāri-S., and Dēśika-S.

Agnijāta-Subrahmaņya should have two faces, eight arms and a white complexion; his neck should be of black colour; he should carry in three out of the four right hands the sruva, an akshamālā and a khadga and the remaining hand should be kept in the svastika pose; in three of the left hands there should be the vajra, kukkuṭa, khēṭaka and an ājya-pātra (vessel of ghee or clarified butter). He should be sculptured as engaged in the act of offering fire sacrifice.

Saurabhēya-Subrahmaṇya should have four faces, eight eyes and eight arms and should be seated upon a kamalāsana; in the right hands there should be the śakti, a lotus, flowery arrows and abhaya; and in the left hands vajra, a bow made of sugar-cane, a śūla, and varada. He should be standing with his right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg somewhat bent. His colour should be that of the lotus flower.

Gāngēya-Subrāhmaņya is required to be represented with a single face, three eyes and four arms. The head must be adorned with a karaṇḍa-makuṭa; he should be standing upon a makara (a kind of fish) and should be carrying a flag on which is painted a kukkuṭa, and should be adorned with nīlūtpala flowers. In his right hands should be a paraku and a pūrṇa-kumbha (a vessel filled with

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water): in the left hands he should keep an arani (a piece of wood which is used in generating fire by friction) and a kukkuta. The colour of this aspect of Subrahmanya is that of gold.

It might be noticed that in all these aspects the descriptions are such as to suit the nature of the aspect; for example Subrahmanya, the son of Agni, is said to have two faces, the same number as possessed by Agni; he carries an ājya-pātra sruva and other objects necessary for making fire-offerings. Similarly, in the case of the Gāngēya-Subrahmanya, or Subrahmanya the son of Gangā, he is required, like Gangā, to be standing upon a makara, carry a pūrņakumbha and adorned with nīlōtpala or water-lilies, objects characteristic of rivers.

Guha-Subrahmanya should have one face, three eyes and four arms. His head should be adorned with a kirita made of gold set with rubies. In the right hands there should be the vajra and the sula and the left hands should be held in the varada and the abhaya poses. The colour of Guha is black and that of his clothes white. His Dēvi should be by his side and they should look like a newly married couple.

Brahmachāri-Subrahmanya: Subrahmanya in this aspect should have two eyes, two arms and be

standing upon a padma. He must have a tuft of hair on his head, a yajnōpavīta, mauñji (grass girdle) and kaupīna. The right leg should be firmly placed upon the padma and the left one slightly bent and rested upon it. In the right hand there should be a daṇḍa and in the left a vajra. His complexion should be red.

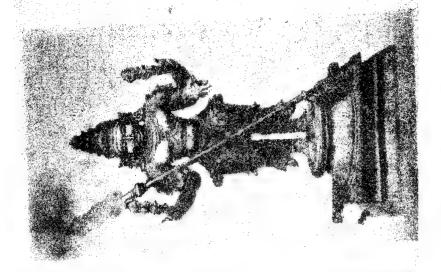
Dēkika-Subrahmanya: This is the aspect in which Subrahmanya taught Siva, his own father, the significance of the sacred syllable om. As a teacher he should be represented as possessing one face, six arms and as seated upon the peacock. His head should be adorned with a karandamakuta; two of his hands should carry the sakti, one an akshamālā and two others kept in the varada and the abhaya poses; the remaining hand should perhaps be held in the chinmudra pose. Siva in the aspect of a disciple is called the Sishyabhāva-mūrti. The Mānasāra gives a description of the form of Sishyabhāvamūrti. Siva should be seated in front of his teacher Subrahmanya crosslegged, with one of his right hands kept closing his mouth and another kept on the chest in the jāāna-mudrā pose; the other two hands should carry the tanka and the mriga. He should have a white complexion and his face should resemble the full-moon. His head should be adorned with a

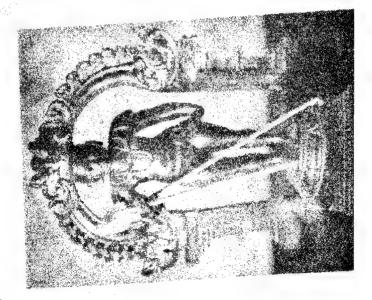
orescent moon. Părvati, his consort, should also be standing by his side.

Pls. CXXI-CXXIX illustrate the various aspects of Subrahmanya. Fig. 1, Pl. CXXI, belongs to the collection of the late Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇasvāmi Ayyar and represents Skanda or Vēlāyudha-Subrahmanya. In the right hand of the image is a daṇḍa and a sakti is kept resting on his right arm. The left hand rests upon the hip. The image is clothed with only a kaupīna and wears the ornaments generally worn by boys. This is a modern piece of work.

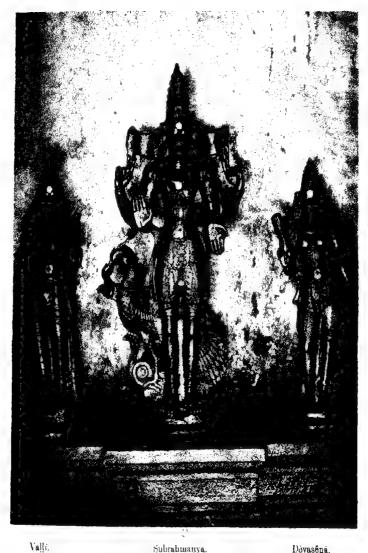
Fig. 2 on the same plate is the photograph of the image of Kumāra belouging to the Śiva temple at Tiruppālatturai. The image has four arms; in the right hand at the back there is the śakti and in the back left hand the vajra; the front right and the left hands are kept in the abhaya and the varada poses respectively. A śaktyāyudha rests upon the right front arm.

Pl. CXXII is the reproduction of the photograph of Subrahmanya with his two consorts Dēvasēna and Valli to be found in the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakōnam. It is precisely similar to the figure of the Tiruppālatturai temple. Herein, Subrahmanya has behind him his peacock.





Marian Com Mai



Subrahmanya, Dôvasôna. Subrahmanya with his consorts Dôvasôna and Valli: Stone: Kumbhakōnam.



Mahāvaļļi. Subrahmanya. Dēvasēnā.
Subrahmanya with his consorts Dūvasēnā and Vaļļi :
Bronze: Tiruvorgiyūr.



Subrahmanya: Stone: Ellora.

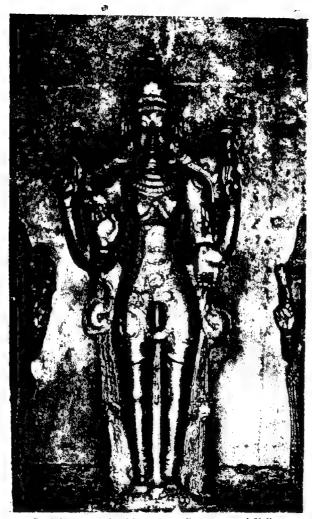
The description of the Dēvis of Subrahmaṇya is given as follows in the Kumāra-tantra: Mahāvalli should be of black complexion and should have a smiling face. She should stand with her right leg kept firmly on the ground and the left leg kept somewhat bent and placed on it. She should be holding in her left hand a padma (lotus) and her right hand should be hanging by her side. The complexion of Dēvasēna is red and she should also have a smiling face and standing with her left leg kept firmly on the ground and the right one somewhat bent. She should carry in her right hand a nīlūtpala flower, and the left one should be hanging. These descriptions are rigidly observed in the sculpture of the Nāgēśvarasvamin temple.

Pl. CXXIII is exactly similar to the previous one. The original of this sculpture is in the Śiva temple at Tiruvorriyūr and is executed very skilfully.

The photograph reproduced on Pl. CXXIV is that of a piece of sculpture belonging to one of the rock temples at Ellora. The central figure, Subrahmanya, has four arms and a single face. The front right hand which is broken seems to have held the *takti*, whose head is visible near the figures of a Dēva and his Dēv1 sculptured on the upper left corner. The back right hand rests upon the hip;

the front left hand carries a kukkuta and the back left hand embraces the peacock which stands to the left of Subrahmanya. There are on either side a goat-headed attendant of Subrahmanya; one of these must be Daksha-Prajapati, who is said to be one of the parivara-dēvatās of Subrahmanya. figure on the left has its left arm crossed against its chest and keeps its right one as if going to close his mouth,-attitudes which show a great deal of reverence. The figure on the left of Subrahmanya has its left hand resting upon its hip and keeps something in its right hand. On either side of the figure of Subrahmanya and soring in the air are two Dēvas with their Dēvis praising him. central figure of Subrahmanya has an yajñopavita, a udarabandha and a fine hara; the ears are adorned with two different kinds of kundalas and the head is surmounted with a karanda-makuta, round which there is a prabhā-mandala.

Pl. CXXV is the photograph of Subrahmanya with his consorts and resembles the other two photographs described above. The only difference consists in that the figure of Subrahmanya in this instance bears the *sakti* and the *kukkuta* in its back right and left hands respectively, while, as in the other instances, the front right and left hands are kept in the *abhaya* and the *varada* poses



Subrahmanya with his consorts Dövasönä and Valli; Stone: Kumbhakönam.

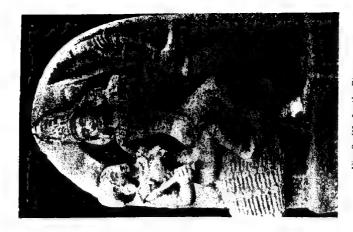


Fig. 3. Sēnāpati: Stone: Madras Museum,



Fig. 2. Sikhivahana: Stone: Kumbhakonam.

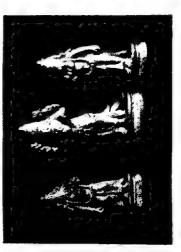


Fig. I. Subrahmanys with his two consorts.
Ivory: Trivandram.



Shanmukha: Stone: Paţţīśvaram.

respectively. The person of Subrahmanya is elaborately adorned with all sorts of ornaments.

Fig. 1, Pl. CXXVI is a piece of ivory carving executed in the School of Arts at Trivandram and closely resembles the previous sculpture. Fig. 2 on the same plate represents Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock; the right leg is hanging while the left one is bent and rested upon the peacock. The front hands are in the abhaya and the varada poses, and the back hands keep in them the sakti and the vajra. Fig. 3 on the same plate portrays Subrahmanya as seated upon the peacock, embracing his consort with his right arm and keeping in his left hand a bow; whereas the Devi embraces her lord with her left arm and carries in her right hand an arrow. Fig. 2 may be taken as Sikhivāhana and fig. 3 as Sēnāpati.

Pl. CXXVII illustrates the description of Shanmukha. This beautifully carved figure belongs to the Siva temple at Pattisvaram. It has twelve arms of which two are held in the abhaya and the varada poses and the remaining ones carry the sakti, tanka, chakra, khadga and musala (or pāśa?) and vajra, dhanus, bāna, khātaka and śankha. The figure has six heads of which three are visible in the photograph. Behind the figure of Subrahmanya is his peacock.

Pl. CXXVIII is almost similar to the previous one; in addition to the weapons mentioned in the last plate, there is in this a saktyayudha made separately and kept leaning on the back arms. The padmāsana upon which this image stands is hexagonal, specially so made to agree with the six faced nature of the deity for whom it serves as a pedestal.

Pl. CXXVIIIa is a piece of sculpture which is to be found in the temple at Aihole and represents Tārakāri. In this Subrahmanya is seen riding a peacock and spiritedly attacking the fallen Tārakāsura with his baktyāyudha which he wields with his right hand. The left hand carries the vajra. On either side of Subrahmanya are two Dēvas in the ālīḍhāsana posture, flying in the air and praising him. Above and on either side of the central figure are two persons carrying offerings and flower garlands.

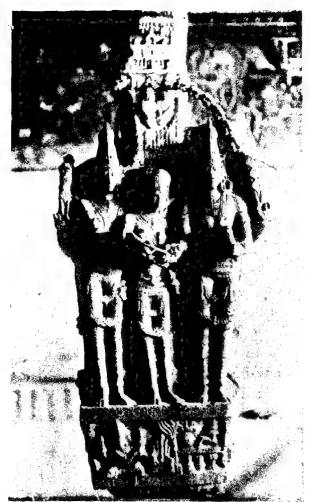
Pl. CXXIX is a fine piece of sculpture to be seen in the front mandapa of the temple of Siva at Tirupparankungam near Madura. It represents the scene of the marriage of Subrahmanya with Dēvasēna. Subrahmanya is standing on the right with his right hand stretched out to receive the water which Indra is ready to pour from a water vessel, standing behind Dēvasēna on the left.



Shapmukha Bronze: Nallur.



Tārakāri-Subrahmanya: Stone: Aihole.



Dövasönä-Kalyänasundaramurti: Stone: Tirupparankungam.

	•	

Subrahmanya has in the front left hand a lotus and in the back left one the *šakti*; it is not apparent from the photograph what other object is held in the back right hand.

Indra is seen keeping in the right hand the tanka and in the left the vajra and with his right hand he is pouring water into the hand of Subrahmanya.

Brahmā is seated in a countersunk surface below doing hōma (fire offerings) in connection with the marriage of Subrahmanya.

The modesty of the bride is very well portrayed in this piece of sculpture.

The Kumāra-tantra gives the description of the dvārapālakas of the shrine of Subrahmanya. They are called Sudēha and Sumukha; both of these are said to be brāhmanas. They should be represented with one face and two or four arms. If they possess two arms only, the right hand should be held in the abhaya pose and the left hand should keep a gadā. If they have four arms, the back hands should keep in them the vajra and the sakti and the front hands as in the case of the two-armed figure. One of these should be of red complexion and the other black; they must be adorned with all ornaments and should have sidetusks. Their head must have the karanda-makutas.

Sudēha should be to the right and Sumukha to the left of the entrance.

Another attendant of Subrahmanya is called His story is given thus in the Kumāratantra. There once lived a good brahmana named Svarnāksha in Kāśi; he had a son named Sumitra who had been worshipping Skanda in due form during his three consecutive births. Subrahmanya was pleased with his devotion to himself (Subrahmanya) and gave him the name Sumitra (a good friend) and made him the head of the ganas and gave him a place near him. Then follows a description of the image of Sumitra; Sumitra should be sculptured according to the uttama-navatāla measure, with two eyes, two arms and a red complexion. He should have a fine looking face and should be youthful possessing side-tusks. The head should be covered with a karanda-makuta hiding his tuft of hair or a jata-makuta. The right hand should carry the sakti and the left hand should be kept on the hip (katyavalambita). Or, the hands may be kept in the anjali pose on the chest. He may be sculptured either as seated or as standing on a padmāsana.

Pl. CXXX is the reproduction of the photograph of Sumukha the left gate-keeper of the shrine of Subrahmanya in the great Siva temple at



Dvarapa'aka of the Subrahmanya shrine : Stone : Tanjore.



Tanjore. The front right hand of the image bears a short sword, while the front left hand carries a shield; the back right hand is in the sūchi pose and the back left hand in the vismaya pose. The right leg of the figure of Sumukha rests upon the head of a lion, and the left foot of the image stands upon a padmāsana. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture to be found in the Brihadiśvara temple at Tanjore.

NANDIKESVARA OR ADHIKA-RANANDI.

NANDIKĒŚVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDIN.

A T the entrance into many an important temple of Siva in Southern India one meets with a pair of images, of which one is a male figure and the other a female one, the consort of the former. The male figure is shaped exactly like that of Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti. It is seen standing upon a padmāsana and carrying in its back hands the parašu and the mṛiga; but, unlike the figure of Chandraśēkharamūrti, which keeps its front hands in the varada and the abhaya poses, that of Adhikāranandin bas them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The figure of Adhikāranandin is sometimes mistaken by the less informed persons for that of Siva.

Three different accounts are found of the origin of Adhikāranandin. According to the Śiva-mahā-purāṇa, he was the son of the rishi Sālankāyana; the following account is given of him by this authority: Sālankāyana, who was long without a

son, was doing penance under a sāla tree in a place called Sālagrāma. Appreciating his austerities, Vishņu appeared before him and asked him to request for any boon he desired. The rishi prayed that he may be blessed with a son of great virtue. Immediately after this request was made, a person sprang from the right of Vishņu, who resembled Siva in every way. He was given the name Nandikēśvara. The purāṇa adds that this was the forty-ninth birth of Nandikēśvara.

A second account of the birth of Nandikēśvara runs as follows: in the Trētā-yuga, a rishi named Nandi was performing a severe penance on the peak called Muñjavān on the Mandara mountain. Siva pleased with the devotion of Nandi presented himself before the rishi. The latter requested Siva to grant him the boons that he should have unshakeable faith in and love for Siva, as also that he should be made the head of the ganas. Siva granted him the boons with pleasure and disappeared. Indra and the other gods were overjoyed to see the bliss that befell the rishi Nandi and praised him for his good fortune.

The Linga-purāṇa has a third account of the origin of Nandikēśvara. A blind rishi named Silāda was practising penance with a desire to obtain an immortal son, not born of human beings.

NANDIKĒŚVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDI.

Indra becoming pleased with the austerities of this rishi resolved to fulfil the rishi's desire and approached him and told him that no one but Siva could grant him what he wanted and directed him to address his penances to that deity. He did as advised by Indra, and Siva pleased with him, promised that he would himself be born to the rishi as his son; thereby he intended to satisfy Brahmā also who was desirous of Siva taking a human incarnation. After some time, Silada was engaged in a sacrifice (yaga); a lad proceeded from the room in which the rishi Silada was performing the yaga; be looked precisely like Siva, with a jațā-makuţa on his head, three eyes and four arms. He was carrying in his hands the sūla, the tanka, the gada and the vaira. Because Silada became pleased with the fulfilment of his desire by the appearance of this, his son born not by human agency, Siva gave the lad the name Nandi and disappeared.

Then Silāda and his son Nandi repaired to the former's āirama. There the boy lost his superhuman form and became quite like any ordinary mortal. Though feeling sorry for the change, Silāda performed on his son the usual ceremony such as upanayana, when the boy attained the seventh year of age; he soon became well versed in the Vēdas. Some time after, two rishis named Mitra

and Varuna came to the āśrama of the rishi Silāda as his guests; these gazed intently at Nandi and perceived through their mental vision that the life of the boy was to come to an end in one year more. They informed this sad news to the father of the boy. The rishi and his father Sālankāyana sank in despair on hearing the prognostication of their guests, and swooned. But, Nandikēśvara, though internally perturbed, began to meditate upon Siva so intently that the latter appeared to him and took hold of him in his arms and threw round his neck the flower garland which was hanging round Forthwith the boy was changed his own neck. into a being endowed with three eyes, ten arms and appearance which exactly resembled Siva. The latter blessed this metamorphosed Nandi to be free from old age and death and also anointed him as the head of his ganas and married him to Suyaśa, the daughter of the Maruts.

The name Nandikēśvara, 'the tawny coloured dwarf' and a follower of Śiva occurs in the Rāmā-yaṇa (V. 17, Sec. 16 of the Uttara-kāṇḍa). There he is stated to be another manifestation of Śiva (apara tanuh) and that when he was keeping guard over the Kailāsa, Rāvaṇa, the lord of Laṅkā and of the Rākshasas, came driving in his ærial car and wanted to cross the abode of Śiva. But he was

NANDIKĒŚVARA OR ADHIKĀRANANDI.

promptly stopped by Nandikēśvara. Upon this Rāvaṇa made contemptuous remarks concerning the monkey-face of Nandikēśvara. Incensed at the insult offered to him, he cursed Rāvaṇa that beings possessing the same shape as himself and of similar energy (that is, monkeys) would destroy the race of Rāvaṇa.

Nandikēśvara is mentioned also in the Bhāgavatapurāṇa. During the yāga that Daksha-prajāpati was performing, he spoke tauntingly of Śiva. Nandi grew angry at the insult offered to his lord Śiva and pronounced maledictions against Daksha and the other revilers of Śiva.

The Vishnudharmöttara gives the following description of Nandikēśvara. He should have three eyes and four arms and a red complexion. His garments should be made of tiger's skin; in one of his hands there should be the triśūla and in another the bhindi; a third hand should be held over his head and the fourth held as though he is commanding a host of people. His gaze should suggest that he is seeing objects at a great distance and regulating the large crowd of devotees resorting to offer worship to Siva.

Nandikēśvara is more often represented as a bull than as a bull-faced human being or as a

duplicate of Siva. The former is kept lying in front of the central shrine of all Siva temples.

An illustration of Adhikāra-Nandin is given on Pl. CXXXI. The original of the photograph therein reproduced is in the temple of Siva at Valuvūr. It is sculptured precisely like Siva in the aspect of Chandraśēkharamūrti, carrying the parašu and the mriga in the back right and left hands respectively, and standing upon a padmāsana; but unlike Chandraśēkharamūrti who keeps the front right and left hands in the abhaya and the varada poses, Nandikēśvara has them folded on the chest in the añjali pose. The body has three slight bends in it (tribhanga). On his head are the jaṭā-makuṭa and the Gangā and the crescent moon.

Pl. CXXXII is the photograph of the bronze Nandi in the Siva temple at Panchanadikkulam; it is an ordinary bull couchant and is placed in the mahāmandapa of the Siva temples generally.

PLATE CXXXI.



Adhikāra-Nandin: Bronzo: Vaļuvūr.



Nandi: Bronze: Pañchanadikkuļam: (Tanjore Dt.).

CHANDESVARA.

CHANDĒŚVARA.

THE story of Chandesvara, how he worshipped Śiva and attained to the position of the leader of the bhūtagaņas of Śiva, has been given already under Chandesšanugrahamūrti. The image of Chandesvara is essential in a Śiva temple and should be set up in the north-east corner with reference to the central shrine of the temple.

The image of Chaṇḍēśvara may be set up in a shrine unattached to any temple, or as one of the parivārā-dēvatas or attendant deities in a Śiva temple. In the first instance, the shrine of Chaṇḍēśvara is said to be svatantra and in the second paratantra. The svatantra temple of Chaṇḍēśvara may be situated in any of the eight directions (north, north-east, etc.) or in the centre of towns and villages. The temple of Chaṇḍēśvara may range in size from a mere shrine of one cubit cube to a magnificent temple with a base of thirty cubits square, surmounted by a vimāna of one to seven talas or storeys in height, ornamented with the

figures of Chandesvara or any other deity on the corners of each tala (storey); or, there might be in these corners figures of Nandi, the bull couchant. In the case of the temple of svatantra Chandesvara, it is required to face any one of the directions except the north; this temple should have prakaras, mandapas, etc., in proportion to the dimensions of the central shrine.

Surrounding the central shrine there should be eight parivara-mūrtis, named Rudrabhakta, Rudra-Chanda, Chandama, Mahabala, Virya, Tankapani, Ĭśasēvaka and Rudrakopaja. They should all be of white complexion, big-bodied and with the pair of front hands held in the anjali pose and the back pair carrying in them tankas. They may be represented either as standing or seated in the virasana attitude and draped in elephant skins; they should have terrific countenances. Instead of Rudrabhakta and others. Indra and the other Dikpālakas may be made the parivaras of the temple of Chandeśvara. They may be represented as actual anthropomorphic figures or with simple pithas (as in the case of the Sapta-Mātrikās, see Vol. I, Pl. CXX). In front of the temple of Chandesvara there should be, as in Siva's temples, a Nandi or couchant bull, and at the main entrance of the temple there should be two gate-keepers

CHANDĒSVARA.

named Chandanuga and Chandabhritya. These two should be sculptured with two arms and carrying clubs in their hands; sometimes they may be dispensed with also.

The figure of Chandesvara should be fashioned according to the madhyama or adhama-dasa-tala vidhi as is given in Pratimalakshana or instructions given for the making of images; different descriptions are found in the agamas for making the image of Chandesvara. In the first instance, we see it stated that it might be sculptured as seated upon a padmāsana; its look should be terrific, as if fire would burst out of its face; the colour of Chandesvara should be jet black and there must be a sarpayajñopavita on its body. The head should be adorned with a jata-makuta, in which there should be the crescent of the moon, as in the case of Siva. Chandesvara, according to this description, should have four faces, four arms and twelve eyes. In the right hands there should be the akshamālā and the trikūla and in the left hands the tanka and the kamandalu.

A second description of the image of Chandeśvara is as follows. The complexion of this deity should be conch-white; there should be three eyes and four arms and in the jata-makuta the crescent

moon. The figure of the deity should be seated in the $v\bar{\imath}r\bar{a}sana$ posture and should carry in its back hands the dhanus called the $Pin\bar{a}ka$ and the $b\bar{a}na$ called the $Am\bar{o}gha$, while the front hands should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses.

According to the third description, Chandesyara may be represented as either standing or sitting, with only a pair of arms but with three eyes. The colour of the body is here also required to be inky-black. As in the other cases there should be the jata-makuta on the head. If the figure is made a seated one, the right leg should be hanging below the seat and the left leg should be bent and rested upon the seat. The left hand may either be placed on the left thigh or held in the varada pose. In the right hand there may be a tanka; or both hands may carry tankas; or both hands may be folded on the chest in the anjali pose. Or, the figure may be sculptured as seated in the utkutikasana posture with the head slightly bowed down as in deep sorrow, but with a face full of peace.

In the fourth mode of representing Chandeśvara, he must be sculptured as having four arms three of which should be carrying the ţanka, the pāśa and the śūla and the remaining one held in the abhaya pose.

CHANDĒŚVARA.

"In the descriptions found in the works of the Simhaladeśa (Ceylon) it is stated", so says the Kāmikāgama, "that Chaṇḍēśvara should be represented in the Kṛitayuga with eight arms, in the Trētāyuga with six, in the Dvāparayuga with four and in the Kaliyuga with two only. But", the same authority adds, "no such thing is mentioned in the works of the other countries".

Again, Chaṇḍēśvara may be shown singly or with his consort Dharmanīti. If his Dēvi is also sculptured, she should be adorned with all ornaments and should carry a nīlūtpala in her hands. Her colour is also to be black.

The Kāraṇāgama states that Prachaṇḍachaṇḍa, Vikrāntachaṇḍa, Vibhuchaṇḍa, Vīrachaṇḍa and another whose name is not given came from the Pañchabrahmās. The stewardship of the house of Śivawas bestowed in the Kritayuga upon Prachaṇḍachaṇḍa, in the Trētāyuga upon Vikrāntachaṇḍa, in

^{*} This is clear evidence that there existed in Ceylon the worship not only of Buddha but of the various deities of the Hindu cults and that there existed text-books in that country also containing descriptions of images, which sometimes differed from the readings of those on the continent of India. Evidently some of those Buddha āgamas quoted by Dr. Anandakumārasami in his "Simhalese Art" belong to the category of works referred to in the Kāmikāgama.

the Dvāparayuga upon Vibhuchaṇḍa and in the Kaliyuga upon Virachaṇḍa.

In the case of paratantra Chandesvara his shrine should be facing the south and, as has been already mentioned, be situated on the north-east corner of the first prakara of the Siva temple. According to the Karanagama the paratantra Chandesvara may have three eyes and four arms or only two eyes and two arms, be terrific in appearance, and have a jata-makuta on the head. Of the four hands two are to be kept in the abhaya and varada poses and the remaining two should carry the pasa and the parasu. If however there are only two hands, one of them should be in the varada pose and the other should carry a tanka. There should be a white vajñopavita on the body which should be adorned with all ornaments also. The figure of Chandesvara may be either standing or sitting.

Two illustrations are given on Pl. CXXXIII. The very well-executed original stone sculpture is placed in a very dark corner of the mandapa in front of the central shrine of the Siva temple at Tiruvorriyūr. It is seated in the virāsana posture and it carries a parašu in its right hand, the left one resting upon the left lap. There is a figure of Chandēśvara carved on the north of the central



Fig. 1. Chandesvara (seated) : Stone: Tiruvoggiyür.



Fig. 2. Chandōśvara (standing): Bronze: Marudāntanallūr.

CHANDESVARA.

shrine of the Saiva cave called Dhumar Lena in Ellora; it has been mistaken by Dr. Burgess for "Siva as a yōgi or ascetic, with a club in his left hand, and seated on a lotus."

The second illustration is of the standing Chandesvara: it belongs to the temple at Marudantanallur. The figure has only two arms and the hands are held in the anjali pose. A tanka rests on the left arm.

HAKTAS or devotees whose images are also enjoined to be set up for worship in temples may belong to the Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya, Vaiśya or the Śūdra caste; or of mixed castes; males or females; they may be āchāryas or crowned monarchs; living or dead. All that is wanted to apotheosise them is that they should be bhaktas or acknowledged devotees. Such devotees should be worshipped These images may be set up either in images. in separate temples (svayam-pradhāna) or in the temples of some deity whose devotee the bhakta happens to be, as a dependent on that deity (an anga). As instances of the former may be pointed out the temple of Kannappa Nāyānar, the hunter saint, on the hill at Kālahasti; and of Kulaśēkhara Ālvār at Mannārkovil near Ambāsamudram. attendant or anga class of images are found in all important temples of S. India. The well-known sixty-three (Aruvattu-mūvar) Saiva saints and the twelve Alvars or Vaishnava saints of Dravida are seen invariably in Saiva and Vaishnava temples in S. India.

A svayam-pradhāna or independent temple of a bhakta may be constructed on the top of a hill, on the bank of a river, in vanas (gardens) and in grāmas (towns). The anga or dependent class of bhaktas are required by the āgamas to be set up near the place where flower-garlands for the use of the temple are made. The first class of images may have parivāras or attendants, while the latter should not possess any for the obvious reason, namely, that they are themselves depending upon others.

Bhaktas may be represented by anthropomorphic figures, or, in the case of Saiva bhaktas, as Sivalingas, or occasionally also in the form of Siva himself. But in the case of Vaishnava bhaktas they are generally represented as actual human beings just as they appeared when they were living. The images may be made of stone. clay, metal, wood or gems. They may be carved in half relief or in the round (ardhachitra or chitrabhasa). They should be sculptured according to the ashta-tala measure. either as standing or as seated on a padmāsana or a simhasana. They may be sculptured with or without a tuft of hair on their head; if they are shown with a tuft it should be neatly done up in a knot on the top of the head;



Kādavarkoņ. Šīrāļaņ. Širuttoņdar. Queen of Kādavarkoņ.

A few of the Šaiva Saints: Bronze: Tiruchchengāṭṭaṅguḍi.

if they are not to possess a tuft of hair, their head should be shown as clean shaven. If the devotee is a crowned monarch or a ruling chief he should be sculptured with a kirīṭa or karanḍa-makuṭa on his head. The bhaktas may be made to carry in their hands any object which is generally associated with them or they may have their hands held in the $a\bar{n}jali$ pose, or the attitude of worship. They may be sculptured as singing, dancing or doing $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$. They should be adorned with all ornaments and if the bhakta is a female, she should be decked with such ornaments as are appropriate to her sex.

The following are the lists of the Saiva and Vaishnava saints of S. India:—

I. ŚAIVA SAINTS.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Place of birth.
1	Tirujñānasamban- dha.	Brāh- maņa.	Temple priest.	Shiyāli (Tan- jore).
2	Tillai Brahmanas	Do.	Do.	Chidambaram.
3	Kalaya-nayanar	Do.	Do.	Tirukkadavűr.
4	Muruga-pāyanār	Do.	; !	Tiruppugalur.
5	Rudra-Pasupati	Do.	:	Talaiyur.
6	Sigappuliyar	Do.		
7	Gapanathar	Do.	İ	
8	Pūśalār	Do.		
9	Chandēśar	Do.	i	Sēyñalūr.
10	Somssimaranar	Do.	i	
11	Naminandiyar	Do.		Emapperur.
			1	

No.	Name.		Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
12	Appūdiyadigaļ		Brāh-		Tingaļūr.
			maņa.	1	
13	Nilanakkar	• • •	Do.		Tiruchchātta- mangai.
14	Sundaramurti	• • •	Do.	a company	Tiruvennai-
15	Pugalttunaivär		Āmātva.	1	
16	Siruttondar		Do.		Tiruchchen.
					gattangudi.
17	Kō -Chohengannar	n .	Crowned		
		pa .	monarch.		: -
18	Pugalchchölar		Do.		
19			Do.		
20			Do.		
21			Do.		
22	Seramanperumal .		Do.		Tiruvanjaik-
				•	kalam.
23	Narasingamunaiya	b-	Roling		Ruling with
	raiyar.		Chief.		Tirukkova
			(Ksha-	4	lür as bi
			triya).	:	capital.
24		,			
25			Do.		
26			Do.	•	
27	Aiyadigal .		Do.		
28	Karaikkalammaiyi	àг			Kāraikkāl.
29				'	Madurai.
30					
31			Do.		Palaiyarai.
32	Iyarpagai .	•••	Do.		Kāvirippūm- pattinam.
33			Vellāla.		
34			Do.		
35	Väyilär .		Do.		
36					
37			Do.		
38			Do.		Kanamangai.
39	Haiyangudimaran	ār	Do.	1	Ilaiyangudi.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
40	Sakkiyar	Vellāja.		
41	Manakkanjarar	Do.		Kañjanur.
42	Viran-mindar	. Do		
43	Munaiyaduvār	Do.		Tiruchoheng- ungur.
44	Ēyarkōņ-Kalikkā- maņār.	Do.		Perumanga- lam.
45	Tirunāvukkarašu (Appar).	Do.		Tiruvāmūr.
46		. Cownerd.	·į	Sattanur.
47		. Do.		Mangalavur.
48		. Potter.		Chidambaram (Tillai).
49	Tirunilakandattu Panan			į
50	Atibattanāyanār	man.		Nagapatanam
51	Капрарра-пауараг.	(hunter).	2 1 4 6 6	Kāļahasti (Uduppūr).
52	Ēņadināyaņār	Shanan. (Toddy- drawer).		Eyinanûr.
53	Nēśanāyanār	Sāliyar, (weaver).		Kampili.
54	Tirunāļ a i p p ō v ā : (Nandaņār).	Paraiyan.	Field labour.	Ādaņūr.
55	Tirukkuripput to p-	Washer- man.		Kāñchi.
56	Kaliyanar	Oil-	1	ı
57	Kulachobigaiyar	monger. Prime-		Manamer
		minister to the	!	kuḍi.
	1	Pandya	1	
58	Milalaikkurumbar	king. (Kurum-		Milalai.
		ban.)	•	

No.	Name.		Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
60	Dandiyadigal Kanampullar Eribattar				Tiruvārūr,
	Kāriyār Sundaramūrti	•	Brāh- maņa.		Tirunāvalūr.

VAISHNAVA BHAKTAS.

No.	Name.	Caste.	Occupation.	Native place.
1	Periyālvār (Visbņu-	Brāh- man.	Making flower	Śrivillipu t bűr.
			garlands.	
2	Ändāl (Gödā)	Do.	Do.	\mathbf{D}_{0}
_		(woman).		
3	Poygaiyālvār	Brah-	Yōgi.	Conjeguaram.
•		maņa.		
4	Pēyālvār	Do.	Do.	Mylapore.
5	Bhutattalyar	Do.	Do.	Mababali-
_				puram.
6	Nammälvär (Sata-	Sūdra.	Do.	Ālvār Tiruna-
_	kôpa).	i	k-	gari.
7		Kallar.	(1) Waylay-	Tiravali.
·		(Robber).	ing and	
			robbing.	
)	(2) Service	
			to temples.	
8	Tondaradippodiyal-	Brāh.	Making	Mandangudi
	₹ãr.	man.	flower gar-	•
			lands.	
9	Tiruppāņālvār	Panan.	Singing.	Ugalyur.
10	Madurakaviyalvar .	Brāh-	Serving.	Tirukkolur.
		maņa.	Nammalvär	
11	Tirumalisaiyalvar .	Do.	Yõgi.	Tirumaliśai.
12	Kulssekharalvar	Kahatri-	Crowned	Tiruvanjaik-
	-	ya.	monarch.	kalam.

Besides the Saiva saints above enumerated, there are counted many more at the present time; that is, after that list of sixty-three was drawn up by Sundaramūrti-Nāyanār, many others of saintly nature came into being and though they could not be placed in the older list, are still held in as much esteem as the older saints. Such are, for instance, Mānikkavāchakar, Karuvūrttēvar, Kandāradittar, Tirumāligaittēvar, Śēndanār, Chēdiyarāyar, Purushöttamanambi, Tiruvāliyamudanār, Pūnduruttikādanambi, Meykandadēvar and others. Images are set up for these persons also, along with the sixty-three; that is why we see in many Siva temples not sixty-three, but about seventy-three images of bhaktas. The number of bhaktas cannot be limited, since any number of these might be added at any time.

Similarly, in Vaishņava temples of S. India, which are almost always under the management of the Śrīvaishṇavas, are seen often more than twelve figures of saints. The additional ones are of subsequent āchāryas, like Rāmānuja, Maṇavāļamāmunigal, Vēnkatanātha Dēśika, etc.

It might be observed that Kulaśēkharālvār, a crowned monarch, has a makuţa on his head, according to the rules laid down above (see Pl. CXXXVI). We see also that Kaṇṇappa-nāyanār

has his hair tied up in a fine knot on the crown of the head (see Pl. CXXXIV), and certain brāhmaṇa saints, with a small tuft of hair on the crown, as in the case of Vishnuchitta (Periyālvār), Tonḍara-ḍippoḍi and Madurakavi, in our illustrations (Pl. CXXXVI).

Again, certain characteristic features mark particular saints; for instance, Apparsvāmigaļ is at once recognised by a staff, with a triangular metallic piece, at its end, intended for removing grass grown in temples; for, he had undertaken to do that service in all temples he visited (see Pl. CXXXVII, fig. 3). Tirnjūānasambandha among the Śaiva (See fig., Pl. CXXXVII) and Tiruppāṇāļvār among the Vaishṇava saints (Pl. CXXXVI) would easily be recognised by the cymbals they have in their hands. Tirumaṅgai, by the sword and shield; and Māṇikkavāchakar, by the book in his hands, (fig. 2, Pl. CXXXVII and Pl. CXXXVIII).

For the history of these Saiva and Vaishnava saints, the readers are referred to the *Periya-purāṇam* in Tamil,—for, this has not as yet been rendered in English by any one,—and Mr. A. Gōvindāchārya's 'Lives of Drāvida Saints' in English, respectively.

We learn from the writings of the Śrivaishņavas that in the days of Rāmānuja and later,



Kannappa Nāyanār : Bronze : Madras Museum.

PLATE CXXXVI.

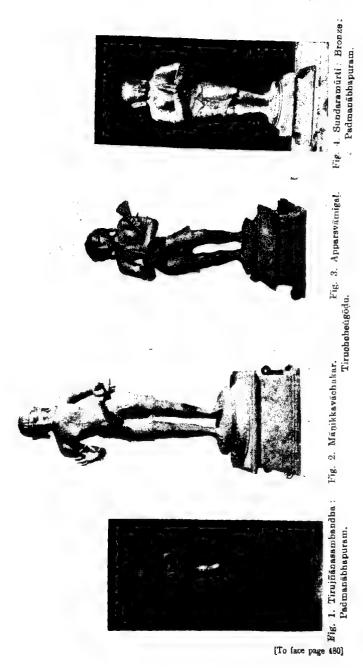
ALVARS OR ŚRÍVAISHŅAVA SAINTS-Bronze: Tādikkombu.



Madhurakavi- Tirumaliśai- Tirumpa- Tirumaŭgai- Nammalyar. 10 Ramanuja Garuda. yalvar. yalvar. yalvar. yalvar. yalvar. yalvar. yalvar.



Poygaiyalyar, Poyalyar, Bhûtattalyar, Poriyalyar Kulasokha-Tondaradip Tirumangairalyar, podiyalyar, yalyar,





Māṇikkavāohakar: Bronze: Viśvakarma (Dr. A. K. K.).
[To face page 480]



people were owning slaves and that the latter had their names tattooed on their chests in token of their condition. Some sold themselves to others as slaves in times of famine. When once they became slaves, they were bound to serve their masters with the utmost fidelity; in short, they had to become practically members of the family of their masters and personally interest themselves in the welfare of their families; in other words the slaves became the bhaktas of their masters. concrete instance of this custom might be pointed out the life-size images of the Vijayanagara kings Krishnadevaraya and Venkatapatidevaraya and the queens of the former, Chinnadevi and Tirumaladēvī, which are set up in the temple of Venkatēśa on the Tirumalai hill at Tirupati. These were apparently set up in their life-time as the paleography of the writing on their chests indicates. These devotees of Venkatēśa inscribed themselves as the slaves of the Lord of Tirumala and thereby bound themselves to do everything for the welfare of the temple and in testimony whereof they seem to have caused their images being set up in the temple with their names engraved on their chests, so that the images might be ever worshipping their own favourite god Venkatēśa (see Viśvakarma).

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

THE deity Ārya, Śāsta or Hariharaputra, so well known to the Dravidas is not familiar to the inhabitants of Northern India; even in the Dravida country he is the favourite only of the Malayalam people. The country of the latter possesses as large a number of temples of Sasta as the Tamil country has of Subrahmanya and it is an invariable rule in the Malayalam country that in every temple, be it of Siva or of Vishnu, there must be in its south-west corner a shrine for Sasta. He is considered by them as the guardian of the land and as such eight mountain tops along the Western Ghats are surmounted by eight temples in which are set up eight images of Sasta to protect the country on the west of the mountain ranges, inhabited by the Malayalis, from all external evils and misfortunes. In this country he is better known as Śāsta than as Hariharaputra or Ārya. In the Tamil country he is known by the name Hariharaputra or more frequently Ayyanar (a

modification of Ārya). That Śāsta should have been a very common name and the deity was perhaps once better known by that name in the Tamil country is deducible from the fact that in all examples in Grammars of declension, inflexion, etc., the subject of a sentence is Śāttan (Śāsta), just as the Sanskrit Grammarians usually employ the name of Dēvadatta. The name Śāsta or its corruption is not borne by men in the Tamil country, but one can meet with persons of that name by scores in the Malayālam country.

This deity which is very peculiar to the Drāvida country does not appear to have been known to the region north of the Godavari. early Sanskrit work is the deity mentioned. Even the dictionaries do not record this name and give its origin. In the Vishnupurāņa we hear that, Vishnu, seeing that there ensued a quarrel between the Devas and Asuras over the distribution of the amrita (ambrosia) obtained by churning the ocean of milk, assumed the form of a charming damsel, distributed the precious article among the Devas, the Asuras being all the while dazed by the enchanting beauty of the maiden and oblivious of the cause of their quarrel. It is in the Śrī Bhāgavata that we learn, for the first time that Hara fell in love with Vishnu in his form of Möhini. From

ĀRYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

the union between Hara and Hari, Arya, Sasta or Hariharaputra is said to have been born. Suprabhēdāgama very distinctly mentions that Sasta was born of Mohini, the form assumed by Vishnu for the purpose of distributing the amrita among the gods when it was churned from the milkocean, by the union with her of Hara. That this is a deity peculiarly Dravidian and has been taken into the fold of the Arvan pantheon at a later period goes without contradiction. At present Hariharaputra is treated in the Tamil country as a village deity and is mostly worshipped by the lower classes and the $p\bar{u}ja$ in the temple of Hariharaputra or Avyanār (or Ayyanārappan) is performed by a Sūdra. The Pūdmasamhitā states that the pūja in the temple of Arya should be performed by a Pārašava: we know from other sources that a Pāraśava is an anuloma born of a Brāhmaņa father and a Śūdra mother. But somehow Ayyanār, like the more tamasic forms of Devi such as Kali, which are worshipped by the lower classes in the Tamil country, is made pūja to by the Brāhmanas in Malabar.

This deity is called Sasta because he is able to control and rule over the whole world; etymologically therefore, the word means a ruler of a country, and is sometimes applied to teachers and

fathers. The Amarakośa applies the name to Buddha also. The Tamil Nighantus call him by the additional names Satavahana, the rider of the white elephant, Kāri, the wielder of the weapon known as sendu, the consort of Pürana and Pushkalā, the protector of Dharma and Yōgi; they also state that the vehicle of Sasta is the elephant and the crest of his banner a cock. The names. rider of the white elephant, Yogi, the protector of Dharma coupled with the significance of Buddha applied to Sasta in the Amarakośa incline one to conclude that Buddha as conceived and worshipped in the Tamil country was ultimately included in the Hindu Pantheon and a Puranic story invented for his origin at a later period of the history of Hindu Iconology. The name Satavahana is also very noteworthy as it has been assumed by a dynasty of powerful kings of the earlier centuries of the Christian era.

The descriptions of the image of Śāsta or Ārya are found given in the Amsumadbhēdāgama, the Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāraṇāgama. The figure of Śāsta should have four arms and three eyes, and a peaceful countenance; its colour should be golden yellow and it should be draped in silk garments. It must be seated upon a padmāsana. The front right and left hands should be held in the

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

abhaya and varada poses respectively and the back right and left hands should carry a khadga and a khētaka respectively. This is the description given in the Amsumadbhedagama. The Suprabhedagama has a very different description altogether; it states that the figure of Sasta should have only two arms and two eyes and a dark complexion. It should be adorned with all ornaments and a white yainopa-The arms and legs should be kept folded: in the right hand there should be a crooked stick (known in Tamil as the sendu) and in the left fruits and tender leaves of plants (pallava). The body of this deity should be like that of a bhūta, with a big belly. The hair on his head should be jet black in colour. Śāsta should be represented as playing with dogs. sheep and fowls. He has two wives named Madanā and Varnani; the figures of these should be sculptured one on either side of that of Sasta, with large breasts and adorned with all ornaments. the left of Sasta there should be the figure of Damanaka-who he is, is not mentioned-of illlooking features.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the Amsumadbhēdāgama in taking Sāsta as the son of Mōhini by Hara, but states, with Suprabhēdāgama, that Sāsta should have only two arms and two eyes, and a dark complexion. Śāsta should be seated on a pītha,

with his left leg hanging down the seat and the right one folded and rested upon the seat vertically. On the knee of this latter leg should rest the elbow of the stretched left arm. In the right hand there should be a vajradanda, which is a crooked stick (note the vajra a characteristic weapon of the Bauddha Bōdhisatva). The figure of Śāsta should be of youthful and peaceful appearance. The hair of his head should be like blue-black ink and be spread out. His vehicle is the elephant as also is the crest on his banner. He should have by his side a blitheful damsel. At the end of the description, it is mentioned that the colour of Śāsta might be blue, white or dark, his vehicle the bull, that he might have four arms and that the crest on his banner a cock.

The same authority states that if Ārya is to be represented as a Yōgi he should be sculptured as seated in yōgāsana; if as a student of the Vēdas, he should wear a pavitra (a ring made of kuša grass) on his fingers, and wear his upper cloth on his shoulder in the upavīta fashion and be seated in the vīrāsana posture. If Sāsta is to be shown as seated in the sukhāsana fashion, the posture should be what is known as sukhāsana, the right foot of the bent right leg resting upon the thigh of the left leg which should be hanging. The gaze of Sukhāsana-Ārya should be fixed on his right foot.

PLATE CXXXIX.



Fig. 2. Sastā : Stone : Tirupparaiyāru,

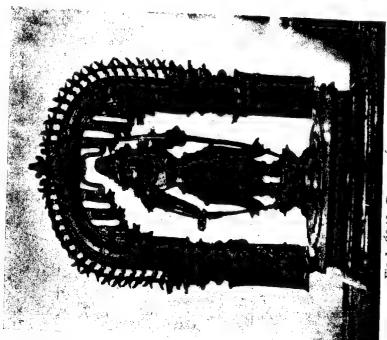


Fig. 1. Sastā: Bronze: Sāstānkotļai.

[To face page 490]



Fig. 2. Sasta: Bronze: Tiruppalatturai.

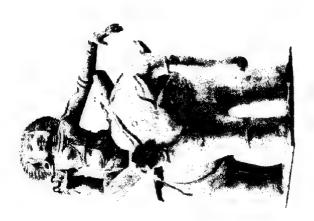


Fig. 1. Gajārūdha Sāstā: Bronze: Valuvūr.

ARYA OR HARIHARAPUTRA.

Four photographs are given in illustration of the images of Sasta. Fig. 2, Pl. CXXXIX is the photograph of an image to be found in the Siva temple at Tirupparaiyāru in N. Travancore. image is seated with its right leg bent and rested in a vertical position and the left leg bent rested in a horizontal position on and seat. The right hand of the figure is in the varada pose and rests upon the right thigh; the left arm which is slightly bent is made to rest upon the left thigh. The image is adorned with all kinds of ornaments. This is the Virasana-Arya. second photograph fig. 2, Pl. CXL is of a bronze image belonging to the temple at Tiruppalatturai in the Tanjore district. This image is also seated in the vīrāsana posture, with his left arm, which is stretched out, resting upon the knee of the left leg which is bent and kept resting vertically on the The right leg is hanging down the seat which is a padmasana. The right hand is held in the kataka pose, to receive in it a sendu stick. The hair on the head of this image is spread out fanwise in a circle. The third photograph fig. 1, Pl. CXL, is of another bronze image to be found in the temple at Valuvūr also in the Tanjore district. It represents Śāsta as seated upon an elephant which has on each side a double tusk unlike the mundane

elephant. The figure of Śāsta in this instance is sculptured exactly like the image of Tiruppālatturai. The fourth illustration fig. 1, Pl. CXXXIX, the original of which is enshrined in the temple at Śāstānkōṭṭai in Travancore is of a standing figure of Śāsta. Here, he is represented with a pair of arms, which carry the dhanus and bāṇa respectively and as standing erect. On the two upright posts of the highly ornamented prabhāvaļi are sculptured the two dēvīs of Śāsta, the right one of them carrying, as usual in the case of an image attended by two dēvīs, a padma and the left one a nīlōtpala flower.

KSHETRAPALA.

KSHETRAPĀLA.

FOR the protection of the towns and villages from evil deities and from bad men, the shrine of the Kshētrapāla should be in the northeast corner of the town or village, the image of the Kshētrapāla being set up and $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$ offered to it systematically. It is best (uttama) for the shrine to face the west; it may face the south, but it is not very good to do so (madhyama) and to make it face the east is the worst (adhama).

The image of the Kshētrapāla should be always a nude standing one with three eyes; it may possess two, four, six or eight arms. The sātvīka image has either two or four arms; the rājasa six arms and the tāmasa eight. In the sātvīka form alone, the image, though it might possess side tusks should be of pacific look, whereas, in the other cases, it should be of terrific look only. Similarly, the colour of the body differs in different aspects of the Kshētrapāla; it is white if the image is a sātvīka

one; it is red if it is rajasa and black if it is tamasa.

In the case of the sāṭvīka-mūrti, if the image of Kshētrapāla has only two arms, there should be the triśūla in its right hand and a kapāla in its left. On the other hand, if there are four arms, there must be the khaḍga in the back right hand, and the ghaṇṭa in the back left hand, or śūla and kapāla or śūla and ghaṇṭa respectively. The two front hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses.

In the case of the rājasamūrti the image of Kshētrapāla should carry in its three right hands the trišūla, the khadga and the ghanṭa and in its three left hands the khēṭaka, the kapāla and the nāga-pāśa. And, in the case of the tāmasamūrti, there should be, in addition to the articles mentioned above, the dhanus in the additional fourth right hand and the bāṇa in the additional fourth left hand.

All the three aspects of the Kshētrapāla should have the hair on the head standing erect all round the head and of blazing red colour; the figure must be standing erect (samabhanga) on a padmapīṭha and be adorned with different kinds of snake ornaments. As has been observed above, nudity is the most characteristic feature in all these images. Such is

KRHETRAPĀLA.

the description contained in the Amsumadbhedagama.

The Suprabhēdāgama and the Kāraņāgama have each some slight variations in their description of Kshētrapala. The former authority mentions that the image of Kshētrapāla should be adorned with a naga-yajñopavīta on its body and a garland of skulls on the head; that the eyes should be circular in shape and that if the image has four arms, there should be the trisula and the khadga in the right hands and the kapāla and the khētaka in the left hands; if there are six arms, in the additional right hand there should be a nagapasa and in the additional left hand the tomara (a weapon); and if there are eight arms, together with the articles mentioned above, the additional right hand should carry a damaru and the additional left one the khatvanga.

The Kāraṇāgama agrees with the above descriptions in all details except in regard to the articles held by the image which has eight arms; in this case, according to this authority, there should be in seven out of the eight hands the kapāla, the śūla, the ghaṇṭā, the pāśa, agni, the ṭaṇka and the khaṭvāṇga and the remaining hand should be held in the abhaya pose.

Aghōraśivāchārya in his Vighnēivara-pratishthāvidhi, gives a dhyāna-ślōka in which the dog is said to be the vehicle of Kshētrapāla.(1) The Tamil Nighantus agree with this authority in this respect; the Pingala-nighantu distinctly mentions that Kanchuka, Kari, Mukta, Nirvani, Siddha, Kapali, Vatuka and Bhairava are the other names of Kshētrapala. From this it will be evident that the so-called Kshētrapāla is no other than Bhairava described elsewhere and therefore need not have been treated here in a separate chapter; but since the agamas deal with this aspect of Siva, which is said to be his one-ten-thousandth part, under a separate head and in a separate chapter, the arrangement of the agamas is here followed strictly (See figs. 1 and 2, Pl. CXLI).

⁽¹⁾ दृष्ट्रिणं चीप्ररूपम यहरक्षाधिकारिणम् । शानवाई ज्वरुक्तेशं क्षेत्रपास्त्रमहं भवे ॥



Fig. 1. Kshëtrapäla: Stone: Ajmere: Merwara.



Fig. 2. Kshētrapāla: Stone: Haļebīdu.

BRAHMA.

BRAHMA.

THE history of Brahmā has incidentally been given here and there in the first volume of this work as also in a previous portion of the present It has already been stated that Brahmā was born in a golden egg and was therefore known as Hiranyagarbha; that he sprang from the waters and the ether; that he took the form of a boar and lifted up the earth from the ocean; that he took the avatar of a fish; that he was born from the lotus that issued from the navel of Vishnu; that he was the father of Daksha and other Prajapatis (patriarchs), that he disputed the superiority of Vishnu over himself and that when, in connection with the dispute, Siva appeared between them in the form of a pillar of fire, he (Brahmā) went up to search for its upper end and failed to do so; that he was born to the rishi Atri and his wife Anasūya as one of the aspects of Dattatrēya; that he served as a charioteer of Siva when the latter

attacked the Tripurāsuras; and that he acted as purōhita (officiating priest) in the marriage of Siva and also of Subrahmanya; and many other things have also been mentioned about him.

It is well-known that Brahma (who is to be carefully distinguished from Brahma in the neuter gender) is a member of the later Hindu Trinity; but he is not held now in such great importance as the other two members of the Trinity. No temples are dedicated for his exclusive worship, nor is there any sect or class owing special and exclusive allegiance to him; in other words, there is no Brahmā cult as we have the Vaishnava and the Saiva cults with a large number of adherents, ever quarrelling over the superiority of their own particular sect or god. Hence it is believed by some people that Brahmā is offered no $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$ on earth now, and is not worshipped at all. This opinion is far from the truth. As has been elsewhere remarked, there exists (and should exist), no temple which has not got all the three members of the Trinity, be it a Siva's temple or Vishnu's. The niche on the northern wall of the central shrine of the Vishnu's or Siva's temple should contain an image of Brahmā and must receive daily pūjā. He is one of the most important of the parivara-dēvatās of the first prakāra of a Vishņu

BRAHMĀ.

or Siva temple. Nor are instances of a separate temple dedicated exclusively to Brahmā wanting in India, though they are very few and far between. Even such a very late production on images and temples like the $R\bar{u}pamandana$ has got a complete description of a temple of Brahmā and mentions its $pariv\bar{a}ra-d\bar{e}vatas$, the $dv\bar{a}rap\bar{a}lakas$ etc., facts which clearly indicate that the building of separate temples for Brahmā had not yet become unknown. Elaborate descriptions of the images of Brahmā are found in almost all works of authority.

The Rupamandana says that the four peaceful looking faces of Brahmā are symbolic of the four Vēdas, the four Yugas, and the four Varnas. Formerly Brahmā had five heads, but one of them was cut off by Siva. The four heads should be respectively facing the four quarters. Brahmā should have four arms; he may be standing, seated on either a padmāsanā or a hamsa (swan). The Silparatna mentions another seat called the lambakūrchāsana for Brahmā; the phrase literally means a seat composed of long grass; it perhaps is meant to indicate a seat or mat made of grass. If he is to be represented as seated, he should be shown in the yogasana posture; if standing, then on a padma-pītha. The complexion of Brahmā should be chrome-yellow and the colour of his eyes a

mixture of red and vellow (orange). On his head should be a jatā-makuta and he should be adorned with all ornaments: there should be on his chest a white yajñōpavīta. His body should be covered with a coat of white sandal paste and he should be wearing a garland of white flowers. A katisūtra (or waist-band) should go round the loins. undergarments should consist of white clothes and the upper portion of the body should be covered with a deer's skin worn in the upavita fashion. There should be golden or ruby kundalas in the ears. The Suprabhēdagama states that the colour of iatas on his head should be of red colour and the Silparatna and the Vishnupurana would have the colour of Brahma white and crimson respectively. The hands of Brahma may carry the following articles or may be held in the following poses :--

- (1) There may be the akshamālā and the kūrcha (a handful of kuśa grass) in the right hands and kuśa and kamandalu in the left hands; or
- (2) the *sruk* and the *sruva* in the right hands and the $\bar{a}jya\text{-}sth\bar{a}li$ (ghee-pot) and *kuša* grass in the left ones; or
- (3) the front two hands may be held in the abhaya and varada poses the back hands carrying



Brahmā: Bronze: Madras Museum.



Fig. 1. Brahmā: Stone: Tiruvoggiyūr.



Fig. 2. Brahmā : Stone : Madras Museum.

BRAHMĀ.

the akshamala and the kamandalu (See Pl. CXLII); or

- (4) the front right hand may be placed with its palm facing below on the palm of the front left hand which is facing above and both resting upon the crossed legs; and the back hands carrying, as in the former case, an akshamālā and a kamandalu; or
- (5) the front right hand may be in the varada pose, the back right hand carrying a sruva and the back left hand a sruk and the front left hand a kamandalu (See fig. 2, Pl. CXLIII); or
- (6) the front right hand should keep an akshhmālā, the back right hand a sruk, the back left hand a pustaka (book) and the front left hand a kamandalu.

The Vishnupurana requires that Brahmā's eyes should be closed as in the attitude of dhyana or meditation and the Rūpamandana prescribes a beard for him. The former authority also adds that he should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven swans. To the right and left of Brahmā should be his consorts Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī respectively. Their persons should be adorned with all ornaments and they must be naturally also very beautiful; or, it is enough to represent

Savitri alone with Brahma seated on his left side or on his left lap. According to the Silparatna there ought to be four Vēdas and the ājya-sthāli placed in front of Brahma and he should be surrounded on all sides by rishis.

The Rūpamaṇḍana gives the following description of Sāvitrī; she should have four faces and four arms; in the hands she should carry an akshamālā, a book, a padma and a kamaṇḍalu. She is a deity who is meant to bestow all good to the Śrōtriya Brāhmaṇas.

In a temple exclusively dedicated to Brahmā, there should be set up in the central shrine that aspect of his, named Viśvakarma. In this form Brahmā has, as usual, four heads and four arms; in his hands there should be the akshamālā, a book, a bundle of kuśa grass (?) and a kamaṇḍalu; and he should be seated upon a swan (See Pl. CXLIV). The following parivāra-dēvatas are required to be set up in the eight quarters beginning from the east and going round clockwise, namely, Ādiśēsha, Gaṇēśa, the Mātṇikās, Indra. Jalaśāyi, Pārvatī and Rudra, the Navagṇahas and Lakshmī respectively. Below is given a table mentioning the names of the Dvārapālakas of the temple of Brahmā and the articles held by them in their hands:—



BRAHMÄ.

No.	N	Objects held in the				
	Name.	Right hands.		Left hands.		
1	Satva	Padma	Sruk	Pustaka	Danda	
2	Sadharma	Pustaka	Danda	Padma	Sruk	
3	Priyodbhava	Akshamālā		Agama (Pustaka)	Danda	
4	Yajña	Danda	Agama	Sruk	Kavacha	
5	Vijaya	Akshamālā		Khētaka	Danda	
6	Yajnabhadra	Do.	Do.		Do.	
7	Sarvakamika	Do.	Pasa	Ankusa	Do.	
8	Vibhaya	Danda	Ankusa	Päáa	Padma	

All these eight Dvārapālakas should be represented as of terrific nature and with beards. There should be makuṭas on their heads. A large number of rishis also with moustaches and jaṭas, carrying in their hands the akshamālā and the kamanḍalu, should be seated in the temple of Brahmā and be meditating upon him.

Nine photographs are given in illustration of the images of Brahmā; the originals belong to the various parts of India and are of different varieties; they exhibit the general natural characteristics of the country to which each belongs. Of these, the picture on Pl. CXLIV, is that of Brahmā found in the Śiva temple at Aihole in the Bijāpūr district of the Bombay Presidency. Brahmā is here seated upon a padmāsana with his left leg

hanging and the right one kept bent and supported on the seat. He has in his front right hand an akshamālā, in the back right hand a pāśa (?), in the back left hand a kamandalu and the front left hand is kept in the varada pose. He wears jatamakutas on his heads and has an yajñopavita, katisūtra and other ornaments. To the right and left are two women (whose arms alone are visible in the photograph) carrying flower garlands held over the head of Brahmä; probably they represent ... the goddesses Sarasvati and Savitri. At the base of the seat and on the left is seated a rishi with his hands held in the anjali pose (these alone are visible in the picture) and correspondingly on the right is a hamsa (whose tail, one wing and one leg alone are visible in the photograph).

The second photograph, (Pl. CXLV), is that of a sculpture to be found in Sopāra in the Thāṇa district of the same Presidency. It is a standing figure of Brahmā. As in other pieces of sculpture, this one also has a pointed beard for the middle face only. On the head are jaṭāmakuṭas and a yajñōpavīta graces his body; there are also the kaṭisūtra and other ornaments. In the right front hand of the image is held apparently a lotus; in the back right hand, is the sruk, in the back left hand a kūrcha and in the front left hand

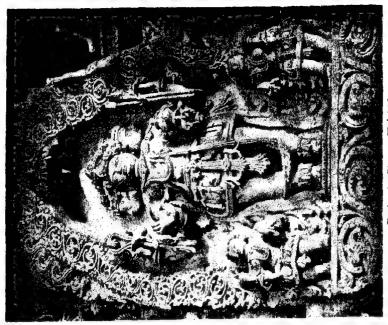




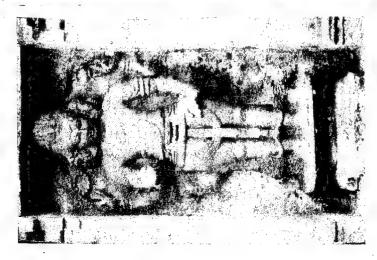
Brahmā: Stone: Sopāra, Thana District.



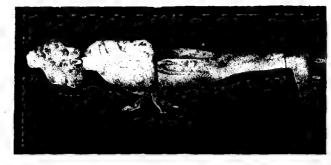
Brahmā: Stone: Aihole.



Brahma: Stone: Halebidu.



Brahma: Stone: Kumbhakönam.

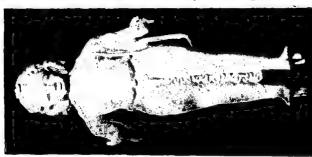


Left view.



Front view.

Brahmå: Bronze: Karachi Museum, Sind.



Bight view.



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BRAHMĀ.

a kamaṇḍalu. On either side of the figure of Brahmā stands a female figure, apparently carrying in their hands bundles of kuśa grass. To the left of Brahmā is his vehicle, the swan, and to the right a brahmachārin boy. Here, the figure of Brahmā has a big belly, which is bound up, with a udarabandha. Fig. 2, Pl. CXLIII is exactly similar to the Sopāra sculpture, but belongs to the Chālukya-Hoysaļa style.

The illustration, fig. 1, (Pl. CXLVII), comes from the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple at Kumbhakōṇam. It is almost like the Sopāra figure; the points of difference being that the central face has not got a beard; the front right hand is in the abhaya pose and the back right carries ana kshamālā; the back left hand has a kamaṇḍalu and the front left hand is resting upon the thigh (katyavalambita hāsta). The workmanship is excellent and the effect is very pleasing.

The next plate, (Pl. CXLVIII) contains the photographs of the front, back and the side views of a very beautiful figure of Brahmā; they were supplied to me by the Superintendent of Archæology of the Western Circle. This figure of Brahmā is peculiar in that it has only two arms instead of four as required by the āgamas: the right one of these is held bent with the palm turned inwards. What

this hand-pose indicates is not plain. The other arm is also bent and is carrying a kamandalu, whose neck alone now remains in the sculpture. On the heads are jatāmakuṭas and the underwear is a fine cloth whose folds and creases are beautifully arranged by the artist. On the left shoulder is thrown in an artistic manner a deer-skin, the head and forelegs of the deer being well visible in the side view. On the whole this piece of old sculpture is an excellent specimen of the art of India.

The next illustration (Pl. CXLIV) is also from Brahmā is seated in the centre on Aihole. a swan. He has in his hands an akshamālā, a lotus (?), the kūrcha and a kamandalu. Surrounding him are rishis, three on either side, a young boy is taking lotus flowers in his hands to Brahmā and another is seen on the top right hand corner of the panel. The rishis are here represented as being very emaciated presumably by reason of their austeri-The photograph next reproduced is that of an image of Brahmā to be found in the Madras It belongs to the Chalukya-Hoysala Museum. School and is a standing image, carrying in its hands an akshamālā, sruva, pāša and kamandalu. Here all the faces of Brahmā have pointed beards.

The original of the next photograph, fig. 2, Pl. CXLVII, is in the Hoysalesvara temple at Halebidu

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and is of the later Hoysala period. It is also a standing figure, under a very artistically and delicately carved umbrella and prabhāvaļi and ornamented with beautifully executed ornaments. It carries in its hands an akshmālā, a pāśa the sruk and the sruva and a kamaṇḍalu. On either side of Brahmā stands a woman carrying a chāmara (chauri); perhaps they represent Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī.

In the Madras Museum is preserved a beautiful bronze image of Brahmā seated under a prabhāvaļi, whose photograph is reproduced in Pl. CXLII; this image has kirīṭamakuṭas instead of jaṭāmakuṭas on the heads. The front right hand is held in the abhaya pose and the front left hand in the varada pose; while the back right hand carries an akshamālā and the back left hand a kamaṇḍalu. Bronze images of Brahmā are very rare and especially the one like the Madras Museum image, which is an utsava-vigraha, is met with very rarely, if at all. This image clearly points to the existence of Brahmā worship, even with grand festivals and processions, as would appear to be unmistakably evidenced by this utsava-vigraha.

The next illustration, fig. 1, Pl. CXLIII, is from the temple at Tiruvorriyūr. The original is found in the niche in the north wall of the shrine

of Gaulēśvara in the Śiva temple at that place. It belongs to the latter part of the eleventh century A. D. and does not differ from the Kumbhakōṇam image.

The last illustration, Pl. CXLIX, is the reproduction of the photograph of the figure of Brahmā found in the north niche of the central shrine of the Śiva temple at Tiruvadi. In its back right hand, is the akshamālā; the front right one seems to have been held in the abhaya pose; the back left hand and the front left one are carrying the kamandalu and a book respectively. It is one of the finest pieces of sculpture of Southern India.



Brahmā: Stone: Tiruvadi,

THE DIKPALAKAS.

THE DIKPALAKAS.

A CCORDING to Hindu mythology, the eight quarters of the universe are governed by the eight guardian deities beginning with Indra and hence these eight deities are known by the name of Dikpālakas. These deities are:—

- 1. Indra, the lord of the east,
- 2. Agni, the Lord of the south-east,
- 3. Yama, of the south,
- 4. Nirruti, of the south-west,
- 5. Varuna, of the west,
- 6. Vāyu, of the north-west,
- 7. Kubēra, of the north and
- 8. Iśāna, of the north-east.

It might be noticed that all these eight deities held prominent positions in the Vēdic period, long before Vishņu and Śiva of the modern Trinity, became supreme in Hindu mythology; and the former are now obliged to be content with the more modest situation of the guardianship of the

quarters of the universe. It therefore becomes necessary to trace the history of the degradation, so to speak, of these deities from the exalted positions held by them during the Vēdic times.

INDRA.

The word Indra, is derived from Indha, meaning kindler says the Satapatha-Brāhmana. In the Rigvēda he is distinctly mentioned as one born without a fellow: (tvam anapir Indra janushasanadasi) and as one without a rival (asatrur Indra jajnishē). the Taittiriua samhita Indra is seen contesting his supremacy with Vishnu, the Yajñapurusha. same Satapatha-Brahmana mentions that Indra, Agni and Sūrya strove hard to secure the supreme positions among the gods and succeeded: this statement gives us an insight into the origin of the Trimurtis of the later times. In the Rig-veda Indra is described as the wielder of the vaira (or iron thunderbolt), encompassing the sky and the waters, and reaching up to heaven and is said to have fixed the earth, the luminaries, propped up the sky and so on, and that these acts were all done under the exhilarating influence of the drink quaffed off from three cups. Though praised as unequalled by other gods or mortals, Indra is not a self-existent being but was born of a mother (Rig-vēda. x 134, 1).

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It has already been stated that the vajra was shaped for Indra by Tvashtri from the bones of Dadhicha. With the vajra he killed the asura named Vritra. While he, as the chief of the gods, churned the ocean of milk in company with the asuras, the white elephant named Airāvata, came out of it and this was taken for himself by Indra. The name of the wife of Indra is Indrāni or Śachi. In the Mahābhārata, Indra is said to be the father of Arjuna and to have a thousand eyes (or yōnis) spread all over his body because he seduced Ahalya, the wife of the rishi Gautama. He is also classed, as we know, as one of the twelve Ādityas.

It is thus seen how Indra, one of the supreme gods of the Vēdic period, deteriorated into the chief of the minor gods, the leader of the army of the gods and finally into one of the guardian deities of the eight regions. He was receiving from the human beings some sort of worship on earth, but Krishna was the first to put a stop to it. It was on this occasion that Indra caused havoc in Gōkula by sending down torrents of rain and it was also then that Krishna protected the cowherds and their belongings by lifting up the Gōvardhana mountain. In spite of Krishna's protest against the worship of Indra, it was still existing in the 7th to the 10th centuries of the Christian era.

The Silappadigaram, that remarkable gem of dramatic epic of the Tamil language, has a chapter describing how the annual festival of Indra was celebrated in Kavirippum-pattinam, the metropolis of the Cholas: it states that the festival began on the Paurnimā of the solar month Vaiśākha and was continued for twenty-eight days. The date of this work has been determined to be the middle of the eighth century A.D. In an inscription belonging to the reign of Parantaka Chola I to be found in Tondamānārrūr near Kalahasti, mention is made of the details of the arrangements made for celebrating the festival for Indra. The custom of offering $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$, and a fortiori of celebrating festivals, to Indra does not obtain at the present day.

The Vēdic deity Indra plays also an important part in the Buddhist and Jaina religious lore. The description of Śakra, as given on p. 78 of Beal's Catena of Buddhist Scriptures is almost exactly the same as that given in Hindu works.

As has been already stated, Indra is the lord of the eastern direction and therefore the image of the deity is to be placed on the eastern side, when a group of the Dikpālakas is set up. The places where such a group is generally placed in a Hindu temple are the ceiling of the front mandapa, the eight corners of one of the upper-storeys of the

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vimāna if it has more storeys than one, and, if the temple has more than one prākāra, in one of them.

The description of the image of Indra, as also of the other $Dikp\bar{a}lakas$ is contained in almost all the agamas and in the Brihat-samhitā and $Vishnu-dharm\bar{o}ttara$. It is stated in the $Amśumadbh\bar{e}d\bar{a}$ -gama that the colour of the image of Indra should be dark and that it should have two eyes and two arms; the image should possess very handsome features and be adorned with the kirita, kundalas, $h\bar{a}ra$, $k\bar{e}y\bar{u}ra$ and other ornaments and be draped in red garments (delicate textured Chinese cloths?). Indra should carry in his right hand the $\hat{s}akti$ and in the left the ankusa. The neck of the figure of Indra should be thick and the belly rather big; the image might be sitting or standing upon a $simh\bar{a}$ -sana or be seated upon his elephant, the Airāvata.

To the left of the figure of Indra should be seated that of his consort Indrani, decorated with all ornaments and carrying an *utpala* flower in the hand, and the features should be those of a gay and joyful young woman. On either side of this celestial pair should be represented two Gandharva women waving multicoloured *chāmaras*.

Some of the other authorities have practically the same description but differ in stating that the articles held in the hand by Indra are the vajra

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and ankusa or a nilotpala flower; while the others state that the colour of Indra should be white and that he should have a third eye lying horizontally in the middle of the forehead and four arms,—one of the right hands of which is to carry the vajra, the other right hand a padma, while one of the left arms should be passed round the figure of Indran as in embracing and the remaining left hand should carry the ankusa.

Indrani should be of the colour of gold and be clad in blue garments. She should have two arms of which one should be embracing Indra and the other hand should carry a santāna-manjari. The Vishnudharmottara adds that she should be seated upon the left lap of herlord.

The elephant Airāvata should have four tusks, two on either side.

Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the description of the figure of Indra. The first figure Pl. CL, is to be found in Chidambaram. Indra is seated upon his Airāvata and has four arms, the front two hands are in the abhaya and varada poses and the back hands carry the ankusa and the vajra. The second one, fig. 1, Pl. CLI, is seated on a bhadrapīṭha and has four arms. The front right hand is kept in the varada pose and holds in it an akshamālā; the front left hand



Indra: Stone: Chidambaram.

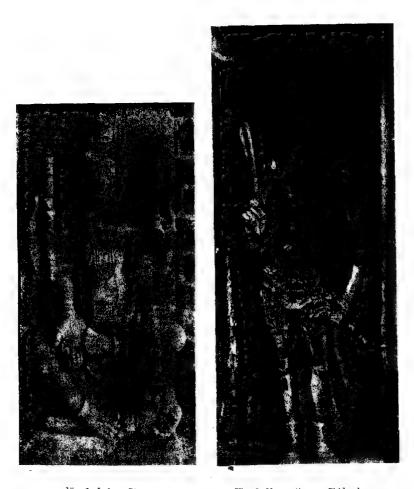


Fig. 1. Indra: Stone:

Fig. 2. Vayu: Stone: Chidambaram.

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carries a kamandalu and the back right and left hands hold the ankusa and the vajra respectively. The head is adorned with a jaṭāmakuṭa and a number of necklaces and an yajñōpavita adorns the chest.

AGNI.

Agni was also a very important deity in the Vēdic age and with Indra and Sūrya formed the Triad of that period. As with Indra this principalideity came, in course of time, to occupy a very minor place in the Hindu Pantheon. He was the most adorable to all hotris, he it was who knew the proper seasons to worship the gods with oblations, he was the medium through whom the gods received their share of offerings and he was believed to be concealing himself in waters or plants. He was the lord of the house, the resplendent guest of the house and is friendly to man. He was also a terror to the rakshasas and yatudhanas, whom he crushed between his iron teeth. His birth is accounted for in various ways. He is said to have been brought down from the sky, generated by Indra between two clouds, by Dyaus and in the waters. He has a triple existence. namely, as fire on earth, as lightning in the atmosphere and as the sun in the sky and that the sun entered into him at night and emerged out of him

at dawn. Agni was actually generated in the Vēdic age by the rubbing of one piece of wood with another vigorously: the lower piece was called the arani and the child thus born, that is, the fire, was found to consume its own mother, the wood. The description of Agni as he was conceived by the Vēdic bards is that he had two heads, four horns, three feet and seven arms.

Later on Agni is identified definitely with Rudra and Siva and is therefore considered to be the father of Kārttikēya. He becomes the destroyer among the later trinity and he is also considered to be capable of conferring blessings upon humanity; truly does Agni (fire) destroy everything if not handled properly and is therefore a source of damage to man; also he is an excellent friend of man conferring the boon of removing all obnoxious matter, perishing or decaying matter by burning them down and rendering the surroundings of human dwellings clean and healthy. At present Agni occupies a minor position as the medium or agency for conveying the offerings, made through him, to gods. His wife is Svāhā.

We have a fine description of Agni of the later period given in the *Harivainsa*. There he is represented as draped in black clothes, has the smoke for his standard and head-gear and carries a flaming

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spear. His chariot is drawn by horses of red colour and the winds are the wheels of his chariot. He has a ram as his pet animal and he is more often shown as riding this animal instead of in a chariot as described above. The following is the $\overline{A}gamic$ description of Agni:

Agni should be of red colour, with four arms and three eyes and the hair or jata of the head which should also be of red colour, standing on end and forming a sort of prabhamandala. He should be seated upon a ram. The front two hands should be held in the varada and abhaya poses, while in the back right hand there should be the sruk and in the back left hand the sakti. If he is represented as having only two arms, they should carry the sruk and šakti respectively. According to another authority, Agni should be of the colour of molten gold or the red colour of the rising sun and be clad in red garments; he should have also moustaches and a yajñopavita. In his hands he should keep the akshamalā and the kamandalu. Where he is represented as possessing four arms, the Vishnudharmottara states, he should carry in his right hands the flames of fire (jvālās) and the trisūla and in one of the left hands the akshamālā, while the remaining left hand should be embracing his wife Svāhā. It also adds that Agni should have four

sharp tusks and that his chariot should be drawn by four parrots and that the banner on it should be the smoke $(dh\bar{u}mak\bar{e}tu)$. The driver of the chariot of Agni is Vāyu. His consort Svāhā should be clothed in red garments, be smeared with kunkuma (saffron paste) and be adorned with $m\bar{a}tra$ (?) and be carrying a $ratna-p\bar{a}tra$ in her hand (that is, a vessel containing gems or one set with gems).

According to a third authority the colour of Agni should be yellow like that of Brahmā and he should also be represented like Brahmā with golden coloured jaṭās and eyes of yellow colour: he is to be carrying in his hands the akshamālā and the taktiyāyudha and be seated upon a seat known as the arddha-chandrāsana.

Two illustrations of the figure of Agni are given on Pls. CLII and figure 2, CLIII. The first figure is found in the Siva temple at Kaṇḍiyūr in Travancore. It has two heads which are of the goat, seven arms and three legs. Of the seven arms four are on the right side and three on the left. The second figure belongs to the Siva temple at Chidambaram and is almost similar to the first figure. Instead of the faces being those of goats, as in the first figure, they are human in this case and a bull (not a ram as required by the āgamas) is sculptured behind Agni as his vehicle.



Agni: Stone: Kandiyür (Travancore).



Fig. 1. Yama: Stone: Chidambaram.



Fig. 2. Agni : Stone : Chidambaram.

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YAMA OR VAIVASVATA.

Yama is also a deity of some celebrity of the Vēdic period. In the Rigvēda he is mentioned as the son of Vivasvat and of Saranyū, the daughter of Tvashtri, with a twin sister named Yami. This sister of his importuned him to become her husband, but he successfully resisted the incestuous offer. He was the first man who died, reached the other world and showed others the path to that world. He guides other men thither, and assembles them in a house which is secured to them for ever. He is, however, nowhere in the Vedic period, represented as a punisher of sins prevertheless he is still an object of terror. He has two dogs each with four eyes and wide nostrils which guard the road to this last abode of the mortals. In one place he is actually identified with death.

In the later day mythology he is reduced to the situation of the guardian of the region of the deceased, and, as the presiding deity of the place, he is invested with the powers of appraising the quality and quantity of the sin committed by each soul and meting out proportioned punishments: as the dispenser of justice he is also known as Dharmarāja. He is said to be the father of Dharma, the eldest of the five Pāṇḍavas. The

following description of the image of Yama occurs in the Sanskrit authorities:

Yama should be of dark colour, resembling the rain-cloud, with two arms, fire-coloured eyes and sharp side-tusks. He should be adorned with a kirīṭa-makuṭa and other ornaments, a red flower garland and be covered over with red sandal-paste and draped in red garments. He may be seated either on a simhāsana or on a he-buffalo. His hands should bear a khaḍḍa and a khēṭaka or a fruit and tender leaves or daṇḍa and pāśa.

On either side of Yama should be standing Mṛityu and Samhitā, with terrific faces and of dazzling blue and red colours respectively. Besides these there should be also two women waving chāmaras on either side of Yama. In front of Yama should be standing two Brāhmaṇas called Dharma and Adharma, as also at the door, Chitragupta and Kālī, all clothed in red garments. Yama should be surrounded by the dēvas, asuras, dharmis (those who have done good acts) and pāpis (sinners) ever worshipping him.

The Vishnudharmottara states that the colour of Yama's garments is golden yellow and that, seated on his left lap, there should be his consort Dhūmornā whose complexion is that of the nīlōt-pala flower. Yama has four arms, while his consort

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has only two. In his right hand Yama keeps the danda and the khadga and in the left hand a flaming trisūla and the akshamālā. The right arm of Dhūmōrnā is to be passed behind Yama in embrace with the left hand bearing a pomegranate fruit. On the right side stands Chitragupta dressed like the Westerners (āpīchyavēsha); he is to be of fine looks and to carry in his right hand a stile and in the left a palm leaf for recording the acts of the mortals. To the left of Yama stands Kāla of terrific appearance and armed with the pāša.

The figure of Yama whose photograph is given on Pl. CLIII is found in the Siva temple at Chidambaram. It has two arms; the right hand carries a pāśa and the left a gada. There is a small karanḍamakuṭa on the head and a number of ornaments on the person. His vehicle, a bull, is standing behind him.

NIRŖUTI.

Nirruti is also a deity of the Vedic period; though mention is made of this deity in the Rigvēda, neither the Vedic nor later literature throws much light on it. In the dictionaries Nirruti is said to be Alakshmi, (Jyēshṭhādēvi), a rākshasa, etc. In later mythology Nirruti is made the guardian of the south-western region of the universe and an elaborate description of this

divinity is given in the agamas and other authoritative works.

Nirruti is said to be of blue colour, with a large body draped in yellow garments and seated either on a bhadrapītha, a lion or riding on the shoulders of a man.(1) The Vishnudharmottara states that he must be seated on an ass, bearing a danda in his hand. He should have a terrific appearance with ill-looking eyes, gaping mouth, exposing teeth and side tusks, and the hair on the head standing on end. However, he should be adorned with all ornaments and with garlands composed of all flowers and be surrounded by Rākshasas and seven Apsaras women. He should have two arms; in the right hand there should be a sword and in the left one a shield. According to the Vishnudharmottara Nirruti has four consorts named Dēvi, Krishnāngi, Krishnāvadanā and Krishnapāśa and these should also be with him. The Apsaras ladies surrounding Nirruti should be clothed with silk garments, and should be of handsome looks, with smiling countenances, large breasts and glutials, thick thighs and slender waists; they should smear different kinds of sweet smelling scents on their bodies.

⁽¹⁾ Nara-vāhana is the characteristic vehicle of Kubēra.



Fig. 1. Kubëra: Stone: Dohad Panch Mahais.



Fig. 2. Nirguti : Aböbilam.

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One illustration of Nirruti is given in fig. 2, on Pl. CLIV. Herein Nirruti is seen riding upon the shoulders of a man and carrying a danda in his right hand.

VARUNA.

Varuṇa was no doubt an important deity of the Vēdic period; he belonged to the triad, Indra, Varuṇa and Agni. He is praised often in company with Indra or Mitra as the possessor of illimitable resources and as upholding the heaven and the earth. He is the lord of the rain, the water and the sea. Except for the fact that he is the guardian of the west, he is practically overlooked in modern mythology. At the present when the rain fails he is invoked by mantras and $p\bar{u}j\bar{a}$ and prayed to send down showers.

Varuna is of white colour, is draped in yellow garments and possesses a pacific look. His head should be adorned with a karanda-makuta and all other ornaments and should be wearing on his person an yajñāpavīta. He should be represented as of strong constitution and as seated or standing upon a fish or makara (a kind of aquatic animal, more mythical than real) or a crocodile. He may be represented as possessing two or four arms; if shown with two arms only, one hand should be in the varada pose and the other should

be carrying a $p\bar{a}sa$; if with four, one of the hands should be in the varada pose, while the remaining ones should carry, the $p\bar{a}sa$, a snake and a kamandalu.

As usual, the Vishnudharmottara has a different description from those found in the agamas. It states that Varuna should be seated in a chariot drawn by seven hamsas: his colour is like the vaidūrya (a precious gem) and he must be draped in white garments and adorned with ornaments set with pearls and necklaces composed of the same material. He should have a slightly hanging belly and four arms. Over his head there should be a white umbrella and on his left the fish banner. In the right hands of Varuna there should be the padma and the pasa and in the left hands the šankha and the ratna-pātra. A very good looking consort of his should be seated on his left lap with a nilotpala in her left hand and her right arm embracing Varuna, her lord.

To the right and left respectively of Varuṇa should be standing the river goddesses Gaṅgā and Yamunā. Gaṅgā of moon-like white colour and possessing a pretty face should be standing on a matsya or makara, with a chāmara in one hand and a padma in the other, and Yamunā, also possessing good looks and having the colour of the





Fig. 1. Gangā: Stone: Fig. 2. Yamunā: Stone; Tigova: Jabulpur District, Central Provinces.



Gate of a Temple with Ganga and Yamuna on the jambs: Stone: Kharod, Bilāspūr District, Central Provinces.

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nīlōtpala flower, should be standing on a tortoise with a chāmara in one hand and a nīlōtpala in the other.

Varuna being the lord of the ocean he is represented in the descriptions as keeping with him the padma, the śankha and a vessel containing ratnas (or gems)—the sea being believed by the Hindus to be the repository of gems—and as being attended upon by the river goddesses.

Illustrations of the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamunā are given on Pls. CLV and CLVI. Fig. 1, Pl. CLV represents Ganga; she is standing upon a makara under the shade of a tree. Her right elbow rests upon the shoulder of a female attendant, while the left hand carries some object which is not quite clear in the photograph. Two more dwarfish attendants are on her left side. Yamunā is represented in fig. 2 on the same plate. She also stands under a tree one of whose branches she holds by her left hand. The right hand is held in the sūchi pose. She is standing upon a kūrma (tortoise). On either side of her is an attendant. Pl. CLVI is a very finely carved gate-way of a ruined temple of Siva at Kharod, in the Bilaspur district of the Central Province. On the jambs of this gate are soulptured Ganga and Yamuna; Ganga stands on the proper right and Yamuna on

the proper left. They both carry pūrna-kumbha or pots full of water.

VĀYU.

Vāyu is also a Vēdic, elemental deity. His place is in the air. He is said to have Indra as his charioteer or his companion in his chariot; however, he does not occupy any very prominent place in the Vēdas. He is called the son-in-law of Tvashṭri and is reputed to be handsome looking in appearance. Maruts or winds are not associated somehow with Vāyu, though in one instance he is said to have given birth to them by the rivers of heaven.

In the later mythology he is assigned the guardianship of the north-west region of the universe. He is said, in the Mahābhārata, to be the father of Bhīma; as also of Hanumān. The Mādhvas believe that their Āchārya, Ānandatīrtha, is an incarnation of Vāyu.

Vayu should be a youthful person of powerful constitution, of black colour and possessing two or four arms. His eyes must be of red colour and his garments, white. He should have a wavy-curved brow and be adorned with all ornaments. In his right hand it is stated, there should be a dhvaja (banner) and in the left a danda. It might also mean that the right hand should be held in the

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patāka-hasta pose. Some authorities prescribe the ankusa in the right hand of this deity. His hair should be dishevelled and he may be seated either on a simhāsana or on a deer; the latter is more often met with in sculptures as the vehicle of Vāyu. He should also appear to be in a haste to move very quickly. The Vishņudharmōttara states that the colour both of the body and of the garment of Vāyu should be sky-blue and that he should carry in his hands the chakra and a dhvaja. Vāyu should have his mouth open. To his left should be scated his consort.

DHANADA OR KUBĒRA.

The words Dhanada or Kubēra literally mean the giver of wealth or a person with a deformed body. The story of Kubēra who is also known by the name of Vaiśrāvaṇa is given in the Uttara-kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa thus:—Brahmā begot a mindborn son named Pulastya; the latter had a son named Gaviputra-Vaiśrāvaṇa. This Vaiśrāvaṇa left his father and joined Brahmā, who granted him, in return for his devotion to himself, immortality and lordship over riches and installed him in Laṅkā as his capital. Pulastya, incensed at the faithlessness of his first son, made one portion of his self be born as Viśravas, who looked with disdain upon his ungrateful brother Vaiśrāvaṇa. Vaiśrāvaṇa

wishing to pacify his father presented him with three good looking Rākshasis named Pushpõtkata, Mālinī and Rākā. By Pushpotkata Pulastya had two sons Ravana and Kumbhakarna; by Malini, Vibhīshana; by Rākā, Khara and Sūrpanakhā. These later born sons of Pulastya being envious of Vaiśrāvana's prosperity practised austerities; pleased with them Brahmā conferred upon Rāvana the boon of possessing at will any number of heads and shapes, and of being invincible except by men. Having obtained these powers Ravana came to Lanka, expelled Vaiśravana and made himself the master of the place. Kubera retired to the hill Gandhamādana. Elsewhere Vaiśrāvana, Rāvaņa and others are said to be the sons of Viśravas and also that Kailasa became the abode of Kubera and that his wife was Riddhi. It is somewhat strange to hear in the Rāmāyana that Mahādēva went to the Kailāsa to pay a visit to Kubēra, when it is remembered that the Kailasa is believed to be the abode especially of Mahādēva.

Another account of the origin of Dhanada is to be found in the Varāhapurāṇa. When Brahmā entertained the desire to create the universe, a shower of lime-stones began to pour forth from his face attended with a hurricane. After sometime the fury of the storm broke down and everything

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became calm by the wish of Brahmā. He asked the mass of stones which thus fell from him to assume the form of a divine person of peaceful countenance and appointed him as the Lord of Wealth and commanded him to be also the guardian of the riches of the gods.

In the Buddhist literature and mythology also Kubēra is the god of riches and the guardian deity of the northern region of the universe. He is also the lord over the Yakshas and is the husband of Hāritī. He has also the name Vaiśrāvaṇa (whose Prākṛit form Vassāvaṇa, is current in Ceylon) and Jambhala.

The agamas also recognise him as the master of the Yakshas and describe his figure as follows:—
The colour of Kubēra according to one authority should be golden yellow and according to another crimson; the colour of his underwear is to be red, and the upper garment, white. His person should be adorned with all ornaments, including a kirīta, or a karanda-makuta, kundalas and necklaces composed of a series of golden coins. He should be good looking, or even terrific looking and possessing either two or four arms: if the arms are only two, the hands may be kept in the varada and abhaya poses or the left hand may keep in it a

gada: if, on the contrary, he has four arms one of them should be embracing his consort Vibhava and another one embracing Vriddhi, seated on the left and right laps respectively of Kubera; the remaining hands should carry the gada and the sakti. The Vishnudharmottara states that his left eve should be of yellowish brown colour (pingala), that he should be dressed in the fashion of the westerners (āpīchyavēsha), that his body should be protected with an armour, that he should have a pair of moustaches and that there should also be sidetusks in his mouth. All the authorities are uniform in asserting that Kubera should have a rather big and slightly pendant belly. He may be seated on a padmapītha or be driving in a chariot drawn by men or even directly seated on the shoulders of a man. The Amsumadbhēdāgama states that the vehicle of Kubera is a ram. To the right and left of Kubera there should be respectively the Sankhanidhi and the Padmanidhi whose descriptions are as follows: these two personifications resemble in shape the bhūtas, that is, with short limbs attached to a large trunk and surmounted by a large face, carrying in their hands lotus flowers. They should be draped in white clothes, adorned with karanda-makutas and placed upon padmapithas. In another place it is stated that he should

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be surrounded by the eight kinds of wealth and by a number of Yakshas.

The two goddesses Vibhavā and Vṛiddhī should in their turn be embracing Dhanada each by one arm and carrying in the other hand a ratna-pātra.

The $R\bar{u}pamandana$ prescribes the elephant as the $v\bar{a}hana$ of Kubera and states that his four hands should carry the $gad\bar{a}$, a purse containing money, a pomegranate fruit and a kamandalu.

In the Buddhist mythology, Kubēra is sculptured exactly as in the Hindu representation; but he is immediately recognised as Kubēra by a mongoose which is generally also shown either as sitting upon his left lap or placed on his left side. (See Figs. 196 and 199* in V. A. Smith's History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon).

ĪŚĀNA.

The lord of the north-east region of the universe is Īśāna. From the description given of him, we know he is the same as Mahādēva or Śiva. Īśāna should have three eyes, a pacific appearance, white complexion and should be draped in white

^{*}Mr. V.A. Smith calls this male figure 'Sarasvati enthroned' evidently through oversight. The mangoose in the left hand of the figure, and the three ornamented pots of treasure placed under its feet clearly show that the sculpture represents Kubëra.

garments and in tiger's skin. His head should be adorned with a jatā-makuta, his chest should bear an ordinary white yajñōpavīta or a nāga-yajñōpavīta and otherwise also adorned with all ornaments. There should be the crescent moon on the jatamakuta. He may be seated either on a padmāsana or better upon a white bull. If he is represented with only two arms, his hands must carry a trisula and a kapala or one of the hands (the left one generally) might be in the varada pose; if, however, he has four hands, the two front ones should be sculptured as playing upon a vina and the others are to be held in the varada and abhava poses. This description seems to be incorrect; for the vina must be held only by the hands of the front pair of arms, which are also the very hands that are necessarily to be in the varada and abhaya poses.

THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.



THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

HE twin-gods, the Asvini-devatas, were playing an important part in the Vedic period. Yāska says in his Nirukta that these gods Aśvins were so-called because they pervaded everything (vyaśnuvātē), one of them with moisture and the other with light; but Aurnavabha derives the name from asva, a horse. Who these gods were the commentators of the Vēdas themselves are not able to answer; some say these were personifications of heaven and earth; others of day and night and vet others, the sun and moon. Prof. thinks that they represent Indra and Aditya and that they are the harbingers of the Dawn to usher whose existence they hurry on in their chariot. the Riqueda they are said to be the sons of Vivasvat and Saranyū in one place, of the sky in another and of the ocean in a third. The Taittiriyasamhita calls them the youngest of the gods and the brothers of Ushas. They are also associated with Sūryā, the daughter of the sun, and are held

to be young, beautiful, bright and agile and as wearing lotus garlands; they were possessed of wonderful therapeutic power and are said to have helped many with this power of theirs. We have already seen that they restored the head of Yajña-Nārāyaṇa which was accidentally severed. They are described as always riding in a chariot drawn by fleet horses. Nothing very definite about these gods or their position in the Vēdic mythology is known and yet it is a well-known fact that they are very often invoked in the Vēdic literature.

In the Puranic period different stories are given for the origin of the Asvins. For example, the Varāhapurāna gives the following account of the birth of the Asvins. Sûrva (the sun) married the girl named Samjñā who was offered by Tvashta and begot through her Yama and Yamuna. however, was able to bear no more the heat of Sūrya and resolved to run away from him. Leaving behind her her shadow (chhāya) and assuming the form of a horse (badaba) repaired to Uttarakuru. By Chhayā, Sūrya had two children named Sani and Tapati. All the children of Sūrya were ill-treated by Chhāyā and Yama and Sani complained against her to their father. For this they were cursed by Chhaya as the effect of which Yama had become the lord of the pretas, but the hard lot was mitigated by the

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intercession of the father who made him even in this accursed state to be the god of Dharma and be also one of the Lokapalas, guarding the southern quarter of the Universe; and Sani obtained powerfully evil eyes through the curse of Chhāyā. After all these events were over, Surya learnt that Samjñā was living as a mare in Uttarakuru, went there in the form of a stallion, joined her and begot the twin children named the Asvins, who are, in this account, held to be the personifications of prāņa and apāna, the two vital airs which sustain animal life. In the cosmic evolution, these gods came into existence on the dvitīyā tithi. With the help of their father Surya they obtained a place among the gods and became the custodians of the physicians to the celestials. amrita and Aśvins are known by the name of Nāśatyas. Curiously enough these deities, little understood by even the Vedic commentators, have received a great deal of consideration in the hands of the authors of the various $\overline{A}gamas$. In fact, a number of Agamas contain a description of the images of the Aśvini-devatas. It is highly doubtful if ever they were sculptured and set up in temples, for at the present time we do not hear of the existence of such images anywhere in India, as svayampradhana deities. No doubt they are carved on the

same block of stone as was used for the sculpturing of the image of the sun, as attendants of this latter The following description of the images of the Asvins is found in the Amsumadbhedagama. These gods should be represented as horse-faced and be seated together upon a simhāsana. should be adorned with a jatā-makuta on the head, the yaiñopavita, garlands of vellow flowers, and with all other ornaments. The colour of their body is to be red, like the flower of the pomegranate The Asvins should have lotus-like beautiful eyes and each only a pair of arms; in the left hand they should keep each a book, while their right hands should be held in the abhaya pose. The right legs of the gods should be hanging below the seat, while the left one must be folded and rested upon it. The names of these gods are given as Nāśatya and Dasra. On either side of the Aśvins should be the figures of the females called Mritasanjivini and Viśalyakarani waving chauris (chāmaras). The colour of these goddesses is said to be brown.

On the left of the Asvins there should be the figures of Danvantari and Ātrēya, adorned with all ornaments, draped in black garments and carrying in their hands a sword and a shield each. Their colour should be yellow and red respectively.

THE ASVINI-DEVATAS.

In the Suprabhēdāgama it is stated that the colours of the Asvins are white and yellow respectively and that they ought to be clothed in white garments and should have turbans on their heads. The Pūrvakāranāgama which also contains their description does not differ materially from the above two authorities. But the Vishnu-dharmottara gives a somewhat different description. substitutes instead of the abhaya pose required by the Agamas a vessel containing drugs (oshadhis) in their right hands. On the right and left of these gods are to be standing, according to this authority. two goddesses named Rüpa-sampat and Ākritī of great beauty and of white (?) and grass green colours respectively, bearing in their hands vessels set with gems; and these must be dressed in white garments.

Illustrations of the Aśvini-dēvatās might be seen on the sculpture of Sūrya reproduced on Pl. XC, fig. 3, of Volume I of this work.

INDU mythology includes in its fold a number of minor gods such as the rishis, pitris and nagas. A brief account and the description of the images of these will be given in the following paragraphs. The figures of rishis, apsarasas and others are, according to the agamas, required to be placed in Hindu temples, and as such are not mere mythological curiosities having theoretical existences and possessing imaginary descriptions. We meet with their representations here and there in temples and the description of these is not to be considered out of place in a work of this kind. Besides, the present compilation being a close following of the agamas both in arrangement and description, the existence of the descriptions of these demi-gods in the agamas necessitates the incorporation of such descriptions in the present publication also. Among the heading the demi-gods are included in this chapter the following:-

- 1. Vasus,
- 2. Nāgadēva and the Nāgas,
- 3. Sādhyas,
- 4. Asuras,
- 5. Apsarasas,

- 6. Piśachas,
- 7. Vētāļas,
- 8. Pitris,
- 9. Rishis.
- 10. Gandharvas and
- 11. Marutgaņas.

(i) VASUS.

In the Rigvēda, the number of gods is said to be thirty-three which is composed of the eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Ādityas and the heaven and the earth. According to the Rāmāyaṇa all the thirty-three gods were the sons of Aditi, while according to the Mahābhārata they were the attendants upon the sun and were worshipping him.

We learn from the Śrī Bhāgavata that in the sixth Manvantara, Daksha had by his wife Asikni sixty daughters. He married them to the Prajāpatis. Dharma obtained thus ten daughters of Daksha, of whom one, Vasu, begot the eight Vasus. Once upon a time, says the Dēvībhāgavata the Vasus with their respective wives went out enjoying pleasure and reached the āśrama (hermitage) of Vasishṭha. The wife of Dyau one of the Vasus seeing the celestial cow named Nandinī in the abode of Vasishṭha, asked her husband about the nature of the cow and who her owner was. He informed her that it belonged to Vasishṭha and had the rare quality of giving milk

which was able to make those that drank it live eternally young and of sound health. The wife of Dyau requested her husband to carry away the cow to their residence, for she wanted her human friend, the daughter of the king Usinara, to drink the milk of Nandini and to live long in unfading youth and sound health. The Vasu robbed Vasishtha of his cow and was conducting her to his home; the rishi perceiving through his mental eye the mischief perpetrated the Vasu, cursed all the Vasus to become human beings. Thereupon the Vasus hurried to the asrama of Vasishtha to beg for his pardon and to request him to restore them once again to the state of gods. He promised that the other Vasus except Dyau would regain their celestial condition after the lapse of a year; Dyau alone should continue to be a human being for a long time. Disgusted with the human existence that was soon to come upon them and to divest themselves of it in an honourable way, they requested the river goddess Ganga to be temporarily born on the earth as a woman, to become the wife of the king Santanu and beget them as her children, whom, they requested, she should throw away into the river one after another as they were born. To this Gangā agreed and the Vasus were born to her and being disposed

of as requested by them, they then reached their former position in heaven.

The names of the eight Vasus are given in a majority of the authorities as follows:-Dhara, Dhruva, Sōma, Apa, Anala, Anila, Pratyusha and Prabhasa. In one work the name of Savitri is substituted for Apa in the above list. The general features of the images of the Vasus are that they should have each two arms, two eyes, and be of red colour; they should be clothed in yellow garments' and be adorned with karanda-makutas. should have side tusks, terrific look, sinuous brows and fine hair. As in the case of all other images these should also be adorned with all ornaments. They may either be seated or standing and should be carrying in their hands the khadga and the khētaka respectively. The Suprabhēdāgama, among the Śaivāgamas, and the Viśvakarma-śāstra agree in stating that the colour of the Vasus is golden and the latter prescribes beautifully vellow embroidered red garments for the images of their demi-gods. The Viśvakarma-śāstra gives detailed descriptions of each one of the Vasus. According to this authority the images of the Vasus ought to possess four arms. In the following table are given the various articles carried in their hands by the eight Vasus.

2	Names of the		Right hands.	Left	Left hands.	
o Z		Front.	Back.	Front.	Back.	BRMARKS.
1	Dhara	Padma	Aksbamala	Hala	, Softer	X
C4	Dhruva	Kamalaksha. Chakra mala.	Chakra	Kamandalu.	Sakti	the back left hand bas uniformly the
ന	 Зоща	Padma	A rosary of Ankuéa pearle.	Ankués	Sakti	sakis, which is made the insepar- able concomitant
4	Apa	Hala	Sakti (?)	Ankuśa	Sakti	cording to this
70	Anila	Ankusa	Akshamālā.	Sakti	ta (?)	
9	Anala	Akshamālā.	Sruva	Kapāla	Sakti	
~	Pratyushs	Khadga	Ankusa	Khētaka	Sakti	
60	Prabhāsa	Danda	Kapāla	Ankués	-	
-						

(ii) NAGADEVA AND THE NAGAS.

The Nagas are, according to the puranic authorities, a race of serpents who inhabited the Pātāla-loka or the nether regions. The Mahābhārata and the Varāhapurāna give the origin of By Dakshayani, the daughter of the Nagas. Daksha, Kasyapa begot the seven serpents beginning with Vāsuki. Their progeny increased and the world was flooded with serpents to the great detriment of man. The latter complained to Brahma about the hardship caused to them by the serpents. Brahmā summoned the serpents to his presence and cursed them to be ruined by the imprecations of their mother which she uttered in the Svayam bhuva-manyantara and banished them to the Pātāla-lōka with the command that they should not bite any human beings, except those who were predestined to die a premature death and those that were really bad. We learn from the Mahābhārata that the Nagas were the sons of Kadru and Kaśyapa, that they induced their step-brother Vainatēya (Garuda) to fetch for them the amrita (ambrosia) preserved in the kingdom of Indra, that they were made to grant freedom to Vinata and her sons from the voluntary bondage they had entered into under Kadru, that they were deprived of the amrita brought down by Garuda, that Indra

carried it away once again to his abode, that by licking the kuśa grass on which the vessel of amrita was placed they had their tongues split in twain and other accounts. In historical times, portions of India were inhabited by a race of men who went by the name of the Nāgas and they are said to have formed the majority of persons who joined the newly started Buddhistic religion. Some scholars of Malabar are inclined to believe that the modern Nāyars (Sudras) of Malabar might be descendants of the early Nāgas, a name which, in modern times might have been corrupted into Nāyars. The hypothesis is more fictitious and fanciful, than real and tenable.

The Nāgas are believed to have been born on the Panchami tithi of the bright half of the month Śrāvana and the whole of India offers pūjās to the Nāgas on this day, except the Dravida brāhmanas; in Southern India the Mahrāta and the Kannada women observe the previous day, the chaturthi, also as sacred to the Nāgas, a custom which is nowhere seen to be observed. It is a common sight all over India to meet with the Nāga images set up under big pipal trees by scores and worshipped occasionally. Childless people take a vow to set up the images of Nāgas in anticipation of

being blessed with children and celebrate the Nāgapratishṭhā ceremony with great pomp and at great expenditure.

A description is found in the Amsumadbhēdā-gama of Nāgadēva, which appears to be that of the chief of the Nāgas. It states that the image of Nāgadēva should have three eyes, four arms, a beautiful countenance and be of red colour. The image should be adorned with a karanda-makuta on its head and all other ornaments on its person and should be standing upon a padma-pītha. The hands of the front arms should be kept in the varada and abhaya poses, while the back hands should be keeping each a snake in it. Over the head of Nāgarāja should be a hood of a five headed cobra and he must be draped in white clothes.

The Silparatna adds that the Nagas should be half human and half serpentine in shape, the lower part, below the navel being that of a snake. Their heads must be covered with hoods having one, three, five or seven heads and they should have split tongues like those of snakes. In their hands they must carry a sword and a shield respectively. The Maya-silpa gives the detailed descriptions of the seven great Nagas, Vasuki,





Fig. 1. Naga and Nagini : Stone : Halebidu.



Fig. 2. Nagini: Stone: Madras Museum.

Takshaka, Kārkōṭaka, Padma, Mahāpadma, Śańkhapāla and Kulika as follows:—

The colour of Vāsuki is pearl-white; that of Takshaka glistening red and he must have on his hood the mark of the svastika. The colour of Kārkōtaka is black and on his hood there should be three white stripes; Padma is of the rosy hue of the lotus flower, with a white streak and adorned with coral ornaments. The colour of Mahapadma is white with the mark of triśūla on his hood; whereas that of Sankhapāla, is yellow with a white streak on his hood; the colour of Kulika is also red and his hood bears the mark of the crescent moon. All these seven great serpents should have two tongues and two arms and a hood with seven heads held over their human heads bearing on them gems. They must all be clad in one or three coats and carry in their hands an akshamālā and a kamandalu.

Two photographs are reproduced in illustration of the descriptions given above. Fig. 1, Pl.CLVII, is the photograph of the Nāga and Nāgiņī to be found in the Hoysaļēśvara temple at Haļebīḍu. The lower parts of these are in the form of snakes and are entwined with each other. The head of the Nāga has over it a hood of cobra with seven heads, whereas that of the Nāgiṇī one of three heads. The

Nāga bears in his right hand a sword and is embracing with his left arm his consort. The Nāgiṇi bears a lotus flower in her left hand and embraces with her right arm her consort. The human head of the Nāga is adorned with a karaṇḍa-makuṭa and that of the Nāgiṇi with a knot of hair.

Fig. 2 on the same plate is that of a piece of sculpture of a Nāgiṇī preserved in the Madras Museum. As in the previous instance the Nāgiṇī has her lower half that of the snake. She has on her head a karaṇḍa-makuṭa which is covered by a cobra hood with three heads in it. She carries a sword and a shield in her right and left hands respectively.

(iii) SADHYAS.

According to the Nirukta the word Sādhya means a ray of light. The gods who abide in the sky and absorb water and other liquids are said to be the Sādhyas. They are said to be adorable even by the gods.

The Sādhyas are twelve in number and are named, according to the Agnipurāṇa, Māna, Manta, Prāṇa, Nara, Apāna, Viryavān, Vinirbhaya, Naya, Damśa, Nārāyaṇa, Vrisha and Prabhi. These are said to be the sons of Dharma and were great souls (mahātmas). The images of Sādhyas should be represented as seated upon padmāsanas and as

carrying in their hands the akshamālā and the kamandalu.

(iv) ASURAS.

The Asuras and Rākshasas are very old demi-gods. They are often mentioned in the Vēdic period. The Nirukta says that the word asura implies a cloud that sprinkles water. The dark mass of cloud was evidently personified into a wicked being which required to be chastened by Indra to pour down rain. The asuras are included in the Panchajana which, according to the Nirukta was composed of the Gandharvas, the Pitris, the Devas, the Asuras and the Rakshasas; but Sayana enumerates them as the gods, men, serpents, Gandharvas including the Apsarasas and the Picris. From the Taittiriyasamhita we learn that the earth once belonged to the asuras and the gods had only a very small place on it. The gods asked the asuras for more, upon which the asuras desired to know how much of the land they would require. The Devas replied "as much as this she-jackal can go round in three steps." The asuras consented to grant this request of the Devas and Indra assumed for the occasion the form of a she-jackal and stepped round the whole of the earth in three strides. Then again we learn from the Satapatha Brahmana that the gods became distinguished from the asuras under the following

circumstances: being the descendants of Prajapati, they both obtained their father's inheritance. namely, speech,—true and false; they both spoke truth and falsehood. The gods then abandoned falsehood and took exclusively to truth. As a consequence, the gods became weaker and poorer. The poet admits naively that truth certainly reduces people at first to the conditions mentioned above, but that the gods ultimately became prosperous. The asuras, on the other hand, took to falsehood and indulged solely in it. Truth became in after-times the triple science (trayīvidyā). other ways also the asuras sank lower in status than their brothers the devas. In striving to attain higher positions, the asuras did not know to whom they should offer their oblations and through presumption went on taking them into their own mouths, whereas the gods offered the oblations to each other. Because of their presumption, the asuras were overcome by the devas. In the Aitihasic period the Rakshasas are often described as dark, ugly, impure people, addicted to man-eating.

The images of asuras are required to be made in a variety of forms with terrific appearances, having fearful side tusks, ugly eyes surmounted with curling awkward brows, and carrying several



Fig. 1. Dvarapālaka of the Šiva Temple: Stone: Kāvēripākkam,



Fig. 2. Apsaras . Stone : Śrinivāsanallūr.

kinds of weapons. They should be adorned with all ornaments, including the kirīṭa and the kunḍalas.

(v) APSARASAS.

The Apsarasas are so called because they are said to have sprung from the waters when the ocean was churned for obtaining ambrosia (amrita). They are believed to be celestial nymphs with no one as their particular husbands and that they were courting human heroes as they ascended the heaven. In the Uttara-kanda of the Ramayana we are told that Rāvana considered the apsarasas as mere courtezans, without any husbands and with this conviction he ravished against her protestations Rambhā, the most beautiful of all the apsarasas, even though she pointed to him that she being the wife of Nalakuvēra, the son of his (Rāvana's) brother Kubēra. The ansarasas are said to be seven in number and the names of the most important of these are given as Rambhā, Vipulā, Urvasi, and Tilottama.

In sculpturing the images of the apsarasas they should be represented as having slender waists, large gluteals and well developed busts. They should all look very pretty with a smiling countenance and adorned with all ornaments and draped in

silk garments. They must be standing erect (sama-bhanga) on bhadra-pīthas.

(vi) PIŚĀCHAS.

Who this class of beings are is not clearly known; but that they are known to have been referred to from very early times is evident from literature. Their images are required to be represented as of extremely emaciated appearance, with the knobs of the bones jutting out and the veins visible under the surface of the skins; they must be composed of the bones, tendons and skin only. The hair on their head should be stiff and spread out.

(vii) VĒTĀLAS.

Another obscure class of beings are the Vētālas, whose descriptions in the āgamas are not very different from those of the Piśāchas. The only difference between them is that the latter should be tall in stature, with parched up belly and projecting cheek-hones.

(viii) PITRIS.

Hiranyagarbha Manu had Marichi and other sons; the sons of these latter are known as the Pitris or Pitriganas. Mention is made of seven such ganas and they are as follows:—

(a) Virāţ's sons were the Pitris of the Sādhyas and were called the Sōmasad.

- (b) Marichi's sons, those of the Devatas and were called the Agnishvatta.
- (c) Atri's sons, those of the Daityas, Dānavas, Yakshas, Gandharvas, Uragas and the Rākshasas and were called the Barhishad.
- (d) Kavi's (Śukrāchārya's) sons, those of the Brāhmaņas and were called the Sōmapa.
- (e) Angiras' sons, those of Kshatriyas and were called the Havirbhuja.
- (f) Pulastya's sons, those of the Vaisyas and were called the Ajyapa, and
- (g) Vasishiha's sons, those of the Śūdras and were called the Sukalins.

In giving the description of the Pitris, the agamas state that they are three in number and that they must be seated either on the same wooden seat or on a bhadra-pitha; the three pitris are the father, the grandfather and the great grandfather. These must be sculptured as old but good looking and strong people of yellow colour, draped in yellow garments and wearing each an yajñōpavīta. On their head must be the kēśa-bandha and they should be adorned with all ornaments: their body should be smeared with ashes (bhasma). They should have nice teeth and have with them a

walking stick and an umbrella. The pitris should have only two arms of which the left one should be kept stretched out on the knee of the bent left leg; the right hand should be held in the sūchihasta pose. The Vishņudharmōttara states that the pitris should be seated upon kuśāsana (mat made of kuśa or on spread out kuśa grass) and that they should carry the piṇḍapātra or the vessel to receive the rice-balls offered to them by their living descendants.

(ix) RISHIS.

The word rishi, according to the Nirukta, means the rays of the sun and these are said to be seven in number. By an extension of meaning the term came to be applied to the rishis, the seers; just as the sun's rays spread everywhere and disclose the existence of all things, the seers or the rishis are able to perceive everything. Again, the Śatapatha Brāhmana considers the rishis as breaths and derives the word rishi thus: "In as much as before all this Universe, they, desiring this Universe, were worn out (arishan) with toil and austerity therefore they are rishis." Later on, the rishis were regarded as those who had reached the other end (pāragas) of jnāna and samsāra. The origin of the rishis according to the Nirukta is as follows: - Brahmā took some dirt from his

body and sacrificed it to the fire. From the flames there emanated the rishi Bhrigu (=fried in the fire). After the fire subsided, another rishi arose from the live charcoal (angāra) and was therefore called Angiras. A third rishi was predicted to be born after the two former from the same fire and was called Atri; the name Atri is also capable of meaning not-three and hence that the number of rishis was not going to stop with three and that some more were to be born from the kunda (fire-When the agni was removed and the kunda dug out a rishi came into existence from the place where the kunda stood. Hewas known Vaikhānasa. The Brahmandapurana gives slightly different account of the birth of the rishis. Marichi was born first; at the time of the yaga was born Kratu. A third came into existence saying aham tritiya, I am the third, and was hence known as Atri. Then again a fourth with thick hair was born and was called Pulastya; a fifth with flowing hair and called Pulaha was next born. From the heap of coins and other dakshinas (presents) placed in the yaga-śala (sacrificial ground) was born another rishi and he was called Vasishtha. All these were the mind-begotten sons of Brahmā and it is from these all other beings including the Pitris were generated.

The *rishis* are grouped into seven classes. Vyāsa and others are called the Mahārishis; Bhēla and others, the Paramarishis; Kaṇva and others, the Dēvarishis; Vasishṭha and others, the Brahmarishis; Śuśruta and others, the Śrutarishis; Rituparṇa and others, the Rājarishis and Jaimini and others, the Kāṇdarishis.

The names of the seven rishis differ from manvantara to manvantara.

Jñāna or opinion is of two kinds, vidyā (true) and avidyā (false); the former of these arises from perception, inference and recollection and the infallible intuition peculiar to the rishis. The rishis possessed an intuition which was peculiarly their own and was shared slightly by the ordinary mortals. We learn that the rishis who lived of old and who conversed about sacred truths with the gods directly, led a conjugal life; whenever they wanted anything they approached straight the gods with metrical composition in praise of these gods; thus supernatural powers came to be attributed to these sages. The rishus seem also to be divided into the ancient and the modern, the former being Bhrigu, Angiras and others. It is worth noting that the rishis were called also kavis (poets) medhavins (wise men), vipra (learned men) vipašchit, vēdhas, (words

meaning also the learned men), muni (the thoughtful), etc.

The āgamas give the names of the seven rishis differently; thus, the Amsumadbhēdāgama has Manu, Agastya, Vasishṭha, Gautama, Āṅgiras, Viśvāmitra and Bhāradvāja; whereas the Suprabhēdāgama enumerates them as Bhṛigu, Vasishṭha, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Kaśyapa, Kauśika and Āṅgiras; and the Pūrvakāraṇāgama, Agastya, Pulastya, Viśvāmitra, Parāśara, Jamadagni, Vālmīki and Sanatkumāra. We have perhaps to understand that each of these authorities gives the names as they obtained in different Manvantaras.

The images of the rishis should be sculptured as either seated or standing on a padma-pīṭha; they must be shown as peaceful old people with flowing beards reaching up to the chest, with jaṭāmakuṭas on their heads, yajñōpavītas, and with their foreheads marked with three streaks of vibhūti (bhasma or ashes). They may have in their hands a walking stick and an umbrella or they may keep the right hands in the jñāna-mudrā pose and rest the left arms on the knee of the left leg which must be bent and resting upon the seat. They should be clothed in garments made of barks of trees, which should be held in position by kaṭi-sūtrās; their upper wear should be white clothes.

(x) GANDHARVAS.

Another class of semi-divine beings are the Gandharvas. In the Atharvana Vēda they are said to be a class of gods, hairy, like monkeys or dogs; they assume at will handsome appearances to seduce the females of this earth. Therefore they are invoked so that they may not indulge in this sort of wrong act but live with their own wives. The Gandharvas are believed to be deities who know the secrets of the divine truths and reveal them to the world. As we have already seen they are included in the class of Panchajanas and Sayana links them with Apsarasas: according to him they are the males of a class of divine beings whose females were the Apsarasas. In the Atharvana Vēda the Gandharvas are said to be 6333 in number. Of the eight different systems of marriage, according to the classification of the Aryas, one is the Gandharva system. This corresponds practically to the European and other similar systems, namely, a man and a woman falling in love with each other and entering into the life of man and wife until by mutual consent they separate or till the lifetime of one of the contracting parties, in other words the alliance is not a religious sacrament but a sort of contract. Hence the repudiation by Rāvaņa of the protests of Rambhā whom he

DEMI GODS.

seduced and who was not willing to consort with him. The description of the images of Gandharvas is not met with in the *āgamas* and is, therefore, not possible to be given authoritatively.

(xi) THE MARUT-GANAS.

In the Vēdic period the Maruts are said variously to be the children of the earth under the name of Priśni and Rudra and as children of the ocean: they are said to behave like sons to Indra. Rudra and Priśni are said to have begotten these in their assumed forms of a bull and a cow. Generally they were very friendly to Indra and with their help strengthened him against Vritrasura. Only in a very few instances they are described as having abandoned Indra and left him to kill Vritrā single-handed. The Maruts are the gods of the tempest and as such are sometimes included in the thirty-three gods and sometimes counted as outside this number; in some places they are said to be thrice sixty and in others as only twenty-seven in number. They were the favourite deities of some rishis who have sung high praises about them. In these they are extolled as having spears resting upon their shoulders anklets, golden ornaments and helmets, upon resplendent cars drawn by spotted deer and carrying light in their hands; they are ever engaged

in gathering rain-clouds and compelling them to discharge their contents. Divested of the poetic element and viewed in the ordinary sense, the Maruts are gusts of wind personified; they are as fleet as deer and are really ever busy in gathering rain-clouds and helping Indra the god of the atmosphere.

The Amsumadbhēdāgama contains a description of the images of these Maruts. They should all be of handsome looks, dark in complexion and possessing two arms and standing upon padmapīthas. They should be draped in white silk garments, adorned with all ornaments and flowers and should have luxuriantly growing hair on their heads.

APPENDIX A.



The Figure of Nataraja showing the relative positions of the limbs.

APPENDIX A.

The detailed measurements of the distances of the various limbs from the madhyasūtra, of the dancing Siva-Naṭarāja are given in the Kāmikā-gama and the Kāraṇāgama. The texts pertaining to this portion are not free from errors; therefore it is apprehended that some of the measurements may perhaps be incorrect. However, they are given below in the accompanying table.

	According to the			
Distances measured.	Kāraņāgama	Kāmikāgam		
The madhya-sūtra should pass from a distance S½ yavas removed from the centre of the forehead, through a position tangential to the right wing of the nose and the centre of the projecting ankle bone of the right leg which is planted upon the figure of the Apasmāra-purusha. This rule is according to the Kārāṇagama. The Kāmikāgama says: The				

through the head, the forebeathe side of the right wing of the nose, the right side of the nave and the centre of the projecting bone of the ankle. The horizontal distance of the centre of the forehead from this sutra. The distance between this sutra and the hikkā-sutra (measure along the line of sight of the observer, i.e., vertically to the plane of the paper). The distance of the right arm-pifrom this sutra. The distance of the left arm-pifrom this sutra. The width of the neck on the right. The beginning (from the shoulder of the left arm held in the gajahasta pose should be situated from this sutra at distance of the left hand bearing agnishould be lifted as high as the hikkā sūtra.	According	ig to the		
Distances measured.	Kāraņāgama	Kāmikāgama.		
through the head, the forehead, the side of the right wing of the nose, the right side of the navel and the centre of the projecting bone of the ankle. The horizontal distance of the centre of the forehead from this sutra. The distance between this sutra and the hikkā sutra (measured along the line of sight of the observer, i.e., vertically to the plane of the paper). The distance of the right arm-pit		2 angulas.		
The distance of the left arm-pit. The width of the neck on the left of this sutra. The width of the neck on the	8 ,,	5 ,,		
The beginning (from the shoulder) of the left arm held in the gajakasta pose should be situ- ated from this sutra at a distance of The left hand bearing agnishould be lifted as high as the hikkā-		3 ,,		
sūtra. The right hand carrying the damaru and held in the sūchi pose should be at the height of the karna sūtra.		This hand is required to be one angula above the karna-sutra.		

APPENDIX A.

Distances measured.		According	ig to the		
Distances measured.	K	āraņāgama	K	mikāgama	
The distance between the wrists of the hands bearing agni and the damaru respectively from the shoulder. The distance between the middle of the forearm of the hand held in the abhaya pose and the		angulas.			
forearm of the danda-hasta	į			1 1	
(gaja-hasta). There should be, according to the			17	angulas.	
Karanagama, the sarpavalaya	į		:		
round the middle of the fore-	!		!		
arm, the hand of which is held	i }		ŧ		
in the abhaya pose; and there)		:		
must be an upper-garment of tiger's skin thrown on the			ļ		
shoulder between the two left	1				
arms.	ĺ				
The distance between the tip of the thumb of the abhaya-hasta and the nipple of the right					
breast.			2	19	
The shortest distance between the wrist of the abhaya-hasta and	1				
the danda hasta.	1				
one wayers swage.			6	12	
The width of the portion of the abdomen on the right of the					
madhya-sütra, Do, on the left		angulas.	8	18	
Do. on the left. The distance (measured on the	13	**	12	1)	
right side) of the navel from	1		i		
the madhya-sūtra.	1		i		
The root of the penis is situated	! -	н	1		
on the left of this sutra at a	į		i		
distance of	14	la .	;		

		Accordi	ing to the		
Distances measured.	F	(āranāgama	K	āmikāgai	116
The back side of the buttocks is				The state of the s	
situated on the left side of this			1	1.	
The madhyasutra should touch		'aŭgulas	17	angulas	
the śroni and the left thigh and	1 3		!		
	ļ		•		
divide its width into two por-			i		
tions: the length of the portion on the right.			1.0	11	=0)
Do. on the left.			17	14 (72)
			9	11	
The knee of the raised leg should				*	
reach the height of the navel, seconding to the Kāranāgama					
			į		
and śroni, according to the					
Kāmikāgama.			į		
The sole of the lifted leg should			ļ		
be just above the knee of the			1		
standing leg, according to the			ĺ		
Karanagama and up to the			}		
level of the knee, according to			1		
the Kāmikāgama. The distance between the sole of					
the lifted leg and the knee of	34	(?)	24		
the standing leg.	03	H(1)	24	41	
the danda hasta and the knee	1	vava (2)	14		
of the lifted leg.	1	Anan (a)	14	11	
of the thigh of the left leg and the navel.			9		
The distance from the madhya.			ij	11	
sutra of the knee of the bent.					
	ın	núaulas	12,	10 or	9
standing right leg.	U	angulas.	12,	10 01	J

From the fact that the madhyasūtra is required to touch the middle, practically, of the head, the

APPENDIX A.

śroni, the right thigh and the centre of the ankle, we see that the line drawn from the centre of gravity of the heavy figures of Siva-Nataraja is made to fall exactly in the centre of the base, which is generally a broad padmapītha, mounted upon a bhadrapitha. The perfect stability of the image is thus secured. The projecting limbs such as the two out-stretched arms, the uplifted leg and the back of the body are so symmetrically arranged with reference to this line as to counterpoise each other and not interfere in any way with the stability. Now, if the image were to stand upon only one leg without any other support, there would be the danger of the superincumbent weight acting detrimentally to the strength of the statue; the frail leg may break at the ankle, if the image sustains any accident. To avert such a possibility, the presence of the prabhā-mandala is insisted upon; the out-stretched arms, the large number of jatās issuing from the head, a long, flowing strip of cloth which is tied round the middle of the body and the crown of the head are made to touch the prabhāmandala and are attached to it, thus affording perfect protection from the danger of breaking at the ankle. It might also be noticed that, as a general rule, (a more or less perfect one). the two out-stretched hands and the foot of the

standing leg are made to lie on the three apices of an inverted equilateral triangle and are practically also on the same plane as that of the *prabhāmaṇḍala*. The height of mathematical calculation as regards distances and masses in the making of perfectly stable and strong images is, it might be stated, attained in the casting of the often bulky and large images of Śiva-Naṭarāja.

॥ प्रतिमालक्षणानि ॥

APPENDIX B.

प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

लिङ्गलक्षणम् ।

िक्नं स्थावरजङ्गमाख्यभिदया द्वेधा तु पूर्वे पुनः
प्रदुभेदं क्षणिकादिभेदवशतः तत्रापि चार्काश्विनौ ।
अष्टाष्टापि च सप्तधा च नवधा भेदाः क्रमात्स्युः पुनः
प्रोक्तं मानुपके पुनर्दशविधं धारामुखाद्यैर्भवेत् ॥
व्या-लिक्नं भूतानि लयमस्मिन् गच्छन्तीति लिक्कम् ।

तदुक्तं सुप्रभेदे--

लयं गच्छन्ति भूतानि संहारे निखिलं यतः । सृष्टिकालं पुनस्सृष्टिं तस्माहिङ्गमुदाहृतम् ॥ इति ॥

एति हिङ्गं स्थावरजङ्गमास्यभिदया स्थावरं जङ्गमं चेत्याख्या यस्याः, भिदया भेदः तया, द्वेधा स्थावरं जङ्गममिति द्विधेत्यर्थः ।

तदुक्तं कारणे--

अतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि लिङ्गलक्षणमुत्तमम् ।
स्थावरं जङ्गमं चैव द्विविधं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥
शिलामयं तु यदूपमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् ।
तिसूत्रं मुकुलैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥
शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जङ्गमं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥

तत्पुनः द्विविधमपि पुनः क्षाणिकादिभेदवशतः क्षाणिकमृन्मय रत्नजलोहजदारुजशैलजभेदात् षड्भेदम् ।

क्षणिकलिङ्गम् ।

तथोक्तं सुप्रभेदे---

क्षणिकं चैव मृहोहरत्नजं दारुजं तथा । शैलजं चैव विप्नेश! षड्भेदं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शिलामयं तु यद्रूपमजविष्णुहरैर्युतम् । त्रिसूत्रं पुष्करैर्युक्तं स्थावरं लिङ्गमुच्यते ॥ शेषाण्यन्यानि सर्वाणि जङ्गमं लिङ्गमुच्यते । इति ॥

तेषामि भेदानाह ' तत्रापि चेति । अर्क-हादशभेदतः, अश्विनी हो भेदों, वसुन अष्टभेदाः, पुनरप्यष्टभेदाः, सप्तधा सप्तभेदाः, नवधा नवभेदाः, एवं क्रमात्स्युः । तथा चोक्तं सुप्रभेदे—

क्षणिकं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं मृन्मयं द्विविधं पुनः । दारुजं चाष्टधा प्रोक्तमष्टधा लोहजं स्मृतम् ॥ सप्तधा रत्नजं चैव शैल्जं तु चतुर्विधम् । रत्नजं लोहजं चैव बाणिलक्कं चलं स्मृतम् ॥ शैल्जं चाचलं प्रोक्तं मृन्मयं दारुजं तथा ।

एतेषां लक्षणं पलं चापि सुप्रमेदे— क्षणिकानां पलं वक्ष्ये सैकतं मोक्षकांक्षिणाम् । तण्डुलं विभवार्थीनामन्त्रमन्त्रप्रदं स्मृतम् ॥

१. मूले अष्टेति पदं दृश्यते ।

नदीमृद्भूमिलामं स्याद्गोमयं रोगनाशनम् । नवनीतं मनोह्धादं रुद्राक्षं ज्ञानवर्धनम् ॥ गन्धं सौभाग्यकांक्षीणां कूर्चं मुक्त्यर्थिनां स्मृतम् । आयुष्यवर्धनं पुष्पं गुलमिष्टार्थसिद्धिदम् ॥ पैष्टं पुष्टिप्रदं प्रोक्तं क्षणिकानां फलं भवेत् । एतेपां चैव लिङ्कानां न प्रमाणं न च स्थितिः ॥

[मृन्मयालिङ्गलक्षणम् ॥]
मृन्मयं राज्यफल्टदं पकापकप्रभेदकम् ॥
शुद्धदेशे मृदं प्राह्य पृजाभागं सयोनिकम् ॥
कृत्वा दग्धमिदं प्रोक्तं पकापकमिहोन्यते ॥

कामिके--

श्वेतां च मृद्मादाय पयस्तैलदिधिघृतम् । यवगोधृमचूर्णं च पयोदृक्षत्वचान्वितम् ॥ विमलेन सुगन्धेन चूर्णान्यालोड्य संमृदा । प्रीवेष्टकं सर्जरसं तथा गुग्गुलुशर्कराः ॥ पंञ्जनिर्याससंयुक्तमथ लोकप्रसिद्धिदम् । एतेषां सङ्ख्यया तुल्यं मृदं गृह्णीत देशिकः ॥

सुप्रभेदे---

चूर्णेरालोड्य सुमृदा मासपक्षोषितं तथा । रत्नबीजसमायुक्तं पक्षं लिङ्गं समाचरेत् ॥

१. 'तत्रापक'मिति सुप्रभेदपाटः ।

[छोहजिङ्गम् *।]

ठोहजाष्ट्रभेदा यथा---

सौवर्णं राजतं ताम्रं कांस्यमारकूटं तथा । भायसं सीसकं चैव त्रपुकं चेति छोहजम् ॥

[लोहजालिङ्गफलम् *।]

सौवर्णं श्रीप्रदं प्रोक्तं राजतं राज्यसिद्धिदम् । ताम्रं पुत्रप्रदं चैत्र विद्वेषं कांस्यमेत्र च ॥ आरक्टं तथोचाटे क्षयकारकमायसम् । सीसजं रोगहरणं त्रपुरायुष्यवर्धनम् ॥ एवं तु टोहजं प्रोक्तं तते। रत्नजमुच्यते ।

[रत्नजिह्नम 🔠

मौ। तिकं च प्रवाटं च वेटुयं स्फटिकं तथा ॥
पुष्यं मरतकं नीटं रत्नजं संप्रकीर्तितम् ।
टोहरत्नदिके टिक्के पूजाभागं सपीठकम् ॥
यथाटाभप्रमाणेन स्फटिकादीनि कारयेत् ।
स्फटिकादिषु कर्तव्या त्रिभागरेव पीठिका ॥
तथायामसुविस्तारपिण्डिका शुभदा स्मृता ।
एकाक्कुटं समारम्य आ चतुर्विशदक्कुटान् ॥
टोहजं टिक्कमित्याहुर्टक्षणोद्धारणं विना ।

[दारुजालिक्सम्॥^{*}]

दारुजाष्टकं यथा--

शमीमधूकमण्डूककर्णिकारं तथैव च ।
तिन्दुकार्जुनको चैव पिप्पछोदुम्बरं तथा ॥
कामिके बहव उक्ताः यथा—
खदिरश्चन्दनस्साङो मधूकस्सरछो मतः ।
बिल्वः कदम्बबदरो देवदारुश्च शिञ्चपा ॥
पनसार्जुनावशोकश्च श्वीरिणो रक्तचन्दनः ।
स्निग्धसाराश्च ये बृक्षाः पयसान्ये तु मध्यमाः ॥ इति ॥

[शैलजलिङ्गम् ।]

है। हासणादिचतुर्वणीनुसारेण चतुर्विधम् । सुप्रभेदे—

शिलापि च सुविज्ञेया जातिभेदात्परिक्षयेत् १। श्वेता रक्ता तथा पीता कृष्णा चेति चतुर्विधा ॥ गोक्षीरशङ्कवर्णाभा ब्राह्मणानां प्रशस्यते । जपाबन्धूकपुष्पाभा नृपाणां प्रोच्यते कमात् ॥ रजनीस्वर्णसदृशा वैश्यानां तु प्रशस्यते । माषगुग्गुलुसङ्काशा शृद्धाणां तु समृद्धिदा ॥ सर्वेषां तु शिला कृष्णा सर्वसंपत्करी स्मृता । सा चोषररजः क्रिजा तसा चार्कस्य रिमाभिः ॥

९. ' जातिभेदपरिक्षणैः ' इति भवितव्यम् ।

अग्निदम्धान्ययुक्ता या वर्जयेक्तां प्रयत्नतः । इति ॥ एतदारुशिलाश्च दारुशिलासंग्रहप्रकरणोक्तप्रकारेण ग्रहीतन्याः ।

शैलजे नवभेदा यथा ।

सुप्रभेदे---

दिन्यं स्वायम्भुवं पूर्वं दैवतं गाणपं तथा । आसुरं सुरिलक्कं च आर्षं राक्षसकं तथा ॥ मानुषं भाणलिक्कं च लिक्कं नविषयं भवेत् ।

एतेषां छक्षणं यथा---

पताका झर्कराकारा रुद्राक्षाकृतिरेव च ।
आज्यं वा मधुगन्धं वा पातालात्पर्वताकृतिः ॥
इत्यंतल्रक्षणं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गं स्वायम्भुवस्य तु ।
दिव्यं स्वायम्भुवं पूर्वमुत्तमोत्तममेव च ॥
दैवतं गाणपं प्रोक्तं मध्यमे।त्तममेव च ।
आसुरं सुरलिङ्गं च आपं चैवाधमोत्तमम् ॥
मानुषं लिङ्गमेवोक्तं मध्यमं त्वधमं भवेत् ।
बाणिलिङ्गस्य नैवोक्तं लक्षणं तु विसर्जयेत् ॥

मकुटे ---

दैविकं चार्षकं चैव गाणपं मानुपं तथा । एवं चतुर्विधं छिङ्कं दैविके छक्षणं ऋणु ॥ दीपाकारं भवेछिङ्कं निम्नोन्नतसमन्वितम् । रेखाकोटरसंयुक्तं टङ्करा्लसमन्वितम् ॥

यवोन्नतमुखे धारा कराञ्चित्र टाकृति ।

बह्मसूत्रविहीनं च दैविकं तिदहोस्यते ॥
कूष्माण्डस्य फलाकारं मातुलङ्गफलाकृति ।
उर्वारकफलाकारं कार्यत्थस्य फलाकृति ॥
तालीफलवदाकारं गाणपं लिङ्गमुन्यते ।
मूलंस्यूलं भवेहिङ्गं नालिकेरफलाकृति ॥
लिङ्गमान्तपमाख्यातं ब्रह्मसूत्रविवार्जितम् ।
द्वारं वा गर्भमानं वा हस्तमानमथापि वा ॥
शिवशास्त्रोक्तमार्गेण शिरोवर्तनया युतम् ।
ब्रह्मसूत्रसमायुक्तमेतन्मानुपमुन्यते ॥

कामिके---

स्वायम्भुवं बाणिलक्कं दैविकं चार्षकं त्विति ।
गाणपं मानुषं लिक्कं षट्प्रकारं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥
यत्स्वेनैवेाश्यितं लिक्कं स्वायम्भुवमुदाहृतम् ॥
शिवेन संस्कृतं यन्तु बाणिलिक्कमुदाहृतम् ॥
दैवेन स्थापितं दैवमार्षकमृपिपूजितम् ।
गणैस्तंस्थापितं लिक्कं गाणपं तदुदाहृतम् ॥
मानुषं मनुजैशिष्टैः स्थापितं तदुदाहृतम् ॥ इति ॥
मानुष्विक्के (ह्वा) दशभेदा यथा—

लिङ्गनिर्णय--

समिळिक्कं वर्धमानं शैवाधिकं च स्वस्तिकम् । साविदेशिकळिक्कं च त्रैगाशिकसहस्रकम् ॥

धारालिङ्गं च शैवेष्टयं मुखलिङ्गमुदाइतम् । लिङ्गं च दशभेदं स्यान्मानुषे तत्प्रकीर्तितम् ॥

किरणे-

स्वयमुद्भूतिळङ्गस्य स्थापितस्य महर्षिभिः । दवैर्वा स्थापितस्यापि रूपमानं न विद्यते ॥ तिहङ्गाकृतिरूपेण नामभेदः पृथक् पृथक् । ज्ञातव्यः फलदश्चायं साधकेन यथार्थकः ॥

सार्वदेशिकंटिङ्कलक्षणं यथा कारणे-

सार्वदेशिकि हिङ्गानि कथ्यन्ते गर्भमानतः । प्रासादगर्भमाने तु पद्यांशे त्रिभिरुत्तमम् ॥ नवांशे पद्यभिर्मध्यं भवत्यर्धेन कन्यसम् । तदवान्तरभेदेन भवन्त्यन्यानि षट् पुनः ॥ तत्तन्मन्दिरमानेन त्रयक्षिशत्प्रमाणकम् । विंशत्यंशे कृते गर्भे दशांशमधमं भवेत् ॥ एकादशांशर्मध्यं स्याद्वागिर्वा दशिर्मदरः । मध्यमे षड्विभागेन नविलङ्गोदयस्तु वा ॥ गर्भे तु नवधा कृत्वा नविलङ्गोद्यस्तु वा ॥ अधमं गर्भपातं वा त्रिभागं चे।त्तमं भवेत् ॥ मध्यमेऽष्टविभागे तु तत्तदन्तरभेदतः । त्रयक्षिंशत्प्रमाणानि लिङ्गानि कथितानि च ॥

अथवा गर्भगेहस्य त्र्यंशैकमधमं अवेत् । गर्भार्षे मध्यमं ज्ञेयं पञ्चित्रशत्ररं १ मतम् ॥ पूर्ववनमध्यमं कृत्वा त्रयस्त्रिशद्भवन्ति हि । एकहस्तं समारभ्य चैकांशेन विवर्धनात् ॥ नवहस्तप्रमाणान्तं मानं स्याहिङ्गदैर्घ्यकैः । एकविंशतिभागेन गर्भगेहे विभाजिते ॥ त्रयोदशांशकं श्रेष्ठं दशांशमधमं भवेत् । पूर्ववनमध्यमं कृत्वा त्रयस्त्रिशस्त्रमाणकम् ॥ लिङ्गायामे विकारांशे चतुर्द्विकरसंहितः। सत्रिभागशरैर्छिङ्गविस्तारं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ गायत्र्यंशे त छिङ्गोचे पञ्चभिनी त विस्तरः । अथवाष्टादशांशे तु लिङ्गोचे पञ्चभागकम् ॥ चतुर्भागोऽथवा ।लेङ्गविस्तारः परिकीर्तितः । दैर्घ्यं त्रिस्सप्तधा कृत्वा रसभूताब्धिभागतः ॥ विस्तारः कथितरशास्त्रे छिङ्गानां मुनिपुङ्गवाः!। द्वारस्तम्भाधिकश्चैव मानं छिङ्गे समूहाताम्॥ (जीर्णोद्धारदशके ।)

हिङ्गमानाद्विमानं वा हिङ्गं वा हर्म्यमानतः ॥ ३६॥ गर्भमध्ये च सूत्रातु वामेऽचीहिङ्गमेव वा । स्थापयेकिश्चिदंशं तु आश्रयित्वा विचक्षणः ॥ ३७॥

१ 'पन्नत्र्यंशं पर' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

प्रतिभानक्षणानि ।

त्रिसतांशे कृते द्वारे महांशे मध्यमे भवेत्। कृत्वा पडंशकं तच वामे द्वयंशं व्यपोद्य च ॥ ३८ ॥ तदंशमग्रे नीत्वा तु प्रागुदग्गतसूत्रकम् । तद्गह्मसूत्रामित्युक्तं तत्सुत्रं शिवमध्यमम् ॥ ३९ ॥ गर्भार्धमधमं श्रेष्ठं पञ्चत्रयंशं शिवायतम् । भवान्ति नव मानानि तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभाजिते ॥ ४० ॥ श्रेष्टमध्यकनिष्टानि त्रित्रिभेदानि तानि हि । नागरे नागरस्योक्तं मानं लिङ्गस्य मन्दिरे ॥ ४१ ॥ विकारांशे तदायाम भूतगङ्गाग्निविस्तरम् । जयदं पौष्टिकं सार्वेकामिकं नागरे विदुः ॥ ४२ ॥ गर्ने त्रिसप्तभागे तु दशांशं द्राविडेऽधमम् । त्रयोदशांशकं श्रेष्टं गर्भे ऽष्टांशे तु पूर्ववत् ॥ ४३ ॥ त्रिस्सप्तांशे निजायामे षटपश्चचतुरंशकम् । जयदादिविशालं तत्पूर्ववदाविडे मतम् ॥ ४४ ॥ वेसरे पञ्चपञ्चांशे गर्भागारे विमानके । त्रयोदशांशके हीनं श्रेष्ठं स्यात् योडशांशकम् ॥ ४५ ॥ तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभागे तु नविङ्गानि पूर्ववत् । पञ्चपञ्चांशके दैर्ध्ये वसुधातुरसांशके ॥ ४६ ॥ वेसरस्योदितं व्यासं पूर्ववज्ञयदादिकम् । विकारपरितो भूतन्यासः सर्वत्र कीर्तितः ॥ ४७ ॥ गर्भमानमिदं प्रोक्तं हस्तमानं तु वच्म्यहम् । आरभ्येककरं नन्दहस्तान्तं षट्घडङ्गुलैः ॥ ४८ ॥

वृद्ध्यायतास्त्रयस्त्रिशत्सङ्क्षया लिङ्गस्य कीर्तिताः । पञ्चारितनविमानाद्या द्वादशक्ष्माद्यसद्यनः ॥ ४९ ॥ क्रमेणैव त्रयस्त्रिशत्सङ्ख्या तासां विधीयते । केचित् त्र्यङ्गलबृद्ध्या तु बदन्त्येकादिहस्ततः ॥ ५० ॥ आयादिसम्पदामर्थं मानादेकाङ्गुलक्षयात् । प्रवृद्ध्योत्तङ्कमातव्यं तत्र दोषो न विद्यते ॥ ५१ ॥शङ्गलम्लाद् द्वथर्घाष्ट्रकतलाङ्गलैः । वद्भधा लिङ्गायतं शस्तं प्रत्येकं नवमानकम् ॥ ५२ ॥ क्षुद्राल्पमध्यमोत्कृष्टहर्म्याणामुदितं क्रमात् । द्वारोटयसमं श्रेष्ठं त्रिभागोनं कानिष्ठकम् ॥ ५३ ॥ स्तम्भोत्सेधनवांशे तु मुनिभृतांशकोदयम् । तत्तद्रभेंऽष्ट्या भक्ते नवलिङ्गोदयाः स्मृताः ॥ ५४ ॥ नागरादिश्र सौधेश्र प्रोक्तव्यासानि पूर्ववत । प्रासादशिखरम्भवस्तुप्यधिष्ठानमानकैः ॥ ५५ ॥ केचिद्वदन्ति मुनयः कुम्भयोन्यादयो वराः ।

லிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தா 3 ல விமோனம் கொள்ளுதல், ஆன் நிக்கே ஸிமானம் முற்படச்சமையில் விமானப்பிரமாணத் தாலே லிங்கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்வான். (36)

கர்ப்பகிருஹத்தில் மய்யத்தில் இடத்தே திதி அம்சத்தை அடுத்த விங்கத்தையாதல் ஸ்தாபிப்பான். அந்த அம்சம் கொள்ளும்படி. (37)

கிமானத்தில் துவார விஸ்தாரத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செப்து இதில் கடுவில் அம்சத்தை ஆறம்சம் செய்து இதில் மய்யத்தில் வின்றம் இவிடத்தை இரண் டம்சத்தை விட்டு அந்தம்சத்தில் முடிவில் நூலே கீழ்மே லான நூலாகவும் தென் வடலான நூலாகவும் அறிவான். இந்த நூலே பிரம்மசூத்தி மென்ற திக. இந்த நூல்தானே சுவ ஸ்ுத்ரமாம் என்றதிக. சிவசூத்திரமென்றது விங்கத் தில் மய்யமென்றபடி; விங்கப் பிரமாணம் கொள்ளும்படி. (39)

கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ்தாரத்தில் செம்பாதி பேரமாணம் கொண்டலிங்கத்தின் கீளம் அதமப்பிரமாணமாம். கர்ப்ப கிருஹ விஸ்தாரத்தை அஞ்ச அம்சம் செய்து இதில் மூன்றம்சம் கொண்டலிங்கப் பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென் நமிவான் உத்தமப்பிரமாணத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத் துக்கும் இடை கீளத்தை எட்டு செப்து ஒன்பது லிங்க மாம். (40)

இக்க ஒன்பது சிங்கப்பிரமாணம் சொள்ளும்படி உத்திமாத்தமம், உத்தமாத்தியமர், உத்தமாதமம் என்ற மூன்றும், மத்தியிமாத்தமம், மத்தியமாத்தியமர், மத்திய மாதமம், என்ற மூன்றும் அதிமாத்தமம்,அதமமத்தியமர், அதமாதமம் என்றம் மூன்றும் ஆக பிரமாணம் ஒன்பதாக அறிவான். (40½)

நரகரமான பிராஸாதத்தில் நாகரலிங்க**த்தைக்கு** பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்ட**த**ை. (41)

அக்த விங்கத் தினுடைய கீளத்தை பதினுறு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் அஞ்சம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை ஐபதமென் நதிவான். காலம்சம் கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பௌஷ்டிக மென்றறிவான் ்முன்றம்சம்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை ஸார் வகாமிகமென்றநிவான். (42)

தொளிடப்பிராஸதத்திலே சர்ப்பகிருஹ விஸ்தாரத் தை இருபத்திஞரு அம்சம் செய்து பத்தம்சம் கொண்டது அதமம், பதின்மூன்றம்சம் கொண்டது உத்தமம். உத்தமப் பிரமாணத்துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமானத்துக்கும் நடுவில் நீளத் தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பது பிரமாணம் லிங்கா யாமம் கொள்ளுக. இந்தப்பிரமாணம் ஒன்பதையும் முன்பு போலே உத்தமமத்யமாதமமாகக் கொள்ளுவான். (44)

இப்படிக்குச்சொன்ன லிங்காபாமத்தை இருபத்திஒரு அம்சம் செய்து இதில் ஆறம்சமான விஸ்தாரத்தை ஐயத மென்றம் அஞ்சம்செய்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை பௌஷ்டிக மென்றம் நாலம்சம்சொன்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை ஸார்வகாமிக மென்றம் அறிவான். கராமிடே லிங்கப்போமாணம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (44)

ிவஸாமான விமான த் தில் சுர்ப்பகிருஹவிஸ் தரா த்தை இருபதப்சம் செய்து இதில் பதின் முன்பும்சமகொண்ட லிங்காயாமம் அதமம். பதினும்சம் காண்ட லிங்காயாமம் உத்தமம். உத்தம்ப்போமாணத்திற்கும் அதம்ப்பொயானத் துக்கும் இடையிலம்சத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்து ஒன்பது பிரமாணமாம். இதில் உத்தமாதமமத்தியமங்களே முன் பேரிலே அறிக. (45)

இந்த வேஸாலி ங்கத் தினுடைய ீளத்தை இருபத்தி அஞ்சு அம்சம் செய்து எட்டம்சம் ஏழுப்சம் லிங்க விஸ் தாரம் கொள்ளுக. (46½)

சுற்றளவே பதினுலு (பதிறையி) செய்து இதில் அஞ் சம்சம்செய்து அகலமாக எல்லாகிடத்திலும் அறிக. (47)

இப்படி கர்ப்பகிருஹ பிரமாணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இதுக்கு மேல் ஹஸ்தபிரமாணம் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. (47½)

ஒரு முழம் தாடங்கி ஒன்பதை முழம் அறுதியாக ஆ*ு*ற விரேலேற்ற முப்பத்*த*ைமூன்ற பிரமாணமாம். இக்த

முப்பத்துமூன்ற சேரமாணமும் விங்கப்பிரமாணம் சொல் லப்பட்டது. (48)

அஞ்சு முழம் பிரமாணமான பிராஸாதம் தடங்கி பண்னிரண்டு நிலமறுதியான பிராஸாதத்திற்கு சொல்லப் பட்டது; ஹஸ்தப்போன மறுதியாக இர்தப் பிரமாணம் முப்பத்திமூன்றும் கொள்ளும்படி. அஞ்சு முழமான பிராஸாதத்திற்கு ஒரு முழமான விங்கம் பிரதிஷ்டிப்பான். **ஏழு** முழமான போஸாதததிற்கு ஒன்றேமுக்கால் முழம் பிரமாணமான விங்கத்தைப் பிறதிஷ்டிப்பான். ஒன்பது முழமான பிராஸா தத்திற்கு ஒன்றரை முடிம்பிரமாணமான லிங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதின்றரு முயூம் சிரமா**ண** மான பிராஸா தத்திர்கு ஒரு முடிம் பிரமாணமான லிங்க த்தை பிரதிஷ்டிப்பான். எழு முழமான பிராஸாதத்திற்கு ஒன்தோல் முடிப்போன விங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதிகுறை முழம் பிரமானமான பிராஸாதத்தக்கு ஒன்றே முக்கால் முழும் கொண்ட விங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். பதின்முன்ற முடிம் பிமானமான பிராஸாதத்துக்கு இரண்டு முழம் பிரமானமான விங்கத்தை ஸ்தரபிப்பான் இப்படி ஒன்பது முழப்பிரமாணமறு தியாக சிங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பான். (493)

ஒரு முடிர் தடங்கி ஒன்பது போணமறுதியாக மும்மூன்று கிரலாலென்று சிலர் சொல்லா சின்றுர்கள். மும்மூன்று விரலாலும் ஏத்தலாம் (50)

இப்படிக்குக்கொண்ட பிரமாண க்குக்கு ஆயா**தி சுத்தி** செய்கைக்கு ஒரு விரல் குரைக்கு கொள்ளுதல் ஒரு விரல் ஏற்றம் கொள்ளுதல் செய்வான். இதில் தொடியில்லே யென்றிக் (51)

இருபத்திஅஞ்சு விரல் துடங்கி ஒன்பது பேரமாண மறுதியாக எட்டு விரலேற்றிங்கொள்ளுக. உத்தமப் பேரா

ஸாதத்திற்கு லிங்கப்போமாணம் இருபத்தஞ்சு விரல் தைடங்கி ஒன்பது பிரமாணமறுதியாக பதினுற விரலா லேற்றிக்கொள்ளுக. (52½)

து வாரத்தினுடைய உத்ளே தத்தோடொக்கக்கொண்ட லிங்கப்பே சமாணத்தை உத்தமமென்றறிக. துவாரோத் ஸேதத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்ற குறையக்கொண்ட லிங்கப் பேரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றறிக. (53)

கால் நீளத்தை ஒன்பது செய்து ஏழம்சம் கொண்ட லிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தை உத்தமமென்றதிவான். அஞ்சம்சம் கொண்ட பிரமாணத்தை அதமமென்றநிவான். (58½)

கர்ப்பகிருஹப்பிரமாணத் தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவா ரப்பிரமாணத் திலும் சொன்ன உத்தமப்பிரமாணத் துக்கும் அதமப்பிரமாணத் தைக்கும் ஈடுவு கீளத்தை எட்டு செய்ய ஒன்பது பிரமாணமாம், உத்தமமத் திமாதமங்களே கர்ப்ப கிருஹ பிரமாணத் தில் சொன்னப்போலே துவாரப்பிர மாணத் திலும் ஸ்தம்ப பிரமாணத் திலும் சொன்றைப் போலே அறிக.

துவாரப்பிரமாணத்தாலும் லிங்கப்பிரமாணத்தாலும் கொண்ட லிங்காயாமத்துக்குக்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரத்தை நாகரப்பிராஸாதம் முதலானவற்றில் கொண்டலிங்காய யாமத்தால்கொண்ட விஸ்தாரம்போலே கொள்க (541)

பிராஸாதங்களுடைய அதிஷ்டானம் சிகரம் கழுத்து ஸ்தூடி இவர்று அம் கர்பபகிருஹப்பிரமாணம்போலே லிங் கப்பிரமாணம் கொள்ளுவான் என்று அகஸ்தியபகவான் முதலான சில ரிஷிகள் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஆதலால் அதிஷ் டான பிரமாணத்தாலும் கழுத்தினுடைய பிரமாணத்தா அம் லிங்கத்துக்கு பிரமாணம் கொள்க. (55)

(मयमते त्रयित्रंशाध्याये ॥)

आढ्यादिलिङ्गभेदाः ।

सार्घाशावसुसार्घासेन्धुचरणोनागादिसाङ्क्ष्यष्टको-दन्वन्मङ्गलनन्ददिक्फाणिनगैरुयंशोन्नातिरुयष्टके । दैर्घ्ये चेद्विकृतौ रसाक्षजलधित्रयंशान्वितेष्वंशकै-राट्यानाट्यसुरेट्यसर्वसमके लिङ्गे विदुर्विस्तृतिम् ॥ (सिद्धान्तसारावस्यां चर्यापादे ॥)

िक्रायामे विकारांशे चतुर्भूतरसैः क्रमात् । सात्रिभागैस्त्रिरंशैस्तु सुरेट्यानाट्यके द्विजाः ! ॥ आट्यं सर्वसमं लिङ्गं विशिष्टं परिकीर्तितम् । तेषां तन्मध्यमेऽष्टांशे प्रत्येकं नवधा भजेत् ॥

(कामिकागमे दिषाष्टितमपटले ॥)

समलिङ्गम् ।

लिङ्गायामे त्रिमागे तु एकांशं चतुरश्रकम् । मध्ये न्योमं तु वस्त्रश्रं [वृत्तं चाप्येक*] मंशकम् ॥ समलिङ्गमिति ख्यातं विपादीनां तु ऋदिवम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपबाशपटले ॥)

बाद्यं तु सर्वतोभदं द्वितीयं वर्धमानकम् । शिवाधिकं तृतीयं स्याचतुर्थं स्वस्तिकं भवेत् ॥

क्षय जगदमराणां सर्वतोभद्रभिष्टं सुखदमवनिपानां दृद्धिदं वर्धमानम् ।

धनदिमह विशां वै शम्भुभागाधिकं य-च्छुभदमथ परेषां स्वस्तिकं तच्चतुर्णाम् ॥

त्रिंशद्वागे सर्वतोभद्रिक्के मूळे मध्ये दशांशं क्रमेण । इतं तुस्यं सर्वतः शम्भुभागं विप्राणां तद्वृपतीनां प्रशस्तम् ॥

முதல் ஸர்வதோபதாலிங்கமாம். இரண்டாவத வர்த்தமானலிங்கம், மூன்முவது சுவாதிகலிங்கம். நாலா வத ஸ்வஸ்திகலிங்கமென்றறிக. (70½)

பாம்மணருக்கு ஸர்வதோபத்ரவிங்கமாம்; அவர களுக்கு சுகத்தை கொடுக்கும் ராஜாக்களுக்கு வர்த்த மான விங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு விர்த்தியைக்கொடுக்கும். வைசியர்களுக்கு சிவாதிக விங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு தனத்தைக் கொடுக்கும். சூத்திரர்களுக்கு ஸ்வஸ்திக விங்கமாம்; அவர்களுக்கு விருத்தியைக் கொடுக்கும் என்றதிக. (71½)

ஸர்வதோபத்ரமான லிங்கத்தினுடைய ஃளத்தை முப் பது செய்து அடியிலே பத்தும் நிகிலே பத்தும் தலேயிலே பத்தும் அம்சமுமாகக் கொள்வான். அந்த விங்கமானது அடியிலே கின்று தலேயளவும் பிருத்தமாயிருப்பது. இந்த லிங்கம் பிராமணர்களுக்கும் ராஜாக்களுக்கும் சொல்லப் பட்டது. (72½)

(मयमते त्रयित्रशाच्याये ॥)

चतुरश्रमधोभागमष्टाश्रं मध्यमं तथा । तद्र्ष्वं वृत्तमेव स्यात्त्रिभागं सर्वतस्समम् ॥ समिळिङ्गमिति प्रोक्तं वर्धमानमतः शृणु ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे तयित्रशाध्याये ॥)

वर्धमानालिङ्गम् ।

भानुद्वयंशे तथायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवांशं वृत्तमुच्यते ॥ षट्सप्तवसुभागं वा पञ्चषट्सप्त [भागकम्*] । चतुष्पञ्चषडंशं वा वर्धमानं चतुर्विधम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपश्चाशपटले ॥)

वेदभूतरसभागिकैरथो भूतपण्मुनिपदैरतःपरम् । षटकसप्तवसुभागया ततः सप्तनागनव भागया पुनः ॥(७३३) वर्धमानमुदितं चतुर्विधं ब्रह्माविष्णुशिव क्रमात् । सर्वसंपदुपवर्धनप्रदं पुत्रवृद्धिदमिदं महीभृताम् ॥

வர்த்தமான சிங்கத்தினுடைய கீளத்தை பதினேஞ்சு செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் காலர்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் அஞ் சம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஆற அம்சமுமாகக் கொள்ளுக. ஆன்றியே சிங்கத்தினுடைய கீளத்தை பதினெட்டுக் உற செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் அஞ்சம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். [அன்றியே சிங்கத்தினுடைய கீளத்தை இருபத்தியொரு உற செய்து பிரும்மபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம்

ஏ மும்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் எட்டம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான் *] அன்றியே லிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்திநாலம்சம் செய்தை பிரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் எட்டம் சமும் ருத்ர பாகம் ஒன்பதம்சமும் கொள்ளுவான். ஆக வர்த்தமானத்துக்கு நாலுபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த லிங்கமானதை ராஜாக்களுக்கு வெற்றியையும் முடிவில்லாத ஸாவஸம்பத்தையும் கொடுக்குமென்றறிக (74½)

(मयमते त्रयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

चतुःपञ्चषडंशं तु पञ्चषट्ससभागिकम् । [षट्ससाष्टांशकं सप्तभागाष्टनवभागिकम् ॥*] वर्धमानमिति प्रोक्तं विप्रादीनामनुक्रमात् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

चतुर्विशति चायामे सप्तांशं चतुरश्रकम् । अष्टाश्रमष्टभागेन नवांशनैव कृत्तकम् ॥ वर्धमानमिदं लिङ्गं शिवाधिकमतः परम् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे तयिह्नशाध्याये ॥)

शैवाधिक्यलिङ्गम् ।

लिङ्गायामे दशांशे तु गुणांशं चतुरश्रकम् । वस्वश्रं चैव तत्तुल्यं युगांशं स्याच्छिवांशकम् ॥ शैवाधिक्यमिदं ख्यातमथवान्यत्प्रकारतः । वेदवेदशरांशं वा पञ्चपञ्चषडंशकम् ॥ षट्षट्सप्तांशकैवीथ शैवाधिक्यं चतुर्विधम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

सप्तसप्तवसुभागया ततः पश्चपश्चकषडंशकैरि । वेदवेदशरभागया ततो बन्ध[बन्ध*] युगभागया पुरः ॥ उक्तमत्र हि मया चतुर्विधं तिच्छिवाधिकमजाधिभागिकैः । सर्ववस्तुद्मिदं विशामछं सर्ववर्णयमिनामुदीरितम् ॥

சிவாதிகலிங்கத்தினுடைய நீளத்தை இருபத்திரண் டம்சம் செய்து பேரம்மபாகம் ஏழம்சம் (செய்து) விஷ்ணு பாகம் ஏழர்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் எட்டம்சமும் கொள் வான். அன்றியே லிங்கத்தினுடைய நோத்தை பத்தம்சம் செய்து பேர்மபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம் சமும் ருத்திர பாகம் நாலம்சமுமாகக் கொள்வான். சிவாதிகலிங்கம் இப்படிச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த லிங்கம் வைசியருக்கும் அந்த வம்சத்தில் தபஸ்கிகளுக்கும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது இவர்களுக்கு வர்வ வஸ்தைக் கீளயும் கொடுக்குமென்றதிக.

(मयमते सपित्रशाध्याये ॥)

सप्तसप्ताष्टमागंतु पञ्चपञ्चपडशकम् । वेदवेदशरांशं तु गुणानलयुगांशकम् ॥ एवं शिवाधिकं प्रोक्तं द्विजादीनां क्रमादृहे ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

भायामं दशघा कृत्वा चतुरश्रं तिभागतः । भष्टाश्रं च त्रिभागेन चतुरंशेन वृत्तकम् ॥ शिवाधिकमिदं शस्तं भुक्तिमुक्तिफलप्रदम्।

(सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयिक्षशाष्याये ॥)

स्वस्तिकिङ्गम्

लिङ्गायामे नवांशे तु चतुरश्रं द्विभागया । वस्त्रश्रं तु गुणांशेन वेदांशं वृत्तमुच्यते ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकपञ्चाशपटेले ॥)

उक्तायामे स्वास्तिके भागे मूले झंशं मध्यभागे गुणांशम् । पूजाभागे चातुरंशं ऋमेण चोक्तं शूद्रे सर्वकामप्रदं तत् ॥

ஸ்வஸ்திகலிங்கத் தினுடைய நீளத்தை ஒன்பதம்சம் செய்து பேரம்மபாகம் அடியிலே இரண்டம்சமும் விஷ்ணு பாகம் நடுவே மூன்றம்சமும் பூஜாலிங்கம் நாலம்சமும் கொள்வான். இந்த லிங்கம் சூத்திரருக்கும் எல்லாருக்கும் நன்மையைக் கொடுக்கும்.

(मयमते त्रयिद्धशाच्याये ॥)

नवधा छिङ्गमानेन द्वयंशं मध्ये गुणांशकम् । षृते युगांशकं दैर्ध्यं शूदेऽप्येतच शस्यते ॥

(कामिकागमे दिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

धाराछिङ्गम् ।

धारालिङ्गेसर्वलिङ्गे मतं तलाश्रं वा कलाश्रं युगाश्रम् । तस्म:दूर्ष्वे द्वैगुणसंघारं धारालिङ्गं सर्ववर्णे प्रशस्तम् ॥

முண்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட விங்கங்களிலும் தாராவிங்கம் செய்யலாம். அக்க தாராவிங்கம் இருக்கும்படி: பிரும்ம பாகம் அஷ்டாச்ரம் ஆகல் பதிறைய அம்சத்தால் சதுரச் ரமாயிருப்பது. பிரும்ம பாகத்தில் அச்ரத்தில் இரட்டி அச்ரமாயிருப்பது விஷ்ணுபாகம் விஷ்ணுபாகத்தில் அச்ரத்தில் இரட்டி அச்ரமாயிருப்பது ருத்திபாகம், அக்த அச்ரங்கள் தாரையாயிருப்பது அக்த விங்கத்தை தாராவிங்க மென்றவிவான், அக்த விங்கம் எல்லா ஜாதி களுக்குமாம் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (80)

(मयमते तयिद्धशाध्याये ॥)

धारालिङ्गमधो वस्ये श्रूयतां तु प्रजापते!।
पादादूर्धकपर्यन्तं धारालिङ्गं प्रशस्तकम् ॥
अधो वेदाश्रकं कुर्यात्तदूर्धे स्वष्टधारया ।
ऊर्धे पोडशधाराच भोगायी लभते सुखम् ॥
प्तिद्वेज महाप्राञ्ज! सर्वकामप्रसाधनम् ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

पञ्चधारास्सप्तधारा नव(धारा) द्वादशधारकाः । धाराष्योडशर्विशच त्रिरष्टावाष्टर्विशतिः ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे त्रयित्वशाध्याये ॥)

पूर्वोक्तसमिलिक्ने च धारालिक्ने विकल्पितम् । चतुरश्रं द्विरष्टाश्रं तन्म्ले परिकल्पयत् ॥ वैष्णवांशे (तु) च शैवांशे धाराद्विद्विगुणीकृते । सर्वेपामपि लिङ्गानां धारालिक्नं त्रिधा मतम् ॥

म्लेऽष्टाश्रं वा कलाश्रं युगाश्रं तस्मादूर्धे तद्युगास्स्युक्ष धाराः। एवं पूर्वाचार्यकै (स) रीक्षरस्य प्रोक्तं धारालिङ्गमैतित्वेषेव ॥

(शिल्परत्ने एकोनत्रिशाध्याये ॥)

सहस्रलिङ्गम् ।

पूजाभागे सर्वतोभद्रछिङ्गे धाराछिङ्गं पञ्चपञ्चक्रमेण । एकैकस्यामष्टमं चोपरिष्टाःसाहस्रं तद्रेखया छिङ्गमुक्तम् ॥

ஸ ஹ ஸ் சலிங்கம் இருக்கும்படி முன்பு சொல்லப்பட்ட ஸர்வதோபத்ர ிங்கத் தில் பூஜாபாகத் தில் இருபத் தியஞ்சு தாரையாய் கிறி ஒரு தாரைக்கு நாற்பது சேகையாக மேலே மேலே கிறி ஆயிரலிங்கமாம். இந்த விங்கம் ஸர்வ காமியங்களேயுட் கொடுக்கு மென்ற நிவான். (81½)

(मयमते त्रयस्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

सर्वतोभद्रािक्षेषु धाराः स्युः पश्चविंशतिः । सतपर्णद्वे छाकारास्तमास्तर्वास्तमान्तराः ॥ एकैकस्यां तु धारायां चत्वारिंशत्प्रसंस्थया । कुर्यात्समानि छिक्नानि स्यात्तिहङ्गसहस्रकम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने एकोनत्रिंशाध्याये ॥)

समखण्डे शिवायामे रुद्रभागविनिर्मिते । एकाधिकनवत्यंशे विषमांशनिवेशितम् ॥

सैकसाहस्रिङ्गानां नवभागोद्यमेव वा ।

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

त्रैराशिकलिक्सम् ।

रसमुनिवसुभागे वृत्तकेऽष्टाश्रकेऽन्ते
परिधिरथ नवांशे लिङ्गतुङ्गे तु भूयः ।
त्रिभिरथ गुणभागैश्व त्रिभिस्तुङ्गमानं
ह्यजहरिहरभागे तत्तु(तत्) त्रैराशिकं स्यात् ॥

பிரும்மபாகம் ஆறம்சமும் [விஷ்ஹுபாகம் ஏழம்ச மும்*] ருத்ரபாகம் எட்டம்ச[மு*]மான வீங்கத்தில் சுற் றளவை ஒன்பதம்சம் செப்து பிரம்மபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் விஷ்ணுபாகம் மூன்றம்சமும் ருத்திரபாகம் மூன்றம்சமு மாக ச்செய்வான். இத்தை திரைராகிக விங்க மென்றறி வான். (82½)

(मयमते व्रयख्रिशाच्याये ॥)

अप्रे मूळे च मध्ये च प्रमाणं सर्वतस्समम् । आयामं नवधा कृत्वा कृतं पड्भागमुच्यते ॥ सप्तमागमधाष्टाश्रं तुर्याश्रं वसुभागिकम् । त्रैराशिकमिति क्षेयं धनधान्यसुखावहम् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

भर्चनं नवधा कृत्वा ब्रह्माचास्त्रितिभागतः । षट्सप्ताष्टकभागेस्तु नाहो रुद्रादिषु क्रमात् ॥ त्रैराशिकभिदं लिक्नं शृद्राणां तत्प्रशस्यते ।

(जीर्णोद्धारदशके कामिकवचनम् ॥)

लिक्नोत्सेघे तु नन्दांशे षट्सप्तवसुभागकैः।
ब्रह्मविष्णवीशभागानां कमानाहाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥
लिक्नं त्रैराशिकं नाम भवेत् सर्वसमे तु तत्।
(शिल्परत्ने एकोनर्त्रिशाध्याये॥)

कृत्वा नवांशं लिक्कोचं बन्धबन्धगुणांशकम् । षट्सताष्टकनाहं तु वृत्तेऽष्टाश्रे युगाश्रके ॥ त्रैराशिकमिदं शास्त्रे स्वस्तिकमधुनोच्यते । (कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

मुखलिङ्गम् ।

मुखिल्ह्न त्रिवकं स्यादेकवकं चतुर्मुखम् । सन्मुखं चैकवकं स्यात् त्रिवके पृष्ठके न हि ॥ पश्चिमास्यं स्थितं ग्रुश्रं कुङ्कृमाभं तथोत्तरे । याम्यं कृष्णकरालं स्याध्याच्यां दीप्ताग्निसन्निभम् ॥

सची वामं तथाघोरं तत्पुरुषं चतुर्थकम् ।
पञ्चमं च तथेशानं योगिनामप्यगोचरम् ॥
(रूपमण्डने ॥)

मुखिल के ततो वक्ष्ये सर्वकामार्थसाधनम् ।

पूजामागं समस्तं तु द्विषष्टयंशं भजेत्कमात् ॥

त्रयोदशाङ्गुलार्थं तु मुखमेकं प्रकीतितम् ।

शराननं चतुर्वकं त्रित्रकं चैकत्रककम् ॥

चतुर्दिक्षु चतुर्वकं त्रित्रकं चैकत्रककम् ॥

चतुर्दिक्षु चतुर्वकं त्रित्रकं पृष्ठहीनकम् ।

कुर्येकत्रकम् एवं तु मुखमानेन बुद्धिमन्! ॥

मकुटेनोर्ध्वत्रकं तु त्रयोदशार्धाङ्गुलेन तु ।

प्रीवाम् लात् स्तान्तं स्यादर्धाधिकं त्रयोदश ॥

स्तनस्त्रावधिर्यावत् कारयेद् दिभुजान्वितम् ।

प्रतिमालक्षणांकेन मार्गणेव समाचरेत् ॥

शेषं लिङ्गवदाकारं कारयेङक्षणान्वितम् ।

वक्षिङ्गवदाकारं त्रारयेङक्षणान्वितम् ।

वक्षिङ्गवदाकारं त्रारयेङक्षणान्वितम् ।

(कारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गाशिरोवर्तनम् ।

शिरसी वर्तनमधुना छिङ्गानां वक्ष्यते ऋमशः । छत्रामा त्रपुषामा कुकुटकाण्डार्धचन्द्रसदृशामाः ॥ ९०३ ॥

बुद्धदसदशाः पञ्जेवोदिष्टा वर्तना मुनिभिः । व्यासे षोडशभागे लिङ्गस्यैकं द्विगुणयुगांशेषु ॥ ९१ र् ॥ सांजम्ब्याधोभागानुभयोरपि पार्श्वयोः ऋमशः । छत्रामानि शिरांसि च चत्वारीह प्रवर्तन्ते विधिना॥ ९२०॥ समिलिक्ने प्रथमे हे शैवाधिकालिक्नके तृतीयं स्यात्। चतुरंशेषु यदुक्तं तत्प्रोक्तं वर्धमानासु ॥ ९३ 🤋 ॥ सङ्करमन्योन्यं वा शुभइं स्यादर्तनानां च। उचार्धं कुक्कुटजं त्र्यंशैकांशन्दुखण्डनिमा ॥ बुद्धदसदशा सार्धे त्र्यंशं व्यासेऽष्टभागे तु । सर्वेषामपि वैतास्सामान्या वर्तनास्तु लिङ्गानाम् ॥ ९५२ ॥ ारीरोवर्तभागत्र्यंशैकं चाधिरोप्य निजतक्के । लिङ्गायामयुते तेषां भागयुते तेन सार्धमतः॥ इन्द्रश्विनिगुणभागाः प्रोक्तास्सर्वेष्वपि क्रमशः । अपरे मध्यमलिङ्गे श्रेष्ठे लिङ्गे ततः शिरोमानम् ॥ लिङ्गानां शिरसी।प्सितांशमुभयोः संलम्ब्य पार्श्वद्वयोः कृत्वा मत्स्ययुतं तदास्यजघनानिष्कान्तस्त्रद्वयोः । तरमाचत्र च * ने संयुतिर्मातिमता बिनदुत्रयाट्यं तथा कर्तन्यं बद्धवर्तनास्वभिमतं सोपायमीशोदितम् ॥

விங்கங்களுக்கு சுரோவர்த்தனம் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. (90)

குடைப்புரம்போலேயாதல் திரபுஷம்போலேயாயிருக் குதல் கோழிமுட்டைபோலே இருக்குதல் அர்த்**தசர்திர** கோப்போலே இருக்குதல் நீரில் குமிழியோலே இருக்குதல் ஆக சிரோ வர்த்தனம் அஞ்சுபடி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (91)

லிங்கங்களினுடைய விஸ்தாரத்தை பதிறைம்சம் செய்த ஒரம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் காலம்சம் செஸ்ஸின் கீதே இரண்டு பார்சுவத்தினும் காற்றிச் சரப்ப்பான். ஆக சத்ரரகாரமான செறோ வர்த்தனம் காலு படி சொல்லப்பட்டது. (921)

ஸர்விதாபத்ரலிங்கத்துக்கு ஒரம்சமும் இரண்டம் சமும் கொள்வான். சிவாதிகலிங்கத்துக்கு மூன்றம்சம் கொள்ளுவான். வர்த்தபான சிங்கத்துக்கு காளம்சம் கொள்ளுவான் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (93½)

இந்தக்கிரமம் ஆன்றிக்கே இந்தஆம்சங்கள் ஒ**ன்றுக்** கொன்று கலசுமானகில் அந்த சிதோவர்த்தனம் சுர்த்**தா** வுக்குப் பொல்லாங்கைக் கொடுக்குமென்று சொல்லப்பட் டது. (94)

குக்குடாண்டமான சிசாவர்த்தனத்தை உயரத்**தில்** பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுவரினன்று அர்த்த சந்**திசமான கிரோ** வர்த்தனத்தை முன்றத்தொன்று கொள்ளுவானென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (943)

ிர்க் குமிழிபோில இருக்கும் சிரோவர்**த்தனத்து** க்கு லிங்க**னி**ஸ்தாரத்தை எட்டம்சம் செய்**து** மூன்றை அம்சம் கொள்ளுவானேன்ற சொல்லப்பட்ட**ு**. (95)

இந்த சிஃாவர்த்தனத்தை மூன்று விங்கங்களுக்கும் யாமான்யமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (95½)

சிரோவர்த்தனும்சத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று லிங்கோத் ஸேதத்தில் ஏற்றிக்கொள்ளுவான். லிங்காயாமத்தில் கூடி னதிலும் ஆறுபாகம் கூடினதிலும் ஏறட்டுக் கட்டுவான். ஓரம்சம் இரண்டம்சம் மூன்றம்சம் எல்லா லிங்ரத்துக்கும் கிரமத்தாலே சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதமலிங்கங்களுக்கும் மத்யமலிங்கத்துக்கும் உந்தமலிங்கத்துக்கும் சுரோமான மேற்றிக்கொள்ளும்படி அடிவே சொல்லப்பட்டது. (97½)

விங்கங்களுடைய சிரோவர்த்தனமாகச் சொன்ன அம்சத்தை பார்ச்வக்கள் இரண்டி அம் சிற நாத்தி அளிட மிரண்டும் மீரை விசி மினங்களுடைய முகத்திஅம் வாலி அம் புறப்பட்ட நூல் இரண்டுகளிலே கூட்டி மூன்று பிந்துவரம். அல்லவணிலே கிரோவர்த்தனத்தை சயிப்பா னென்ற சிவரைல் சொல்லப்பட்டது. (98½)

(मयमते त्रयिद्धशाध्याये ॥)

कुर्वीत त्रपुषीफलाप्रसदशं छत्रोपमं मस्तकं बालेन्द्राकृतिकुकुटाण्डसदशं विप्रादिवर्णकमात् ।

भेदास्सर्वसमांशकप्रस्तयो नाहप्रभेद।न्विताः

तेप्येते क्रमतः स्यु.....तदनुलोमाङ्गीकृतिश्चेष्यते ॥

विस्तारं शिवालिङ्गमूर्धिन वसुनन्दादित्यरुद्रांशकं कृत्वा तत्क्रमतो विशोध्य परितो ब्रोकद्विलोकांशकान् ।

कृत्वात्यष्टितिथिप्रकृत्यतिघृतिख्यातांशयुक्तं क्रमात् पूजाभागमिहोक्तभागमुपरिष्टाच्छोधयेद्वाणिषु ॥ तन्मस्तके नवविभागतया विभक्ते भागं विशोध्य परितिश्शिवभागदैर्ध्यम् । द्वातिशदंशकतया परिकल्य भागा-नेकैकशो द्विजमुखेषु विशोधयेद्वा ॥ छत्रामं त्रपुषाकारं कुक्कुटाण्डिनिभं तथा । अर्धेन्दुसदशं चाथ बृद्धदाभं तु पञ्चमम् ॥ सर्वेषामपि लिङ्गानां शिरसो वर्तनक्रमम् । लिङ्गच्यासात् पोडशांशमेकद्वित्रियवाधिकम् ॥ आरोप्येकेध भसंलम्ब्य लिङ्गस्योभयपार्थयोः ।

आराप्यक्रव एसल्डस्य ।लङ्गरपामयपास्याः । वर्तयन्तत्र चत्वारि च्छत्राभानि भवन्ति हि ॥

प्रथमं च द्वितीयं च समिल्झं नियोजयेत् । शिवाधिके तृतीयं तु चतुर्थं वर्धमानके ॥

वर्तनं सङ्करं नैव कुर्यात्तदशुभं यतः । षडंशे लिङ्गविस्तारे सार्धक्रांशेन वर्तयेत् ॥

९ 'आरोप्य चाधः' इति स्यात् ।

त्रपुषाभिश्वरिस्तिद्धे रामांशैः कुक्कुटाण्डकम् ।

लिङ्गञ्यासतृतीयांशवर्धनादर्धचन्द्रकम् ॥

लिङ्गञ्यासेऽष्टधा मक्ते सार्धांशत्रयवर्धनात् ।

बुद्धुदामस्य लिङ्गस्य शिरिस्सिच्यति शोभनम् ॥

लिङ्गानां शिरसीप्सितांशमुभयोस्संलम्ब्य तत्पार्श्वयोः
कृत्वा मत्स्ययुगं तदास्यजघनानिष्कान्तसूत्रद्वयोः ।

तस्माद्यत्र च संयुतिर्मतिमता बिन्दुत्रयाद्ध्यं यथा

तत्त[त्व]र्तियतन्यमत्र बद्धुधा सोपाय ईशोदितम् ॥

(शिल्परत्ने एकोनर्त्रिशाध्याये ॥)

शिरोवर्तनभागे तु चतुर्थे वा षडंशके ।।
एकं द्वयं त्रयं दद्याद् ब्रह्मभागात्क्रमेण तु ।
शिरोवर्तनभागस्य त्रयंशं पूजांशकोपिर ।।
लिङ्गायामेऽधवारोप्य षड्भागे तु तदुच्छ्रये ।
एकांशं योजयद्धीमान् लिङ्गे द्वयंशं तु मध्यमे ॥
त्रिभागमुत्तमे लिङ्गे योजयद्धा द्विजोत्तमाः !।
केषलं वा शिरोमानमधिरोप्य विवर्तयेत् ॥
शिरसा मिश्रितं भागं पार्श्वयोरवलम्ब्य च ।
कृतद्वयं तु तन्मानादुभयोः पार्श्वयोर्नयेत् ॥

उद्भिदेशे शिरोमध्ये तृतीयं मण्डलं न्यसेत् । मण्डलेश्च त्रिभिर्मत्त्यद्वयमत्रोपजायते ॥ तन्मत्त्याननपुच्छस्थसूत्रयोर्यत्र सङ्गतिः । तत्र स्थित्वा त्रिभिर्वास्य वर्तनीयं शिरश्शुभम् ॥

(कामिकागमे द्विषष्टितमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गपीठम् ।

विक्तनाहसमपीठविस्तरं विस्तृतस्य शरवेदतुङ्गकम् । विस्तृतार्धसमगोमुखान्तकं गोमुखान्तसमकण्ठनाहकम् ॥

(सकलागमसारसङ्ग्रहे ॥)

त्रिगुणं लिङ्गिविस्तारं त्रिगुणार्धं चतुर्गुणम् । त्रिविधस्वधमादिस्तु पीठविस्तारमुच्यते ॥ विष्णुभागस्य चीत्सेधं पीठोत्सेधं विधीयते । अथवा ब्रह्मभागस्य चाष्टांशेन समन्वितम् ॥ पद्मपीठं भद्मपीठं वेदिका परिमण्डलम् । पीठं चतुर्विधं प्रोक्तं लक्षणं शृणु सांप्रतम् ॥ कृत्वा षांडश चोत्सेधं द्वर्षशेन च तु पष्टिका । पद्मभागं तद्भ्विन्जं दल्लेष्योडशभिर्युतम् ॥

दलमधीङ्गलोत्सेधं पद्मपीठिमहोच्यते । द्विभागं मध्यवृत्तं तु समन्तात्सदृढं (?) दृढम् ॥ चतुर्भिरूर्घ्वपदां तु दिभागेनोर्घ्वपटिका। तदूर्घे तु ततः कुर्यादेकांशं घृतवारिणा ॥ पीठतारत्रिभागैकं नालं कुर्यात्तथोत्तरे । तत्तारस्य चतुर्थौशं तदर्धार्धमथादिकम् ॥ द्विगुणं त्रिगुणं मूलं तद(म)प्रं चार्धनाशनम्। विस्तारस्य चतुर्धौशादर्धादर्धमथापि वा ॥ जलमार्ग त्रिभागैकं कुर्यात्तत्र विशेषतः । एवं तु पद्मपीठं हि भद्रपीठमथ शृणु ॥ पूर्ववत् षोडशांशं तु कृत्वोत्सेधं विधानतः । भागेनोपानमेकेन चतुर्भिर्जगतीभवेत ॥ कुमदं तु तिभिर्भागैरेकेनैव तु पहिका। कण्ठं कुर्यात्तिभर्मागैरेकांशेन तु पष्टिका ॥ महापिटका द्वयंशा तु एकेन घृतवारिणी। भद्रपीठं समाख्यातं वेदिपीठमथोच्यते ॥ पीठोत्सेधे नवांशे तु द्वियंशेन तु पहिका । चतर्भिः कण्ठतुङ्गं तु ब्यंशेनैवोर्ध्वपहिका ॥

घृतवार्येकभागं तु समन्ताचतुरश्रकम् । वेदिपीठं समाद्ध्यातं परिमण्डलमुच्यते ॥ भद्रमेव हि वृत्तं स्यादेतद्दै परिमण्डलम् । तेष्वाकांशसमं वापि त्रिपौदं वार्षमेव वा ॥ पीठाङ्गानां प्रवेशं च तथा निर्गमनं पुनः । सकलानां च लिङ्गानां सामान्यं पीठलक्षणम् ॥ (सुप्रमेदागमे त्रयस्त्रिशपटले ॥)

स्त्रीशिकां तु परिप्राह्म पीठं कुर्याद्विशेषतः ।

किङ्गविस्तारमानेन निगुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ॥

कण्ठद्विगुणमेवं वा त्रिगुणं पीठविस्तृतम् ।

कण्ठस्य द्विगुणार्धं वा किङ्गदैर्ध्यसमं तु वा ॥

गर्भगेहं त्रिधा भज्य भागेकं पीठविस्तृतम् ।

क्षिङ्गमानेन हम्यं स्यात् किङ्गमानेन पिण्डिका ॥

पूर्वाङ्गतिर्यथा पीठं तथा कुर्यात्पुनः पुनः ।

अन्याङ्गतिर्ने कर्तव्या कृता चेत्कर्तृनाशिनी ॥

वेदाश्राष्टाश्रमानं तु विभेजदृष्ट्या पुनः ।

गुणभागमधस्यक्ता बाणांशं पीठिकोच्छ्रयम् ॥

शाह्मवैष्णवमानं तु पोडशांशेन भाजयेत् ।

सप्तभागमधे मुक्ता श्रहांशं पिण्डिकोच्छ्रयम् ॥

पीठोत्सेघं तु यन्मानं विकारांशेन भाजयेत्। पक्षांशं पट्टिका प्रोक्ता बाणांशं पद्मपिण्डकम् ॥ अंशद्वयेन वृत्तं स्याद्वेदांशमूर्ज्यप्रकम् । तस्योर्घ्वे पहिका द्वाम्यामंशेन घृतवारिणी ॥ पीठतारत्रिभागैकं नालनिर्गममुच्यते । तत्समं मूळविस्तारं तत्तिभागैकमप्रतः॥ उत्तरे जलमार्गं स्यात्सोमस्याभिमुखं भवेत् । मध्ये खातं त्रिभागैकं क्रमेण कुशता भवेत ॥ एवं तु पद्मपीठं स्थाद्भद्वपीटमथोच्यते । पूर्ववत् षोडशांशेन पीठोत्सेधं भजेत्ततः ॥ व्योमांशं पादकोत्सेधं वेदांशं जगती भवेत्। अग्न्यंशं वृत्तमित्युक्तं भागैकेन त पट्टिका ॥ गुणांशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं भागैकेन तु पट्टिका । महापट्टिद्वयांशेन घृतवारि तथांशकम् ॥ एवं स्याद्भद्रपीठं तु सर्विन्तिषु योग्यकम् । एकविंशतिभागेन पीठोत्सेधं विभाजयेत् ॥ भंशेन पादुकां कुर्याचतुर्धा जगतीं कुरु। कण्ठमेकेन कर्तव्यं पदामेकांशमेव च ॥

तत्कम्भं त्रिभिरंशैश्च पद्ममेकांशमेव च। कुर्यादेकेन कम्पं तु पक्षांशेनैव कण्ठकम् ॥ कम्पमेकेन कर्तब्यं पद्ममेकेन कारयेत्। महापट्टि द्विभागाभ्यां पद्ममेकांशकेन तु ॥ तस्योर्घे पट्टिकैकेन घुतवारि तथांशकम् । विजयं नाम पीठं तु सर्वशान्तिकरं परम् ॥ विभजेतिपण्डिकोत्सेघं अष्टादश्विभागतः । एकेन पादुकां कुर्यादघ्यर्धं कम्पपदायोः ॥ जगती चतुरंशं स्याद्रणांशेनैव बप्रकम् । तदुर्घे कम्पमेकांशं द्वाभ्यां वै पहिका भवेत् ॥ पद्ममेकेन कर्तव्यमर्धेन घतवारिणा । स्वायम्भुवभिति प्रोक्तं सर्वदेवेषु योग्यकम् ॥ विकारांशेन विभजेद्वागेनोपानमुच्यते । पद्मिपण्डी द्विभागेन कम्पमेकेन कारयेत् ॥ सप्तांशं कण्ठमित्युक्तं द्वाभ्यां वै कम्पपदाकौ । अध्यर्धेन महापट्टी पद्ममर्धेन कारयेत् ॥ कम्पमर्धेन कर्तव्यमर्धेन घृतवारिणा । स्थण्डिलं स्यादिदं भीठं सर्वदेवेषु पूजितम् ॥

भागार्धं तिल्पादं वा समं वा शेषिनर्गमम् । मूलादष्टांशमग्रे तु हीनं स्यात्पद्मपीठके ॥ सर्वेषामेव पीठानामुपानात्पीठविस्तरम् । पीठिकालक्षणं प्रोक्तं पादशैलविधि शृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे नवमपटले ॥)

निष्कलानां तु लिङ्गानां सकलानामथाधुना । सामान्येन विधानन बक्ष्येऽहं पीठलक्षणम् ॥ १ ॥ जात्यैकया विधातव्यं नेष्टमन्योन्यसङ्करम् । आहुरशैले दुमे केचित् पीठं पकेष्टकामयम् ॥ २ ॥ लोहजं मणिलिङ्गानां लाहजानां तु पैण्डिकम् । आदाय स्त्रीशिलां सम्यक् पीठं लि स्य निर्मितम् ॥ ३ ॥

கிஷ்கலமான விங்கங்களுக்கும் பிரதிமைகளுக்கும் ஸாமான்ய விதியாலே டேலக்ஷணம் சொல்லக்கடவேன் (1)

பீடத்தை வங்கத்துக்கொத்த ஜாதியாகக்கொள்ளு வான். ஒன்றுக்கொன்று கலந்து செய்யலாசாது. (1½)

செலேயாலுண்டான லிங்கத்திலும் விருக்ஷஜமான லி**ங்கத்திலு**ம் பீடத்தைச்சுட்டசெங்கலாலே கட்டுவா **னென்**ற செலர் சொல்லுவார்கள். (2)

ஸ்படிகம் முதலான மணிலிங்கங்களுக்கும் லோஹஜ மான லிங்கங்களுக்கும் பேடங்களே லோஹஜமாகவே கொள் ளுவான். (2½)

சிலாமயமான லிங்கத்தாக்கு ள் திரீ சில்பால் பிடக் தை நிர்மிப்பான். (3)

पूजांशिद्वगुणं हीनं श्रेष्ठं लिक्कोस्ततेः समम्।
....ते पीठिवस्तारास्तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभाजिते ॥ ४ ॥
उत्तमा मध्यमा हीनािख्निमिर्भेदाः प्रकीर्तिताः।
अथवा लिक्कनुक्कार्धं हीनं पादोनकं वरम् ॥ ५ ॥
तयोर्मध्येऽष्टभागे तुसानि पूर्ववत्।
विष्कम्भं त्रिगुणं वाय नाहतुल्यविशालकम् ॥ ६ ॥

பிடம் பூஜாம்சத்திலிரட்டி அதமம். ஒன்றுன விங் கோத்ஸேதம் உத்தமம். மத்தியமத்துக்கும் உத்தம பிரமாணத்துக்கும் கடுவ ஏட்டம்சம் செய்ய ஒன்பது பிரமாணமாம். ஆக பிட விஸ்தாரங்கள் ஒன்பதை படி சொல்லப்பட்டது.

உத்தமோத்தமம் உத்தமமத்தியமம் உத்தமாதமம், மத்யமோத்கமம் மத்யமக்கமம் முத்யமாதம் அத மோத்தமம் அதமமத்தியமம் அதமாதமம் ஆக ஒன்பது செமாணத்தையுமறிவான்.

லிங்கோத்னே தத்தில் பாதி அதமம். விங்கோத் ஸே தத்தில் முக்கால்......உத்தம் போமாணம். இந்த இரண்டு ப்சமாணத்துக்கு நடு எட்டம்சம் செய்**யான்.** பத்து பிடவிஸ் தாரத்துக்கு பிரமாணமாம்; உத்தமம். இந்த பிரமாணத்தில் உததம் மத்யமாதமங்களே முன்பு மோகீல அறிவான். (53)

அன்றிக்கே விங்களிஸ்தாசத்தில் மும்மட**ங்கு ஆதல்** லிங்கத்தில் சுற்றளவு ஆதல் பிடவிஸ்தாரமாக சொல்லப் பட்டது. (6)

विष्कम्भकणंद्विगुणं सार्धिद्वगुणं तु वै ।
पीठविस्तारमुदिष्टं स्वाष्टांशोनमधोपिरे ॥ ७ ॥
मण्डनाय स्वविस्ताराष्टांशेनैवाधिकं ततः ।
सर्वेषामपि पीठानां जन्मान्तं मूळविस्तृतम् ॥ ८ ॥
अग्रव्यासं महापिट्टकान्तं सम्यक् प्रकीर्तितम् ।
विष्णुमागसमोत्सेधं सपादं सार्धमेव वा ॥ ९ ॥
चतुरश्रं च वस्वश्रं षडश्रं द्वादशाश्रकम् ।
दिरष्टाश्रं सुवृत्तं च तेषामेवायतान्यपि ॥ १० ॥

லிங்க**வி**ஸ் தாரத்தில் தண்ணில் சதுரித்து அந்த கர்ணத்தில் இரட்டியாதல் இரண்டரையாதல் மும்மடங்கு பீடவிஸ்தாரமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்தப்பீடவிஸ் தாரங்களில் எட்டிலொன்ற பீடத்திக்கு மேல்குறைந்திரு ப்பது. (7)

அலங்காரத்தின் பொருட்டு முன்புசொன்னவிஸ்தா ரத்தில் எட்டிலொன்ற ஏற்றி பீடவிஸ்தாரம் கொள்க. எல்லாபிரமாணங்களும்சொன்ன விஸ்தாரமிரமாணமுமாக உபானத்திலே கொள்வான். (8)

அக்சவிஸ்தாசசெமாணத்தை மஹாபட்டிகையறுதி கொள்வான் என்று அழுகியதாக சொல்லப்பட்டது. பீடோத்னேதம் விஷ்ணுபாகத்தின்மேலே ஒன்றுகால் ஒன்றசையாதல் பீடத்துக்கு உதனேதம் கொள்ளுவான் என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (9)

दिसप्तांशे सार्धमर्थं गुणार्धं जन्मं निम्नं प्रक्रजं तत्क्रमेण ।
पट्टं निम्नं चार्धमर्थं तु भागं वज्रं निम्नं कम्पकं पूर्ववत् स्यात् ॥१९॥ ज्यंशं पद्यं निम्नमर्धं तद्र्ष्वं ह्यस्यधांशा पट्टिकाज्यार्धभागा ।
एतत्पीठं वज्रपद्यं हि नाम्ना सामान्यं तत्सर्वित्रिक्षेषु शस्तम् ॥ २०॥ त्रिषड्भागौर्क्यर्धवेदांशकार्धेस्सार्धक्यर्धार्धकार्धानलांशैः ।
अर्धाध्यर्धार्थांशकौर्जन्ममद्यं पट्टं निम्नं पङ्काजं वृत्तमद्यम् ॥ २१॥ निम्नं पट्टं पङ्काः श्रीपट्टं तत्स्नेहभारं क्रमेण ।
ए....सम्यगुक्तं महाद्यं चित्रं सद्भिः पौरुषे चार्षकेऽपि ॥२॥

வஞ்சபத்படுமன்ற பெரையுடைய பிடத்தில் உத்னே தத்தை பதிலைம்சம் செப்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபர கம் அரையம்சம் கிள்ளம். முன்றரையம்சம் எழுத்தம். இதன் மேல் அரையம்சம் பட்டம்........................... கிம்னம் ஒரம்சம் வஞ்சம் அரையம்சம் கிப்னம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றர்சம் எழுத்தம். அரையம்சம் கிப்கம் ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதலாரி. ஆக அப்சம் பதினுற இந்த வஞ்சபிடத்தை எல்லா கிங்கங்களுக்கும் கொள்வானென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. (20)

மஹாப்ஐபென்று காமத்தொடுகூடிய பிடோத் ஹேதத் தை பதிகொட்டம்சம் செய்து இத்ல ஒன்றரையம்சம் எழுத்தம். மூன்றம்சம் குமத்தம். அரையம்சம் எழுத்தம். அரையம்சம் கம்பு. அரையம்சம் புத்மம், ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை கிருதவாரி யரையம்சம் ஆக அப்சம் பதினெட்டு இந்த மஹாபத்ம பிடம் ஆர்வுகிங்கத்துக்கும் மாதுவுனிங் கத்துக்கும் ஆமென்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. (22)

छन्धोत्सेधे षोढशांशेंऽशि जन्म त्र्यंशं पद्मं पद्मतुङ्गं युगांशम् ।

इद्गागार्थं द्यांशि दृतं धगर्थं पद्मं त्र्यंशं पट्टिका सार्धभागा ॥ २३ ॥
अर्थाशं तत्त्नेहवार्यर्धधातं तावद्यासं त्र्यंशकं वा युगांशम् ।
नालव्यासं निर्गमं त[स्य*]त्र्यंशं कुर्यादपं श्रीकरं श्रीकरं तत् ॥ २४ ॥
अध्यर्धार्धद्र्यर्थकार्धार्धकार्धैः पक्षार्धेद्वांधैः खुरं निम्नमञ्जम् ।
पट्टं निम्नं पट्टमञ्जं तु निम्नं पट्टं निम्नं पीठपद्मं दशांशे ॥ २५ ॥
त्रिःपञ्चांशे लब्धतुङ्गे स चार्धेऽर्धाद्वार्धं सार्धेन्दुभागैः ।
अर्धक्रार्थकार्थेः क्रमेण जन्मं निम्नं पट्टकं तत्क्रमेण ॥ २६ ॥

ஸ்ரீகாமென்று நாமத்தையுடைய படோத்னேகத்தை பதிறைம்சம் செய்து இதிலாரம்சம் உபாரம், மூன்றம்சம் மறோபாரம் நாலம்சம் பத்மம், அரையம்சம் கம்பு, இரண்டம்சம் விருத்தம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு மூன்றம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி. ஆக அம்சம் பதிறை. கிருதவாரியினுடைய தாழ்ச்சியும் அரையம்சம் பதிறை. கிருதவாரியினுடைய தாழ்ச்சியும் அரையம்சம் பதிறை. கிருதவாரியினுடைய தாழ்ச்சியும் அரையம்சம் பிடவிள்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று நானிலொன்று நானவிஸ்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று நானவிஸ்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்று கொள்கத்தின் விஸ்தாரத்தில் மூன்றிலொன்றுக்க கொள்க. என்ற சொல்லப்பட்டது. இது கர்த்தாவுக்கு முறியைக்கொடுக்கும். (24)

பிடபத்மம் தசாம்சம் என்றது. பிடபத்மமென்ற நாமதேயத்தையுடைத்தான பிடோத்ஸேதத்தை பத்தம் ச**ம்**செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபாரம். அரையம்சம் கி**ம்ன**ம். **இரண்டரைய**ம்சம் பத்மம். அரையம்சம் கம்பு

प्रतिमालभणानि ।

जन्मं निम्नं पङ्काजं पट्टकं तद्काजं दृतं (तत्)क्षेपणं काजमूर्थे ।
पट्टं निम्नं तन्महावज्रमुक्तं..... ॥ २७ ॥
वज्रं दृतं तुङ्कानाम्ना तदेव सौम्यं पीठं सम्पदायुष्कारं स्यात् ।
द्विषड्भागे चन्द्रनेत्रार्धभागैः सार्धार्थैः सार्धसार्धार्धकार्थैः ॥ २८ ॥
अध्यर्धेनार्धेन निम्नं तु वप्रं निम्नं पद्मं घृग्धलं दृत्तमब्जम् ।
धृक्पद्मं तत्पट्टिकानिम्नपटं श्रीकामं तह्मब्धतुङ्गे मयोक्तम् ॥ २९ ॥

அரையம்சம் கிம்னம், அரையம்சம் பட்டம் இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம் ஓரம்சம் பட்டிகை அரை யம்சம் கிருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பத்தை.

மஹாவஜ்ரமென்ற பேரையுடையத்தான படோத் ஸேதத்தை பதினஞ்சம்சம்செய்து இதில் ஒன்றரையம்சம் உபாகம் அரையம்சம் கிம்னம், காலம்சம் பத்மம். அரை யம்சம் பட்டம். ஒரம்சம் கண்டம். ஒன்றரையம்சம்..... ஓரம்சம் கண்டம் அரையம்சம் கம்பு இரண்டம்சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரை அரையம்சம் கிருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பதினஞ்சு மஹாவஜ்ர பேடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. (27)

இந்த மஹாவஜ்ரபடத்தில் வஜ்ரம்விருத்தமாக வெள ம்யபடமென்ற காமமாம். இந்த ஸௌம்யபடமானது கர்த்தாவுக்கு ஸர்வமைப்பத்தைக்கொடுக்கும், வெளம்யபட மும் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

ஸ்ரீகாம்யமென்று காமதேயத்தை யுடைத்தான படோத்னேதத்தை பன்னிரண்டுசெய்து இதில் ஓரம்சம்

धान्ति प्रोक्तान्यप्याधिष्ठानकानीत्यन्यप्यस्मिन्मण्डनीयानि युक्त्या । यथाबलं यथाशोभं यथायुक्ति प्रवेशनम् । निर्गमं सर्वपीठानां अङ्गानां परिकल्पयेत् ।। ३०॥

சு**ஷுத்ரோபாக**ம். இரண்டம்சம் ஐக**தி. அ**ரையம்சம் கி**ம்னம், ஒரம்**சம் பத்மம். ஒன்றரையம்சம் பட்டிகை அரையம்சம் திருதவாரி ஆக அம்சம் பன்னிரண்டு. இப்படி ஸ்ரீகாம்யபீடம் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

பிரா**ஸா** தங்களில்கொண்ட அதிஷ்டா**னங்**களில் அலங் கா**ரம்போல பீடங்**களுக்கும் கொள்ளலாமெண்று சொல்லப் பட்டது.

இந்த பேடாலங்காரங்களுடைய அம்சங்களில் சுறப் புக்களும் பிறப்பாடும் இவ்வங்கங்களுடைய பலத்துக்கோ கவும் சோபைக்கீடாகவும்யுக்திக்கீடாகவும் கொள்வான். இந்த அங்கங்களே யழுகியதாக கல்பிப்பான்.

(मयमते चतुस्त्रिशाध्याये॥)

⁹ अस्मिन् पीठलक्षणे मूळव्याख्यानयोः लेखकप्रमादर्जानतं वर्णलोप पङ्क्तिलोपादिकमुपलभ्यते ॥

लिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्भूर्तयः।

लिङ्गोद्भवादिचतुर्मूर्तयः।

लिक्नोक्दवमूर्तिः ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषण लिक्कोद्भवविधि शृणु । लिक्काकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरम्र्तिवत् ॥ नळकात्तलपर्यन्तं लिक्के श्लसमन्वितम् । ब्रह्मापि इंसरूपेण ऊर्ध्वे वै वामपार्थके ॥ विष्णुर्वराहरूपेण दक्षिणेंऽशे त्वधोगतः । विष्णुर्दक्षिणपार्थे तु वामपार्थे पितामहः ॥ इदयेऽङ्गलिसंयुक्तौ स्थितौ लिक्कं समीक्ष्य च । रक्तस्यामहिरण्याभा ईशविष्णुपितामहाः ॥ एवं लिक्कोद्भवं ख्यातं वृक्षसङ्ग्हणं ततः । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे वट्ससतितमपटले ॥)

पूर्ववत्कारयेत्सम्यक् चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिनम् ।
छिङ्गाधः शर्वजान्वन्तभागं नेन्द्रियगोचरम् ॥
छिङ्गोर्ष्वाधःप्रदेशे तु हंससूक्तरमाचरेत् ।
विम्बस्याननमानेन कारयेद्रंसमादरात् ॥

बिम्बद्धिमुखमानेन भृक्तष्टास्यं तु स्करम् ।
ब्रह्मविष्ण् द्विपार्श्वस्थौ नतौ तस्यानुक्छकौ ॥
तिर्यग्गतसुपादौ तै। सर्वावयवसुन्दरौ ।
छिङ्गोद्भवस्विति द्यातो ब्रह्मविष्ण्वभिनन्दितः ॥
ब्रह्मविष्णुविहीनो वा हंसस्करसंयुतः ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

लिङ्गं कृत्वोर्ध्वतो ब्रह्मा हंसरूपं तथैव च ।
विष्णुं वराहवकं तु लिङ्गस्याधः प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
हृदयेऽज्जलिसंयुक्तौ ब्रह्मविष्णू च पार्श्वयोः ।
लिङ्गमध्ये तु कर्तव्यं पूर्ववश्चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥
सहस्या तस्य पादान्जौ तथैव मकुटं यथा ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशस्तमपटले ॥)

भय छिक्नोद्भवं वक्ष्ये छिक्नाकारस्य मध्यतः।
नछकात् पादस्य तछं छिक्ने शूलसमायुतम्॥
चन्द्रशेखरवत्सवं कारयेत्सुन्दराकृतिम्।
ब्रह्मा तु इंसरूपेण ऊर्ध्वगो वामपार्श्वतः॥
विष्णुर्वराहरूपेण दक्षिणांशे त्वधोगतः।
इदयेऽक्रिलंयुक्तौ रक्तस्यामनिमौ परम्॥

प्रतिमास्त्रवणानि ।

बीक्षमाणौ परं छिङ्गमिदं छिङ्गोद्भवं स्मृतम् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटछे ॥)

आयामं यत्तु लिङ्गस्य भूतांशं विभजेत्ततः ।
ऊर्घ्वे व्योमांशकं त्यक्त्वा मूले चैव तथा भवेत् ॥
तन्मच्ये कारयेद्धीमांश्चन्द्रशेखरम् र्तिताम् ।
अजविष्ण् द्विपार्श्वे द्वौ नमस्कृत्वानुकृलकौ ॥
धर्मौशं विभजेहिङ्गं शरांशमुदयान्तयोः ।
लिङ्गोर्ष्वे कारयेद्धंसमधस्तात्स्कराननम् ॥
विष्णुं सङ्गल्ययेदुर्वीमाननैनेव कर्षितम् ।
विष्णुं सङ्गल्ययेदुर्वीमाननैनेव कर्षितम् ।
किष्णां सङ्गल्ययेदुर्वीमाननैनेव कर्षितम् ।
किष्णां पद्धस्येदेवीन हंसक्त्यं तु कारयेत् ॥
किष्णां परश्चसंयुक्तं कारयेदिन्दुशेखरम् ॥
अधोभागे तु भागेन जान्यन्तं तु न दश्यकम् ।
एवं लिङ्गोद्भवं कुर्योचन्द्रशेखरमुत्यते ॥
(कारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

िङ्गाकारस्य मध्ये तु चन्द्रशेखरविस्थतम्। नलकाधिस्थितं पादं लिङ्गोद्भवसमन्वितम्॥ विरिधिष्टसस्येण चोर्ध्वगो वामपार्श्वके। दक्षे वराहरूपस्य रूपेणाधोगतो हरिः॥

वामदक्षिणपार्श्वस्थौ कृताङ्गलिसमन्वितौ । स्वरूपेण द्विपादस्थावजविष्णू विभोः परे ॥ एवं लिङ्गावतारं तु सर्वशान्तिकरं सदा ।

तुङ्गाङ्गाविस्तृतिनतांसकलम्बमानेस्संपन्नचिद्धभुजभूषणवर्णभेदैः । शोभान्वितं शुभकरं सकलप्रजानामैश्वर्यसङ्खपरिवृद्धिकरं विद्घ्यात् ॥ (श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिः ।

इन्दुमौलिप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये लक्षणपूर्विकाम् ।

बापाय च शिलादीनि तैः कुर्यास्प्रतिमां गुरुः ॥

चतुर्भुजिक्षिनेत्रश्च समपात्स्थानके स्थितः ।

बराभयसमायुक्तपूर्वस्थकरपहृतः ॥

बरदं वामहस्ते स्यादभयं दक्षिणे करे ।

बरदं यदि तं कुर्यादथान्यस्मिहकर्णिकः ॥

ऊरुरपृष्टकरो वापि कटको वा विधीयते ।

मृगटङ्कतरावन्यौ दोस्सीमान्तं व्यवस्थितौ ॥

मृगटङ्कौ तु कर्णान्तौ कर्त्तरीसंव्यवस्थितौ ॥

पराङ्मुखोऽभिमुखो वा मृगष्टङ्कः पराङ्मुखः ॥

रत्नपत्रिकया वापि शङ्कपत्रिकयापि वा ।

पद्मपत्रिकया वापि शोभितं वामकर्णकम् ॥

सब्यं मकरसिंहाक्यपत्रकुण्डलकैयुतम् । पृष्ठतः कर्णपर्यन्तं केशवर्तिविलम्बनम् ॥ पार्श्वयोबीहुमूलात् जटाप्राणां विलम्बनम् । हारयुग्प्रीवसंयुक्तं तथा कर्णिकयान्वितम् ॥ वक्षस्थलं प्रकर्तन्यं भुजाः केयूरसंयुताः। सुपत्रबळयोपेतास्सर्वरत्नोपशोभिताः ॥ मुक्तादामविङम्बाध तदप्रं मणिभूषणम् । कराप्रं कटकोपेतमङ्गल्यो मुद्रिकान्विताः ॥ छन्नबीरोत्तरियोपबीतैस्सोदरबन्धनः । समस्तरत्नपाशाढ्यकृतिमाननदामभिः ॥ संयुक्तकटिसूत्रोऽन्तः पादजालकसंयुतः । चन्द्रशेखर एवं स्पादेव्या च सहितो न वा ॥ सापीहाभिन्नपीठा वा देवनालिङ्गिताथवा । तयालिक्कितदेवो वा अन्योन्यालिक्कितस्त वा ॥ आिक्रनयुतो वा स्यानिसालिक्रोऽधवा मतः।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टाचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

क्रज्यागतं तु तं देवं मृगं परशुधारिणम् ।

क्रप्यम्बरधः देवं कर्तव्यं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुःखिशत्तमपटछे ॥)

लि**ङ्गं च विष्णुरूपं च** विना कुर्विन्दुशेखरम् । (पूर्वकारणागमे **एकादशपटले** ॥)

अभयवरदहस्तं सौम्यश्वक्कारभावं विपुलवदननेत्रं चन्द्राबिम्बांशमौलिम् । ऋजुतनुसमपादस्थानकं विद्वमाभं हरिणपरशुपाणि पद्मपीठोपरिस्मम् ॥

एतत्पार्श्वस्थगौरी ।

स्यामां त्रिनेत्रां द्विभुजां त्रिभक्षां सन्यापसन्यस्थितकुश्चिताङ्किम् । सन्ये तु नीलोत्पलचारुहस्तां देवस्य वामस्थितपद्मपीठाम् ॥ (श्रीतस्वनिधौ ॥)

केवलमूर्तिः ।

सभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वाममुच्यते । वरदं वामहस्तं तु अधोमुखं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ तलमूलं कटिस्पृष्टं मेट्राग्रान्तं तु तन्करे । ऊर्ध्ववक्तं तु वरदं पृष्टं नाभिसमोद्धृतम् ॥ आर्जवं राजसं भावं कल्पयेद्विजसत्तम ! । कर्तरी परहस्ते द्वौ टक्कं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥ हरिणी च बाह्यवक्तं वाम्यन्तरमुखं तु वा । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणार्धेन्दुसंयुतम् ॥

प्रतिमाख्यानी ।

वामेन्दुरेखरं वाथ प्रवाळसदशप्रभम् । त्रिनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सर्वाभरणभूषणम् ॥ पीताम्बरं तथा देवं बखामौ नळकान्तगौ । उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेबमम्बरं तूरुमध्यगम् ॥ (अञ्चामद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटले ॥)

केवलं गौरिसहितमालिक्कं च तिथा भवेत्।
केवलं समपादं तु स्थान [कं परिक्क] कल्पयेत्॥
अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वाममुख्यते।
हरिणी वामहस्ते तु टक्कं वै दक्षिणे करे॥
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं दक्षिणेर्धेन्दुशेखरम्।
वामेन्दुशेखरं वाथ प्रवालसदशप्रभम्॥
प्रिनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सर्वाभरणभूषितम्।
पीताम्बरधरं देवं वस्ताग्रै नलकान्तगौ॥
उभयोः पार्श्वयोरेवं मध्यतक्षोरुमध्यगम्।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

पाशुपतमूर्तिः । अथ वक्ये विशेषेण पाशुपतस्य छक्षणम् । समपादं स्थानकं स्थाबन्दशेखरम्र्तिवत् ॥

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यमूर्ध्वकेशं महातनुम् । अमयं शूलहस्तं च दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम् ॥ वरदं चाक्षमालां च वामपार्श्वे करद्वयम् । प्रवालसद्शप्रस्यं सौम्यनेत्रातिशीतलम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् । नित्योत्सवाय बिम्बं तत्स्थानकं वासनं तु वा ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

अथ पाञ्चपतं वस्ये चन्द्रशेखरविस्थतम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं चाप्यूर्ध्वकेशं महातनुम् ॥ दक्षिणेऽभयकं शूलं कपालं वरदं परे । प्रवालसदशप्रख्यं सर्वाभरणभूपितम् ॥ (शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले) ॥

बिल्मितुः प्रतिष्ठां तु वश्ये तहक्षणं तु वै। नित्योत्सवे तु कथितं सूत्राद्यं चेन्दुमौलिवत् ॥ प्रायाश्वित्तादिके वाथ सर्वकामप्रासिद्धये । नित्योत्सवेऽपि तच्छेष्टं तं मन्त्रैश्च विशेषतः ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिपश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

रौद्रपाशुपतमृतिः ।

तदेवाग्निसमं वर्णे रक्ताक्षं कुटिलभुवम् ।
तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रासमायुक्तं व्यालयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥
ज्वालानलशिखाकारमतिरक्तकवस्त्रभृ ।
शूलं त्वधोमुखं भृत्वा कपालं वरदोद्धृतम् ॥
अथवाभयं विना शूलमूलं भृत्वा तु तत्करे ।
शूलाग्नं वरदेनैव गृद्धा तिर्थ्यगातोद्धृतम् ॥
दक्षिणे त्वपरे इस्ते टक्कं खक्नं च वामके ।
रौक्रं पाशुपतं द्धातद्विलिक्ने तु पूजितम् ॥
एतन्म्तिं सक्तद् ध्यायेत्सर्वशत्रुविनाशनम् ।
एतन्म्तिं सक्तद् ध्यायेत्सर्वशत्रुविनाशनम् ।

(भंशुमद्भेदागमे एकसप्ततितमपटले।।)

भथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि अस्त्रराजस्य यूजनम् । षतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च शिखाक्टसमुज्वलम् ॥ बामसन्ये च शूलं तु वरदाभयहस्तकम् । रौद्रपाञ्चपतं द्येषं बलिबिम्बं तथोच्यते ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे द्विपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

पाद्यपतासमृतिः॥

चतुर्वक्तं चतुर्बोहं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रभम् । संहाराभं सुमूर्धानं प्रतिवकं त्रिछोचनम् ॥ दीप्तदन्ताप्रकेशभश्मश्रुभीमं महाबछम् । शक्तिमुद्ररशङ्कासीन्दधानं सोमस्त्रिणम् ॥ साङ्गं पाश्चपतं शक्कं भजे पद्मासने स्थितम् ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

सुखासनादिमूर्तयः।



सुखासनादिमूर्तयः ।

सुखासनमृतिः ।

मेरुपर्वतपार्से तु मुनीनामाश्रमे तथा । दिगम्बरं तु मां दृष्टा तेषां स्त्रीणां भ्रमोऽस्ति वै ॥ तं ज्ञाला भुनयस्सर्वे जुहुबुस्वामिचारिकम्। तन्मध्ये ह्यदितानीह नागं कृष्णमृगं तथा ॥ अपस्मारं च परशुमुक्षं व्याघं हरिं तथा । करोटिं तु महाभीममेवमाद्या गता मयि ॥ नागं मृगं च परशं क्रीडार्थं धारितं मया । पादाधस्तादपस्मारं करोटिं शिरसोपरि ॥ सिंहव्याची तदा हत्वा तश्चमें धारितं मया । तदुक्षं वाहनं भूत्वा मम प्रियकरं सदा ॥ महोदधेर्विषं कण्ठे सोमार्धं शेखरे धृतम् । बक्तपुष्पं जटाभारे मया नृत्तेऽवधारितम् ॥ समानमन्यत्सर्वासां प्रतिमानां विशेषतः । त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यं बालेन्द्रकृतशेखरम् ॥

धुस्त्रसुजगोपेतं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरं चैव हारकेयूरसंयुतम् ॥ यञ्चोपवीतसंयुक्तं कुण्डलाम्यामलङ्कृतम् । मृतींनां द्वादशानां तु सामान्यमिदमीरितम् ॥ अतः परं विशेषस्तु क्रमशो वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । आसने तु सुखासीनं मृगीपरशुधारिणम् ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे हस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके । कटकं वा सुखासीनसुमास्कन्दौ च वर्जितम् ॥ पवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तसुमासहितसुच्यते ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुःखिशत्तमपटले ॥)

भार्जवं राजसं भावं भद्रपीठोपरिस्थितम् । वामाङ्घि शाययेत्पीठे दक्षिणाङ्घि तु लम्बयेत् ॥ जागतं(?) तु सुखासीनं प्रवालसदशप्रभम् । त्रिनेत्रं तु प्रसन्तास्यं संपन्नं राजसैर्गुणैः ॥ व्याघाजिनवरोपेतं दुक्लवसनान्वितम् । दक्षिणे परशुं वामे कृष्णं इस्ते समुद्धृतम् ॥ अभयं दक्षिणे वामे कटकं सिंहकणेवत् । दक्षिणे मकराख्यं वा कुण्डलं सिंहमेव वा ॥

पत्रकुण्डलमन्यत्र वामकर्णे विशेषतः ।
भथवा कर्णयुगले वृत्तकुण्डलकं न्यसेत् ॥
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं नानाभरणभूषितम् ।
यक्नोपवीतसंयुक्तं सर्पराट्कक्कणान्वितम् ॥
एवं सुखासनं प्रोक्तं राजराष्ट्रसुखात्रहम् ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशाष्याये॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।
भभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तकम् ॥
कृष्णापरकुसंयुक्तं वामदक्षिणहस्तयोः ।
शयनं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु लिम्बतम् ॥
उमासहितवस्सर्वं स्कन्दगौरीविवर्जितम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

उमासहितमूर्तिः ।

केवलं खेवमास्यातं बामे गौरीसमायुतम् । तद्गौरीसहितं स्यातं भिन्नपीठैकमेव वा ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटळे ॥)

केवछं त्वेवमास्यातं वामे गौरीसमन्वितम् । मिसपीठे विशेषण तद्गीरीसहितं विदुः ॥

(शिस्पराने द्वाविंशपटके ॥)

त्रतिमारुक्षणानि ।

आलिङ्गमृर्तिः । तदेव भङ्गसंयुक्तं देवीदेवौ परस्परम् । देवो बरदहस्तेन देवी वै...पराश्रितम् ॥ ...स्तनाभ्यन्तरे वामपार्श्वमालिङ्गनं कुरु । पार्श्वसूत्रात्पुरो वामबाहुमालिङ्गनं तु वा ॥ देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शम्भोदक्षिणपार्श्वतः । कटिस्त्रोपरि स्पृष्ट्वा पुष्यं वामकरे धृता ॥ अथवा प्राग्वदेवेशो देव्यास्तु दक्षिणे करे । रक्तोत्पलं परिग्राह्म वामहस्तं प्रलम्बिता ॥ एवमालिङ्गमूर्ति च त्रिधामार्गेण कल्पयेत् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम् ॥ चन्द्रशेखरमाख्यातं वृत्रारूडमथ शृणु । (अंशमद्भेदागमे त्रिषष्टितमपटके ॥)

देवो वरदहस्तेन देवी तत्पार्श्वमाश्रिताम् । स्तनाम्यन्तरे थामपार्श्वमालिङ्गनं कुरु ॥ पार्श्वसूत्रात्पुरे। वामबाद्धमालिङ्गनं तु वा । देवी दक्षिणहस्तेन शम्मोर्दक्षिणपार्श्वतः ॥ कटिसूत्रोपीरे तथा वामे पुष्पधृता करे । अथवा प्राप्यदेवेको देवी रक्तोत्प्रजानिता ॥

करे तु दक्षिणे वामहस्तमात्रं प्रलम्बयेत् । एवमालिङ्गमूर्ति तु त्रिधा मार्गेण करययेत् ॥ एवं पञ्जविधं प्रोक्तं चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिनम् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटके ॥)

सोमास्कन्दः ।

बक्ष्यामि सोमोमास्कन्दसुखेशस्थापनं परम् । तहक्षणसमायुक्तं तचेदानीं प्रकथ्यते ॥ चतुर्भजिखनेत्रश्च जटामक्टमण्डितः । सर्वीभरणसंयुक्ती वरदाभयहस्तकः ॥ कृष्णापरशुयुक्तोर्ध्ववामेतरकरान्वितः । भसन्यसन्यकर्णस्थपत्रिकानऋकुण्डलः ॥ सोपबीतः प्रसन्धातमा शायितासञ्यपात्तलः । सालम्बदक्षपादेन वामे गौर्या च संयुतः ॥ सर्वे अध्यासंयुक्तस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । बामे देव्या समायुक्तस्तद्ध्यायप्रसिद्धया ॥ ससोमस्सोम एव स्यात्सीमास्कन्दविधिर्भवेत् । देवे बदशभागेक भागेनाथ दिभागतः ॥ त्रिवेदभागैर्वा कुर्ध्यात् स्कन्दं तन्मध्यमे गुरुः । द्विनेश्रसदिबाह्य करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

कर्णयोर्नकपिण्डेन सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।
दक्षभागकरस्थान्जः प्रसारितकरोऽपरः ॥
दिहस्तपङ्कजो वाथ नृत्तक्षप्युतोऽथवा ।
देव्यूरुसंस्थितो वापि निष्पङ्कजकरोऽथवा ॥
भासीनो वा स्थितो वापि स्कन्दस्वेवं प्रकीर्तितः ।
स्कन्दोमारहितस्वेष एवं स्यानु सुखासनः ॥
सोमे च सोमास्कन्दे च सुखेशे लक्षणं मतम् ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

सहासने ह्युमादेवी सुसौम्यवदनोज्बलाम् ।

हिसुजां पग्रहस्तां तु मकुटाभरणान्विताम् ॥

कटकाख्यधरां वामे प्रसारितमधापि वा ।
उमाबाहुस्तनान्तं वा मानं वै पण्मुखस्य तु ॥

कण्ठे शूलसमायुक्तं छन्नवीरसमायुक्तम् ।
उमाशङ्करयोर्मध्ये स्कन्दं वै बालक्षपिणम् ॥

शासनं स्थानकं वापि वरदं कटकान्वितम् ।

कत्वा सुखासनं यदत् पूर्ववत्यरमध्यरम् ॥

देवस्य मुखमन्वीक्ष्य किश्विद् गौरीं तु कारयेत् ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुक्तिशक्तमपटले ॥)

अथ बक्ष्ये विशेषेण सोमास्कन्देश्वरं परम् । सुखासनं यथा प्रोक्तं तथा देवो विधीयते ॥ देवस्य वामपार्थे तु पार्वती च सहासने । शाययेहिक्षणं पादं वामपादं प्रलम्बयेत् ॥ बरदं बामहस्ते त दक्षिणे चोत्पलं करे। द्वीज्यामनिभा देवी सर्वीभरणभूषिता ॥ रक्ताम्बरधरा हारमकुटोज्वलन्त्रिता । बामोरुबाह्ये पीठे तु वामहस्ततलं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रहृदुत्पलसंयुक्तमन्यमेवं करोत् वा । देवीदेवेशयोर्भध्ये स्थापयेत्स्कन्दम्तिनम् ॥ केशान्ते बापिकोपेतं करण्डमक्टोज्वलम् । उभयोईस्तयोः पुष्पं वामे वरदमेव वा ॥ कटकं वाथ तद्धस्ते सिंहकर्णमथापि वा । अथवा पुस्तकं दक्षहस्ते वामे पुरोक्तवत् ॥ कटिसूत्रयुतं नग्नं बाहुभूषणभूषितम् । आसीनं वा स्थितं वाथ नृतं वा स्कन्दमाचरेत् ॥ नृत्तं चेत् फलवद्दामहस्तमन्यत्र सूचिकम्। अथवा वामहस्तं तु फलं त्यक्त्वा प्रसारयेत् ॥ वक्यमाणविधानेन स्कन्दनृतं समाचरेत्। (शिल्पराले द्वाविशपटके ॥)

प्रविमाख्यणानि ।

चत्रभुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं वरदाभयहस्तकम् ॥ कृष्णापरशुसंयुक्तं दक्षिणे वामकेऽपि च। पत्रं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलं भवेत्।। उपवीतधरं चैव शयनं वामपादकम् । लिम्बतं दक्षिणं पादं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ॥ तयोर्मध्ये स्थितस्कन्दस्सर्वेटक्षणसंयुतः । ब्रह्मविष्णु द्विपार्थाभ्यां देवीभ्यां युक्तभोगदम् ॥ देवस्य बाहुसीमान्तं देव्यास्त्राय।ममुच्यते । द्विबाहुका द्विनेत्री च करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता दुक्लवसनान्विता । शयनं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु लम्बितम् ॥ कटकं दक्षिणं हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तकम् । बेरायामं तु विभजेदष्टधा चैव भागिकम् ॥ द्विभागं वा गुहायामं बाह् (छ ?) रूपेण कल्पयेत् । द्विमुजश्च द्विनेत्रश्च सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ कटकं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रछम्बितम् । भासीनो वा स्थितो बापि कारयेचु गुहं ततः ॥

पद्मपीठोर्घ्वके वापि केबलं पीठकोपरि ।
भवानीसहितं होवं वृषवाहनमुख्यते ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

उमामहेश्वरी ।

युग्नं खीपुरुषं कार्यमुमेशौ दिन्यरूपिणौ ।

अष्टवक्तं तु देवेशं जटाचन्द्रार्धभूषितम् ॥

दिपाणि दिसुजां देवीं सुमच्यां सुपयोधराम् ।

वामपाणि तु देवस्य देन्यास्स्वन्धे नियोजयेत् ॥

दक्षिणं तु करं शम्भोरूपलेन विभूषितम् ।

देन्यास्तु दक्षिणं पाणि स्कन्धे देवस्य कल्पयेत् ॥

वामपाणौ तथा देन्या दर्पणं दापयेच्छुभम् ।

(विष्णुधर्मीक्तरे ॥)

उमामहेश्वरं वक्ष्ये उमया सह शङ्करम् ।
मातुलिङ्गं त्रिशूलं च धत्ते दक्षिणे करे ॥
आलिङ्गन्वामहस्तेन नागेन्द्रं दितीये करे ।
हरस्कन्थे उमाहस्तो दर्पणं द्वितीये करे ॥
अधस्तादृषमं कुर्यात्कुमारं च गणेश्वरम् ।
सङ्गिरिटि तथा कुर्यान्निमौसं नृत्यसंस्थितम् ।
(क्ष्प्मण्डने ॥)

सपरिवारोमामहेश्वरः ।

बामे शैस्सुता पुरस्तु वृषभः पश्चात्सुरेन्द्रादयो दैत्यारिश्च विधिश्च पार्श्वदलयोर्वाय्वादिकोणेषु च ।

सङ्गी नारदबाणभैरवगजास्यस्कन्दवीरेश्वरा मध्ये शुश्रसरीजकोमलरुचं शम्भुं भजे पाण्डुरम् ॥ (श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

संहारमूर्तयः।

संहारमूर्तयः।

कामान्तकः।

भन्ने तु दक्षिणाम्तेयोंगनिष्ठस्य मन्मयम् ।
कुर्यातु पतितं दृष्टिपातादेव च तत्क्षणात् ॥
भक्त्वा दृशांशं देवोबमेकाद्यासप्तमागिकम् ।
मन्मथोत्सेधमुद्दिष्टं स तु हेमविभूषितः ॥
ग्रुद्धजाम्बूनद्रप्रख्यः पुष्पपश्चेषुसंयुतः ।
मीनकेतुस्तयैवेक्षुकार्मुकः क्र(र !)तिसंयुतः ॥
देवमागवसन्ताख्यामित्रयुक्तोऽतिसुन्दरः ।
लिम्भनी तापिनी चेव वेदिनी द्राविणी तथा ॥
मारिणीति शराख्यास्स्युर्वनुर्वामे शराः परे ।
मन्मथो मित्रयुक्तो वा युतो वैकशरेण तु ॥
(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

उप्ररूपं तु कामारि पार्श्वे कामं प्रपातितम् । कार्ये कामरिपुं होवं वक्ष्येऽहं कालनाशनम् ॥

(सुमभेदागमे चतुक्किंशचमपटले ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं देवं जटामकुटमाण्डितम् । उप्रदृष्टिसमायुक्तमक्षमालोरगन्धरम् ॥ दक्षिणे तु पताका च वामहस्तं तु सूचिका । एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं न्याख्यानमूर्तिवत् ॥ बेरायामरसांशाच तिभागं मन्मथायतम् । पीठस्थो वा रथस्थो वा कामः काञ्चनसिमः ॥ सर्वभूषणभूष्यं च दिव्यरूपसमन्वितम्। पुष्पेक्षेव शरेर्युक्तमिक्षुचापं च षड्ष्वजम् (!) ॥ मदरागवसन्तैश्व हेमबान्धवसंयुतम् । तापिनी दहनी विश्वमोहिनी विश्वमदेनी ॥ मादिनी नाम निर्दिष्टास्तस्य पद्मशरा इमे । कार्मुकं वामहस्ते तु बाणं तु सन्यहस्तके ॥ देवस्याभिमुखं कुर्यात्कामरूपं प्रपातितम् । कामनिप्रहमेवं स्याच्छ्णु वैवाह्यम्र्तिनम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटछे ॥)

गजासुरसंहारम्तिः । भय वक्ष्ये विशेषेण गजहाम्(तैञ्क्षणम् । सर्वोभरणसंयुक्तं चतुर्दोश्वाष्ट एव वा ॥

चतुर्भुजं चेत् पाशं च गजचर्मं च दक्षिणे। गजशृङ्गं च चम च वामपार्थे करद्वये ॥ चतुर्भुजं समाख्य।तमष्टहस्तमथोच्यते । शुळं डमहकं पाशं गजचमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजश्कं कपाछं च गजचमें च विस्मयम् । एवं पार्थे तु चत्वारो हस्तमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ शम्भोर्वामाङ्ग्यथस्तातु गजस्यैव तु मस्तकम् । मकुटस्योपरिष्टातु गजपुच्छं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ पार्श्वयोगिजपादांस्तु यथायुक्त्या तु कल्पयेत् । प्रभामण्डलवच्छेषं गजचमे प्रकल्ययेत् ॥ न्याप्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुक्छवसनान्वितम् । सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तमतिरक्तसमप्रभम् ॥ एवं तु गजहामूर्ति प्रथमं तु विधीयते । शूळं खड्नं तथा चर्म गजश्रङ्गं च दक्षिणे ॥ कपालं खेटकं घण्टां गजचर्म च वामके। सुस्थितं बामपादं तु गजस्य मस्तकोपरि ॥ उड़तं दक्षिणं पादं ।तिर्व्यगुत्काटिकं भवेत् । एवं द्विविधरीत्या तु गजहामृ्तिंरुध्यते ॥ स्कन्दोद्भृतापुमादेवी शम्भोवीमे भयान्विता । (अंञुमद्भेदागमे सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

गजहाम्तिनं वक्षे सर्वाभरणभृषितम् । पाशं च गजचमें च दक्षपार्श्वकरदये ॥ गजस्य शृङ्गं चर्मं च बामपार्थे करदये । शूळं डमरुकं पाशं गजचमें च दक्षिणे ॥ गजश्कं कपाछं च पाशं चमे च वामतः। शम्भोवीमे व्य(माङ्खय ?)धस्तात् गजमस्तकमेव हि ॥ मकुटस्योपरिष्टातु गजपुच्छं प्रकल्पयेत् । पार्श्वयोर्गळ(ज?)पादं तु यथा युक्त्या तु कारयेत् ॥ प्रभामण्डलबच्छेषं गजचर्म प्रकल्पयेत् । ब्याघ्चमीम्बरोपेतं दुकूछवसनान्वितम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमतिरक्तप्रभान्वितम् । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गजवीरस्य मस्तके ॥ उद्धतं दक्षिणं पादं कक्षस्त्रानु (न्त?)माचरेत् । गौरी स्कन्दं समुङ्गत्य शम्भोर्वामे भयान्विता ॥ अथवा शूलखड़ी च गजदन्तं च चर्म च। दक्षिणे वामतः कुर्यात् कपाछं खेटकं पुनः ॥ घण्टां च गजचर्मं च करैरिति ... वामतः ।

(शिल्परले द्वाविशपटले ॥)

कालारिमृर्तिः

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण कालहामूर्तिलक्षणम् । देवस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितम् ॥ प्रथमनृत्तमूर्तेस्तु दक्षिणस्थितपादवत् । बामपादं तदुद्वृत्य कुञ्चितं तल्मुद्वतम् ॥ अङ्ग्रष्टमुद्भता हुन्तु कालस्य इदये न्यसेत्। दंष्ट्रास्यं च त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ चतुर्भुजसमायुक्तमष्टहस्तमथापि वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु शूळं कर्णान्तमुद्भतम् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु परशुं वरदं तथा। बामे पूर्वकरं नाभिसीमान्तं सूच्यधोमुखम् ॥ बामे त्वपरहस्तं तु विस्मयं परिकल्पयेत् । हिकासूत्रसमं टङ्ककरं त्वम्यन्तरं मुखम् ॥ उष्णीषान्तं समुद्भृत्य विस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् । कर्णान्तं मणिबन्धान्तं शूलहस्तसमान्तकम् ॥ चतुरों द्वीवमाख्यातमष्टहस्तमथ शृणु । शूळं परशु बज्रं च खक्नं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीइस्तं तु वामके। विद्वमस्य निभाकारं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

काल्हाम्तिमाख्यातमधस्तात्काल उच्यते ।

हिमुजं च हिपादं च सदंष्ट्रं पाशपाणिनम् ॥

करण्डमकुटोपेतमस्ग्धाराविकीणितम् ।

महाभयसमायुक्तं सपाशहृदयाङ्गलिम् ॥

विकीणिपादं मां दृष्टा शाययेदूर्ध्वक्क्तकम् ।

काल्हाम्तिमेवं तु प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोद्भवं ततः ॥

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे षट्सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

कुषितासञ्यपादस्तु व्याघ्चर्माम्बरान्वितः ।
ततोद्भृतसदक्षाक्किस्तीक्षणदंष्ट्रोप्रनासिकः ॥
दक्षहस्तस्थपरद्युर्नागपाशोऽथवा मृगः ॥
कटाक्षदृष्टिर्देवस्य कालदेहव्यवस्थितः ।
शूलं द्याधोमुखं प्रोक्तं कालकु(गः)ण्डस्थमेव वा ॥
कालं तु पतितं कुर्य्यात्त(दुः)त्लुताक्षं तु मूर्छितम् ।
मुद्रारं र(उद्गिरदः)क्तवस्तं च तथा लोहितम्र्धजम् ॥
शूल्पाशकरं चैव विकीर्णचरणान्वितम् ।
देष्ट्राकरात्ववदनं रक्तश्रूरक्तलोचनम् ॥
देवस्य(स्यः) नामिमानेन नवतालेन कारयेत् ।
कताक्रलिपुटं वापि कारयेत्कालमादरात् ॥

अथवाध हराद्धिक्कानिर्गतात्पतितं नयेत् ।
कालान्त(लं तं ?) लिक्कमानायं लिक्कोद्भूतोक्तवन्नयेत् ॥
त्रिभक्केन स्थितश्चान्योऽधोमुखो भस्मविग्रहः ।
बद्धपुष्पाञ्जलिः पार्श्वे मार्कण्डेयः स्थितो वरः ॥
कर्तव्यः कालतो भू(भी ?)तस्सन्तुष्टो न हरेण तु ।
मार्कण्डेयेन मानेन युक्तो वा वर्जितस्तु वा ॥
अपस्मारज्ञारीरस्थचरणेन युतो न वा ।
कालारिरेवमाख्यातो मन्मथान्तक उच्यते ॥
(उत्तरकामिकागमे सप्तपञ्चाशक्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणे तु करे शूलं वामे सूच्यङ्गुलि समृतम् । पादं कालस्य हृदये न्यस्वैवं स्थेवं ?) पादसंस्थितम् ॥ कालनाशमिदं प्रोक्तं लिङ्गोत्पत्तिमतः परम् । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

कालाई कारयेदीशं नताङ्गं वामतो मनाक् । सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं पद्मपीठेऽन्यमञ्ज्ञिकम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु शूलं कर्णान्तमुद्भृतम् । दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु परश्च वरदं तु वा ॥ वामे पूर्वकरं नाभिस्त्नान्ते स्चिमाचरेत् । वामे तु परहस्ते तु विस्मयं परिकल्पयेत् ॥

उष्णीषान्तं समुद्भृत्य विस्मयेऽनामिकाप्रकम् । शूळं परशुवन्नौ च खन्नं दक्षिणहस्तके ॥ विस्मयं खेटकं पाशं सूचीहस्तं च वामके । शुद्धविद्धमसङ्काशं सर्वाभरणसंयुतम् ॥ अधस्तात्कारयेत्कालं द्विभुनं पाशहस्तकम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सदंष्ट्रं विकृताननम् ॥ असुग्धारासमायुक्तं महाभयसमन्वितम् । इदयाङ्गलिसंयुक्तं विकीणीङ्किद्वयं पुनः ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । उद्धृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥ व्याव्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं तीक्ष्णनासोप्रदंष्ट्रकम् । दक्षिणे तु करे शूळं सूचिहस्तं तु वामके ॥ परशुं दक्षिणे हस्ते नागपाशं तु वामके । अधोमुखं भवेच्छूळं दृष्टिर्वे काळदेहके ॥ अपरे तु द्विहस्तां तु कटकाविति कीर्तितौ । दोस्समं कटकाप्रं तु ख्यन्तरं तु यवं भवेत् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (१)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तेस्त लक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सास्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तोर्ध्वे नाभिसूत्रावसानकम् । सिंहकर्णे तु तद्वस्तं बाणमध्यं तु पीडितम् ॥ बाणायामं तु तत्सप्तत्यङ्गलं तु विधीयते । किनिष्ठिकापरीणाहं देवेशस्य करस्य तु ।। वामहस्ते धनुर्धत्वा कक्षान्तं तत्करीर्ध्वकम् । पूर्णमुष्टिस्तु नाहं स्यान्मच्यादप्रौ ऋमात्क्रशौ ॥ अप्रमधीङ्गलब्यासं वृत्तं वर्णेविचित्रितम् । बाणनाहत्रिभागैकं रज्जनाहं तु तन्तुना ॥ धनोदीघीष्टमागे तु सप्तांशं रज्जुदीर्घकम् । तदीर्घस्यानुकुलं तु धनोर्वकमुदाहृतम् ॥ त्रिवकसहितं वाथ बालचन्द्राभमेव वा। धनुराकृतिरेवं स्यात् दारुजं लोहजं तु वा ॥ कर्तरी परहस्तौ तु टङ्ककृष्णमृगान्वितौ । गङ्गं(टङ्कं ?) दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते मृगं धृतम् ॥ जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । प्रवालसदशप्रख्यं वामे गौरीसमायतम् ॥

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तेस्तु प्रथमं लक्षणं विदम् । (भंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ।।)

पुरारिस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तदादौ लक्षणं च वै ।
चतुर्भुजास्त्रिनेत्रश्च जटामकुटसंयुतः ।।
समभाग(भङ्गः?)युतस्सम्यक् स्थापकेन समन्वितः ।
सन्यकर्णस्थमकरकुण्डलेन समन्वितः ।।
कृष्णापरग्रुसंयुक्तपरहस्तद्वयान्वितः ।
धनुर्बाण्युतोपेतवामेतरकरान्वितः ॥
परहस्तोज्झितो वाथ द्विहस्तित्रिपुरान्तकः ।
कुर्यात्सलक्षणं वाथ वामभागे तु पार्वतीम् ॥
एवं कृत्वा पुरारि तु प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकोनपञ्चाशत्तमपढले॥)

धनुर्बाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णा परश्चधारिणम् । उमया सहितं देवं कृत्वा तन्त्रिपुरान्तकम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

भथाष्ट्रधा प्रवस्यामि त्रिपुरान्तकम् र्तिनम् । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं धामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु नाभिसूत्रावसानके । सिंहकर्णं तु तद्धस्तं बाणमध्यनिपीडितम् ॥

वामहस्ते धनुर्भृत्वा कक्षान्तीर्ध्वं समुद्भृते ।
कर्तरी परहस्तौ दौ टङ्करुष्णमृगस्थितौ(गान्वितौ?)
टङ्कं तु दक्षिणे वामे रूष्णसारङ्गमेव हि ।
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥
प्रवालसदशप्रस्यं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
इदं प्रथममास्यातं द्वितीयं तु ततः परम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्याम्बरसमायुतम् ॥ पत्रं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे कुण्डलान्वितम् । धनुर्वाणसमायुक्तं कृष्णापरश्चसंयुतम् ॥ उपवीतसमायुक्तं समङ्गस्थानकं कुरु । दृषवाहनवच्छेषं कारयेतु विचक्षणः

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (२)
तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् ।
शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं द्वितीयं रुक्षणं भवेत् ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेवं वामपादं तदपस्मारोपिराश्वितम् । शेषं प्रथमतुल्यं हि तृतीयमथ वक्ष्यते ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (३)

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुश्चितं भवेत् । शेषं प्रागिष कर्तव्यं सूत्रं त्वितरपार्श्वगम् ॥ तृतीयं ठक्षणं प्रोक्तं चतुर्थं ठक्षणं शृणु । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तपष्टितमपटेले ॥)

सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं भवेत् । शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं चतुर्थं तु ततः परम् ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (४)

तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिरिध्यितम् ।

प्रागिवैव विशेषं तु चतुर्थं छक्षणं भवेत् ॥

(अंश्वमद्भेदागमे सप्तपष्टितमपटले ॥)

तदेव वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिश्थितम् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (५)
तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ दौ कटकौ हृदि सीमगौ ।
वामदक्षिणहस्तौ दौ कमादूर्ध्वमधोमुखम् ॥
बाणमूळधृतं सब्यं वामं बाणाग्रकं धृतम् ।
परे तु दक्षिणे टक्कं धनुस्तद्वामहस्तके ॥
तद्भस्ते तु मृगं वाथ वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
अपस्मारं विना पादं नतं प्रागिव सूतकम् ॥
एवं चतुर्भुजोपेतं मृतिं पञ्चविधं भवेत् ।
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटचे ॥)

तदेव पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ कटकौ हृदि सीमगौ । वामं दक्षिणकं हस्तं क्रमाद्र्ध्वमधोमुखम् ॥ वाणमूलधृतं सच्यं अन्यबाननोद्धृतम् (१) । परे दक्षिणके टक्कं धनुषं वामहस्तके ॥ तद्धस्ते तु मृगं वाथ वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । अपस्मारं विना कार्यं पश्चमं समुदाहृतम् ॥ (शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (६) अतिभङ्गनतोपेतमष्टहस्तसमन्वितम् । बाणं च परशुं खङ्गं बज्जं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥

धनुषं विस्मयं हस्तं खेटकं कटकं तु वा । वामहस्ते समाख्यातं पूर्वसूत्रात्करान्तकम् ॥ यथाशोभनतं तुङ्गं कल्पयेद् गौरिसंयुतम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टपटके ॥)

षष्टमिष्टं च बाणं च पाशं खद्गं च दक्षिणे । धनुषं विस्मयं खेटं कुक्कुटं(कटकं !) वामहस्तके ॥ यथाशोमं तथा कुर्योद्वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (७)

षष्ठमं होवमाख्यातं सप्तमं दशदोर्युतम् । बाणं चऋं तथा शूलं टङ्कं वश्रं च दक्षिणे ॥ धनुस्शङ्खं तथा सूची विस्मयं खेटकं तथा ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सप्तमे दक्षिणे बाणं चक्रं शूलं ततः परम् ।
टक्कं वक्रं तथा वामे धनुषं सूचिविस्मये ॥
खेटान्द.....सर्वं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ।
(शिल्परने द्वाविक्कपटके ॥)

त्रिपुरान्तकमूर्तिः । (८)

तदेव दक्षिणं जानु ततो(छो?)परि निधापयेत् ।
तत्पूर्वे वामपादं तु तछं न्यस्वा रथोपिरे ॥
रथं तु मुकुळोपेतं मुकुळं रञ्जुना दृतम् ।
मुकुळाम्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वकश्चतुर्भुजः ॥
तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ द्वौ वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् ।
कुण्डिका पद्मपाशं च वामहस्तद्वयोद्धृतम् ॥
रथस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्धृषमं श्वेतवर्णकम् ।
रथस्य मुकुळाधस्ताद्धृषमं श्वेतवर्णकम् ।
त्रिपुरान्तकमाख्यातमष्टभेदं द्विजोत्तम् ॥
प्रवालसदृशं वर्णं सत्वराजसमिश्रितम् ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमेकवकं त्रिनेत्रकम् ।
तस्य वामेऽप्युमादेत्रीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥
सामान्यलक्षणं वर्ण्यं त्रिपुरान्तकम्(तैनः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे सप्तषष्टपटले ॥)

एवमेवाष्टमं कुर्याद्वसुधोपिर विन्यसेत् । दक्षिणाक्रूस्तथा जानु वामपादतलं पुनः ॥ पुरिस्थितरथस्योर्ध्वे विन्यसेत्तु यथोचितम् । रथं तु मुकुलोपेतं मुकुलं कञ्ज(रञ्जु?)नादृतम् ॥

मुकुलाम्यन्तरे ब्रह्मा चतुर्वकश्चतुर्भुजः ।
तस्य दक्षिणहस्तौ द्वौ वेणुदण्डं कमण्डलुम् ॥
कुण्डिकां पद्मपाशं च वामहस्तद्वयोद्धृतम् ।
रथस्य मुकुलाधस्ताद्वृषमं श्वेतवर्णकम् ॥
(शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले॥)

शरभेशः ।

शरभेशप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ये लक्षणपूर्विकाम् । पक्ष्याकारं सुवर्णाभं पक्षद्वयसमान्वतम् ॥ ऊर्वपक्षसमायुक्तं रक्तनेत्रद्वयान्त्रितम् । पादैस्तिहपदाकारैश्वतुर्भिश्व समन्वितम् ॥ मुतीक्ष्णनखसंयुक्तेरूर्ध्वस्थेर्वेदपादकैः । दिव्यटाङ्ग्रूटसंयुक्तं सुविकीर्णजटान्त्रिम् ॥ कन्धरोर्धनशकारं दिन्यमौलिसमायुतम् । सिंहास्यं भीमदंष्ट्रं च भीमविक्रमसंयुतम् ॥ हरन्तं नरसिंहं तु जगत्संहरणोद्धतम्। कताजालिपुटोपेतं निश्वष्टितमहातनुम् ॥ नरदेहं तदुर्जास्यं विष्णुं पद्मदलेक्षणम् । पादाम्यामम्बरस्थाभ्यां कुक्षिस्थाभ्यां च तस्य तु ॥ गगनाभिमुखं देवं कारयेच्छरभेश्वरम् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुःपद्याशत्तमपटळे ॥)

शरभमूर्तिः ।

महामेरुसमाकारमष्ट्यादं रिविप्रभम् ।

हात्रिंशद्वाहुसंयुक्तं सूर्यसोमाग्निलोचनम् ॥

दुर्गाकालद्विपक्षं च सुतीक्ष्णधनगर्जितम् ।
कर्ष्यकेशं महाबाहुं नानालङ्कारभूषितम् ॥
वन्नमुष्ट्यभयं चन्नं शाक्तं दण्डाङ्कशौ तथा ।
खङ्गखट्वाङ्मपरश्नक्षमालास्थिश्रलकम् ॥
धनुश्च मुसलं चाश्चि दधानं दक्षिणैः करैः ।
वरदं पाशहरतं च गदां बाणध्वजौ तथा ॥
कक्तचं कोडशङ्कौ च खेटं नागं च पङ्कजम् ।
कपालं पुस्तकं कुन्तं दुर्गाक्षिष्टकराम्बुजम् ॥
दलं वामे दधानं च भीवणं करपङ्कजैः ।
दंष्ट्रोह्यासं महासिंहजटाच्छटनिवीडितम् ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

ब्रह्मशिरदछेत्तृमृतिः । गौरवर्णं विनेत्रं च जटामै। छिविराजितम् । ताटङ्कं कुण्डलं सन्यवामश्रुत्योश्च विश्वतम् ॥ व्याध्रचर्माम्बरधरं चतुर्भुजसमन्वितम् । क्कं परशुपूर्वांसं वामे ब्रह्मकरोटिकम् ॥

प्रतिमाखसूणानि ।

अपरे शूलहस्तं च शेषं पूर्वोक्तवत्कुरु ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

भैरवः ।

खयातो रूपनिर्माणं वस्येऽहं भैरवस्य तु ।

हम्बोदरं तु कर्तव्यं इत्तिपृङ्गळ्ळोचनम् ॥

देष्ट्राकराळ्वदनं फुक्तनासापुटं तथा ।

कपाळम(मा !)ळिनं रौद्रं सर्वतस्सर्पभूषणम् ॥

व्याळेन त्रासयन्तं च देवी पर्वतनन्दिनीम् ।

सजळाम्बुदसङ्काशं गजचर्मोत्तरच्छदम् ॥

बहुभिबीहुभिर्च्यातं सर्वायुधिवभूषणम् ।

बहुस्साळप्रतीकाशैस्तथा तीक्णनखैश्युभैः ॥

साचीकृतमिदं रूपं भैरवस्य प्रकीर्तितम् ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

बटुकभैरवः।

खट्टाङ्गमांसपाशं च शूळं च दधतं करैः । दमशं च कपाछं च बरदं भुजगं तथा ॥ आत्मवर्णसमोपेतसारमेयसमन्वितम् । प्यात्वा जेपत्मुसंहृष्टः सर्वान्कामानवाप्नुयात् ॥ (क्रपमण्डने ॥)

विकीर्णकोहितजरं त्रिनेत्रं रक्तविग्रहम् । शूकं कपाछं पाशं च दमदं दघतं करैः ॥ नानारूपैः पिशाचैश्च नानारूपगणैर्दृतम् । श्वानारूदं च निर्वाणं वटुकं भैरवं मजे ॥ (घटुकभैरवकस्ये ॥)

स्वर्णाकर्षणभैरवः ।

पीतवर्णं चतुर्बोहुं त्रिनेत्रं पीतवाससम् ।
अक्षय्यस्वर्णमाणिक्यगणपृश्तिपात्रकम् ॥
अंसाहितमहाराङ्चामरं तोमरोद्धहम् ।
सन्ततं चिन्तयद्भक्त्या भैरवं सर्वसिद्धिदम् ॥
नानाभरणशोभाद्यमानन्दसुखक्षिणम् ।
मदोन्मत्तं सदानन्दं सर्वदेवनमस्कृतम् ॥
एवं घ्यायेच मन्त्रज्ञः स्वर्णाकर्षणभैरवम् ।
(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

अष्टाष्ट्रभैरवाः ।

इतः परं प्रवक्ष्यामि शृणु राजनशेषतः । भ्रष्टाष्टकमिदं पुण्यं भैरवाणामभीष्टदम् ॥ पूर्ववद्वर्णतो ज्याने ज्येयं सर्वैः पृथकपृथक् ।

प्रथमाष्ट्रकम् । भाषाष्ट्रकं सुवर्णाभं त्रिशूलं डमरुं तथा ॥ पाशं चासि दधानं च ध्यायेत्सवीङ्गसुन्दरम् ।

द्वितीयाष्ट्रकम् । भय द्वितीयकं ध्यायेदक्षमालामथाङ्कराम् । द्धानं पुस्तकं बीणां सुखेतमणिभूषणम् ॥

रतीयाष्टकम् । ज्वालां शक्तिं गदां कुन्तं दधानं नीलवर्णकम् । ध्यायेचृतीयं ग्रुभदमष्टकं ग्रुभलक्षणम् ॥

चतुर्थाष्टकम् । खद्गं खेटं पद्दसं च दधानं परशुं तथा । धूम्रवर्णमभिप्रेतं ध्यायेदष्टकमादरात् ॥

पश्चमाष्टकम् । कुन्तं खेटं च परिघं भिण्डिपाछं तथैव च । पश्चमाष्टकमेतद्धि श्वेतं स्यात्सुमनोहरम् ॥

षष्ठसप्तमाष्टमाष्टकानि । पीतव्यष्टमृषीरक्तमध्मं च तटित्प्रभम् । पश्चमाष्टकमेता देश्वतं स्यात्सुमनोहरम् ॥ कुन्तादिकं समं प्रोक्तं षढारम्याष्टमान्तकम् ।

अष्टाष्ट्रभैरवनामानि ।

असिताङ्को विशालाक्षो मार्ताण्डो मोदकप्रियः। स्बच्छन्दो विघ्रसंतुष्टः खेचरः सचराचरः ॥ रुरुश्व कोडदंष्ट्रश्च तथैव च जटाधरः। विश्वरूपो विरूपाक्षो नानारूपधरः परः ॥ वज्रहस्तो महाकायश्रण्डश्च प्रलयान्तकः । भूमिकम्पो नीलकण्ठो विष्णुश्च कुलपालकः ॥ मुण्डपालः कामपालः ऋोधो वै पिङ्गलेक्षणः। अम्रह्स्पो धरापालः कुटिलो मन्त्रनायकः ॥ रुद्रः पितामहाख्यश्चाप्युन्मत्तो वटुनायकः । शङ्करो भूतवेतालत्रिणत्रक्षिपुरान्तकः॥ वरदः पर्वतावासः कपालः शशिभूषणः। हस्तिचर्माम्बरधरो योगीशो ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ सर्वज्ञः सर्वदेवेशः सर्वभूतद्वदिस्थितः । भीषणाख्यो भयहरः सर्वज्ञाख्यस्तथैव च ॥ कालाग्निश्व महारौद्रो दक्षिणो मुखरोऽस्थिरः । संद्वारश्चातिरिक्ताङ्कः कालाग्निश्च प्रियङ्करः ॥ घोरनादो विशालाक्षो योगीशो दक्षसंस्थित: । (श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

बीरभद्रमूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिणेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । दक्षिणे खब्नवाणौ च बामे चापं गदां धरम् ॥ दंष्ट्राकराळवदनं भीमं भैरवगर्जितम् । रुण्डमाळासमायुक्तं पादुकोपरिसुस्थितम् ॥ मद्रकाळीसमायुक्तं कराळं झदि विन्यसेत् ।

दशमहास्वरूपम् ।

बीरस्य दक्षमागे तु दक्षत्रक्षाणमास्थितम् । अजवक्तं द्विनयनं शृङ्गद्वयविभूषितम् ॥ नमस्काराञ्जिकं वित्रं शिवच्यानपरायणम् । (श्रीतस्वनिधौ ॥)

सथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण वीरमदेश्वरं शृणु ।
महापातकदोपम् सर्वपीडानिशरणम् ॥
बीरमदमिति स्थातं दक्षयन्नहरं परम् ।
चतुर्भु जं त्रिणेत्रं च ज्यालाकेशं सुदंष्ट्रिणम् ॥
घण्टामालाधरं घोरं शिरोमालाविभूषितम् ।
गृथुरं विमलं तद्वत्पादौ पादुकम्षितौ ।
नीलकण्ठं च त्र्यक्षं च ज्यक्क्ष्यकसंयुतम् ॥

खद्गखेटघनुर्बाणं कपाछं भिण्डिपाछकम् । रक्तवर्णसमायुक्तसुप्रदृष्टिभयङ्करम् ॥ एवं प्यात्वा विशेषेण प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

जलम्धरहरमृतिः ।

रक्ताममुप्रनयनं द्विभुजं च त्रिनेत्रकम् ।
उपवीतसमायुक्तं सर्वाङङ्कारशोभितम् ॥
पादयोः पादुकायुक्तं किञ्चिद्वै गमनोन्मुखम् ।
दक्षहस्ते स्थितं छत्रं वामे पूर्णकमण्डलुम् ॥
सुविकीर्णजटाभारं गङ्गाचन्द्रसमन्वितम् ।
कर्णकुण्डलसंयुक्तं हारनूपुरसंयुतम् ॥
दिमुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च किरीटकटकान्वितम् ।
सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुक्तं कक्षे खङ्गसमन्वितम् ॥
इताञ्चलिपुटोपेतहस्ते चक्रं दधं परम् ।
जलन्धरमथ प्रोक्तम् ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

महारिशिवः ।

मकुटमिणमयुखप्रोज्झिताशेषरत्नं

विमलशशिकलाङ्गं सुन्दरेन्दीवराक्षम्।

प्रतिमाख्युणानि ।

अनुकृतशाशितेजःकुण्डलं चारुहासं प्रकटदशनशोभानिर्जितानेकहीरम् ॥

भभिनवमणिमुक्ताहारचाम्पेयमाला-

बिबिधकुसुमगुच्छै: शोभिवक्षस्यलाड्यम् ।

सफणपवनमुग्दोर्दण्डभूषाभिरामं

करडमरुनिनादैः पूरितदोखगर्भम् ॥

त्रिमुवनभवनेशं पीतकौशेयवासं दनुजदहनदक्षं प्रस्फुरत्बङ्गहस्तम् । मुजगफणसुगुतैभूषणैर्न्यस्तमूषं प्रणतसुरिकरीटन्य।प्रपादारिवन्दम् ॥

सितहयवरपत्नं हारसंभूषितानं परिवृतमतिघोरैः सप्तभिस्सारमेयैः । कनकगिरिसमामं नैशचूणीभिरामं सकलिगमगुद्धं नौमि मल्लारिदेवम् ॥ (मल्लारिमाहात्म्ये ॥)

षष्टभुजाघोरमूर्तिः । षय वक्ष्ये विशेषण सर्वछोकैकपावनम् । सर्वयुद्धवयं चैव ब्रह्महस्यादिनाशनम् ॥

महापातकदोषञ्चं गुरुद्रोहनिवारणम् । शिवद्रव्यापहारं च उपपातकनाशनम् ॥ सर्वेश्वर्याभिवृद्धवर्धं परमोक्षनिरासनम् । अघोराक्षेश्वरं भीमं स्थापनं वस्यते शृणु ॥ त्रिनेत्राष्ट्रभुजं भीममुप्रदंष्ट्राकरालकम् । काल्मेघसमं घोरं रक्तवस्रसमन्वितम् ॥ ज्वालाकेशसमायुक्तं हशानुनयनैर्युतम् । अर्धचन्द्राकृति भस्म छलाटोपरिशोभितम् ॥ भुजाभ्यां तिशिखा तिर्यक् वेतालं खन्नमेव च । डमरं च कपालं च खेटकं खड़मेव च ॥ रक्तवस्त्राम्बरोपेतं रक्तपुष्पसमन्वितम् । रक्ताभरणसंयुक्तं खङ्गमाळाविभूषितम् ॥ शिरोमालाविभूष्यं च नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम्। शृक्षिकाभरणं कण्ठे कालाग्निसदशप्रमम् ॥ एवं प्यात्वा महाघोरं द्वात्रिशहक्षणान्वितम् । पद्मपीठोपरिस्थं च समीपे वृषभं तथा ॥ एवं संकल्प्य विधिवत् प्रतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

द्वात्रिंशद्भुजाघोरमूर्तिः । एकवक्तं सदानन्दं दात्रिशद्भजसंयुतम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं तिनेत्रं चन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ धभयं खड्डाराङं च चकं डमहकं तथा। दधानमस्थिबाणौ च गदां पदां कपालकम्॥ इनिमुद्रां कुन्तहस्तमङ्करां चाक्षमालिकाम् । खट्टाक्नं परशुं चैव दधानं दक्षिणैः करैः ॥ बरं च फलकं चैव टक्कं पाशं च मुद्ररम् । नागमप्ति मृगं घण्टां धनुश्च कटिहस्तकम् ॥ रतं च कुमुदं कुम्भं मुसङं पुस्तकं तथा । एतदायुधसंयुक्तं रुण्डमाळाविभूपितम् ॥ कालमुण्डस्य शिरसि स्थितं सर्वाभयप्रदम् । (शिवतत्वरत्नाकरे ॥)

दशभुजाघोरमूर्तिः ।

परशुं ढमरं खङ्गखेटौ बाणशरासने ।

शूङं कपालमभयवरौ दघतमिष्टदम् ॥

त्रिलोचनं भीषणास्यं नीलाङ्गं रक्तवाससम् ।

व्यद्दिमूषि[त*]सर्वाङ्गं तमघोरमुपास्महे ॥

(पाबरात्रे ॥)

प्रतिमाकश्रणानि ।

महाकालो धनस्यामः काल्यालिङ्गितविष्रदः ।
स्यामकञ्चुकथारी च मदारुणविलोचनः ॥
ब्रह्माण्डचषके पूर्णं पिबन्विश्वरसासवम् ।
महाकालीं घनस्यामामनङ्गादीमपाङ्गयन् ॥
सिंहासने समासीनः कल्याणकलनात्मके ।
कालमृत्युमुखैर्युक्तस्सर्वलोकैकभक्षकः ॥
लितन्वन्लिलताभक्तेष्वायुषो दीर्घदीर्घताम् ॥
(लिलतोपाङ्याने ॥)



अनुग्रहमूतर्यः।

अनुग्रहमूर्तयः ।

चण्डेशानुप्रहमूर्तिः ।

अथ वक्ष्ये विशेषेण चण्डेशानुप्रहं परम् ।
उमासिहतवत्सर्वं वामे किंचिन्नताननम् ॥
दिक्षिणे त्वभयं वर्ज्य तद्धस्तं वरदं भवेत् ।
वामे तु कटकं वर्ज्य तं न्यस्वा चण्डमूर्धिनि ॥
इदयेऽऋळिसंयुक्तश्चण्डेशो भिक्तसंयुतः ।
आसीनः पद्मणीठे तु चण्डेशस्वर्णसिनिभः ॥
देवीदेवेशयोर्भय्ये स्कन्दमूर्ति विना बुधाः ! ।
चण्डेशानुप्रहं ख्यातं दक्षिणामूर्तिरुच्यते ॥
(अंग्रुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटळे ॥)

उमया सहितस्याथ चन्द्रशेखरमूर्तिनः । वामे वा दक्षिणे वापि कारयेहेशिकोत्तमः ॥ एवं(देवं ?) जान्कनाभ्यन्तस्तनवक्षोगलास्यगम् । सुखासीनं स्थितं वापि कृताक्षलिपुटान्वितम् ॥

देवेक्षणसमोपेतं मद्भक्तं चण्डनायकम् ।
सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरं कुर्य्यात्कानिष्ठदश्वताळतः ॥
माळाग्रं देववरदे कटकेनेतरेण तु ।
देविश्वरसि चण्डस्य माळ्या परिवेष्टयेत् ॥
(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

चण्डेशानुप्रहं देवमुमास्तन्दवदाचरेत् ।

बाम(मे?) किंचित्रतं चास्यं दक्षिणे त्वभयं विना ॥

तद्वस्ते वरदं कार्यं वामे तु कुटं(कटकं?) विना ।

चण्डेशमूर्भि विन्यस्य तद्वस्तं करुणान्वितम् ॥

हदयेऽज्ञळिसंयुक्तश्चण्डेशो भक्तिसंयुतः ।

आसनाधस्त्व(?)पासीनो भक्तिमान् स्वर्णसन्निमः ॥

(शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटळे ॥)

उमासिहतवत्सर्वं स्कन्देनैव विना कुरु ।

किचिटस्मिन् विशेषोऽस्ति तं विशेषं शृणु दिजाः ! ॥
कटकं दक्षिणे हस्तं वरदं वामहस्तके ।
देवस्य पुरभागं तु चण्डेशं तु प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
देवस्य बाहुमात्रेण चण्डेशायाममुच्यते ।
कृताक्किपुटोपेतं चासीनं प्रतिवक्त्कम् ॥

देवाश्चिरसि चण्डस्य माल्या परिभूषयन् । चण्डेशानुप्रहं प्रोक्तं मुखलिङ्गं पुरोक्तवत् ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

विष्ण्वनुप्रहः ॥

नन्दीशानुप्रहस्त्वेवं तद्विष्णुप्रसादकृत् ।
हिला नन्दीश्वरं तस्मिन्विष्णुं तल्लक्षणान्वितम् ॥
सन्वक्राञ्जलिहस्तं च शङ्काञ्जापरहस्तकम् ।
कारयेदेव एप स्याचकदो विष्णुम् र्तिनः ॥
कारयेदेवमेवान्यप्रसादाभिमुखं शिवम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमपटे ॥)

विष्णुस्वीशपुरःस्थितोऽञ्जिलिकरो देवस्य पादाञ्जयोस्संस्थाप्याक्षिलसत्सुमाल्यमिनशं पीताम्बरं कौस्तुमम् ।
यस्तस्मै दयया परं पशुपति पद्माक्ष इत्याख्यया
टक्कं कृष्णमृगं वरं च दधतं चक्रप्रदं तं भजे ॥
एकवक्तं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।
दधमेणं च परशं वरं च चैव वामके ॥

दक्षिणे चक्रसंयुक्तं दातृरूपिमहोच्यते ।
देवस्य वामभागे तु श्यामरूपं सुसंस्थितम् ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पीतवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम् ।
शङ्कचक्रसमायुक्तमुक्तरे चाङ्गिं न्यसेत् ॥
एवं छक्षणसंयुक्तं विष्णुरूपिमहोच्यते ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधी ॥)

भ्यातस्तंप्रवस्यामि सर्वभूतिहताय च ।
चक्रदानस्वरूपं तु शृणु (ष्व) शरवणोद्भव ! ॥
विनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ।
वामपादं तु शयनं लिखतं सन्यपादकम् ॥
टक्कं रथाकं सन्ये च वर(दं) कृष्णमृगं तथा ।
वामे विष्णुसमायुक्तं कृताञ्चलिपुटान्वितम् ॥
वामे गौरीसमायुक्तमुक्तरे परमेष्टिनम् ।
सर्वावयवसंयुक्तं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् ॥
पद्मपुष्यं समम्यर्घ्यं हरिणा नेत्रपूजितम् ।
प्रभामण्डलमध्यस्यं शिरश्चकसमायुतम् ॥
एवं कल्यं विशेषण प्रतिष्ठां शृणु षण्मुखं !।
(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

प्रतिमाक्सवानि ।

नन्दीशानुपदः ।

नन्दीश्वरप्रसादे तु विशेषः कश्विदिष्यते । दिनेत्रं द्विमुजं शान्तं कृताक्विपुटान्वितम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटोपैतं जटामकुटकान्वितम् । भाभक्रसहितं कुर्प्यादागमश्रवणोन्मुखम् ॥ नन्दीश्वरप्रसन्तं तु कारयेत्पूर्वमानतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पश्चपत्राशत्तमपटछे ॥)

विष्नेश्वरवरप्रसम्ममूर्तिः ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।

सभयं शिरित त्यस्य बरदं वामहस्तके ॥

इच्णापरञ्चसंयुक्तं विद्येको दक्षिणे स्थितः ।
शयानं दक्षिणं पादं दर्भं वामं तु लिम्बतम् ॥

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं श्यामवर्णं सुशोभितम् ।
देवस्य वामपार्थे तु देवी प्रहासिताननाम् ॥

सर्वालक्कारसंयुक्तां सन्ये तृत्पलभारिणीम् ।

वामे वरदसंयुक्तां द्विमुजां च त्रिनेत्रकाम् ॥

दक्षिणे शयितं पादं दर्भं वामे तु लिम्बतम् ।

एकपीठस्थितां वेवीमुमास्कन्वोक्तवस्कृष्ठ ॥

विन्नेशं रक्तवर्णं च किरीटमकुटान्वितम् । नमस्काराञ्चलिकरं पाशाङ्कशसमन्वितम् ॥ सर्षलक्षणसंयुक्तं सर्वाभीष्टफलप्रदम् । विन्नप्रसादमित्युक्तं ॥ (श्रीतत्विनिधौ ॥)

अयातस्संप्रवश्त्यामि विवेशानुमहं परम् ।
सर्वभूतिहतं पुण्यं सर्वभिगिष्टवदायकम् ॥
सर्वविव्यविनाशार्थं कारयेदेशिकोत्तमः ।
विनेतं चतुर्भुजं शान्तं कुण्डलामरणोष्वलम् ॥
बक्षपुष्पमुकेशं च स्तवकं चृलिकाकृतिम् ।
बक्षपुष्पमुकेशं च स्तवकं चृलिकाकृतिम् ।
आरग्वधम्प्रजं चैव स्तवकेन परिपृतम् ।
आङ्गशं त्वक्षमालां च मसितं वरदं तथा ॥
वामे गौरीसमायुक्तं सन्यभागे गजाननम् ।
गजाननस्य काले तु मसितं धार्य पाणिना ॥
दिव्यच्छत्रसमायुक्तं सर्ववयवमुन्दरम् ।
एवं संकस्य विधिवत्यतिष्ठां कारयेत्ततः ॥

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)

किरातार्जुनमृतिः।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेतं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिन्याम्बरसमादृतम् ॥ धनुर्बाणयुतं रक्तं कृष्णापरशुसंयुक्तम् । उपवीतसमायुक्तं सममङ्गतनुं कुरु ॥ बामे गौरीसमायुक्तं दक्षिणे त्वर्जुनं स्थितम् ।

अजुनस्वरूपम् ।

एकवक्तं द्विनयनं जटामकुटमंयुतम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं कृताञ्चलिपुटं स्थितम् ॥ एवं किरातमाख्यातम्....।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

रृत्तमूर्तयः।

नृत्तमूर्तयः ।

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (१)

नृत्तमष्टशतं मेदं तेष्वादौ नव उच्यते १ ।
उत्तमं दशतालेन सर्वाद्गं परिकरपयेत् ॥
ऊर्ष्यकृष्ठिं रपृशेत्र्वस्त्रमेवं प्रकरपयेत् ।
तत्स्त्राङ्गोलवाद्वप्रमर्था।धिककलाङ्गुलम् ॥
तस्मादपरवाद्वप्रं युगाङ्गलमुदाहतम् ।
तस्मादप्रिकराप्रान्तं साष्टित्रशाङ्गलं तु वा ॥
हिक्कास्त्रसमोद्धत्य तद्वस्ते मध्यमाप्रके ।
तद्वस्ततलमध्ये वा मध्याङ्गलामपर्वके ॥
मध्यपर्वेऽधवोद्धृत्य व्वनलं पात्रसंयुतम् ।
पात्रं विनाऽधवा त्वित्रं पद्याशं विस्तृतं मवेत् ॥
दक्षिणे पूर्वस्त्रानु वाद्वप्रं विश्वदङ्गुलम् ।
तस्माङ्गम्हके हस्ते मणिवन्धस्य वाद्यकम् ॥

१ ' जुत्तमध्दश्चं क्षेत्रा तेष्वादौ नवगुच्यते ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

त्रतियाळक्षणानि ।

अष्टविंशतिमात्रं वा त्रिंशदङ्ख्यमेव वा । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु अभयं परिकल्पयेत् ॥ तन्मध्यमाङ्गुलागं तु हिकासूत्रसमोड्तम् । अभये प्रकोष्टमध्ये भुजङ्गवलयं न्यसेत् ॥ प्रकोष्टमध्यनाहस्य सपादं तस्य दैर्ध्यकम् । तदीर्घादुपरिस्थातं फणं भान्वब्रुलं भवेत् ॥ सप्ताङ्ग्रहविशालं तु घनं चैकाङ्ग्रहं भवेत्। पुरस्थितान्समीक्यं तु जिह्नाद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥ भुजङ्गवलयं ह्येवं कल्पयेन्कल्पवित्तमः । उड़ताक्केस्त जानूर्धनाभिसूत्रसमं भवेत् ॥ सुविकीणेजटाभारं पञ्चपं सप्त एव बा । हद्रसङ्ख्याथवा विप्र ! उभयोः पार्श्वयोस्तथा ॥ जटाभारं पुष्यमात्येरलङ्कत्य विशेषतः । नागं चैवार्कपुष्पं च दुर्घूर(धुस्तृर ?)कुगुमं तथा ॥ हसितर्रार्थकं १ चैव करोटी रत्नबन्धितम् । भूषिका तु मकुटं दक्षिणेऽर्धेन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ सिन्द्राल इतोरस्कमश्रमालावलम्बितम् । भस्मोद्ध्वितसर्वाङ्गं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् ॥

१ 'हसति शिरसीक'भिति आदर्शान्तरपाठः ॥

यश्चोपवीतसंयुक्तमुरस्सूत्रसमन्वितम् । ब्याब्रीचर्माम्बरोपेतम् इत्रिंशावसानकम् ॥ पादौ नूपुरसंयुक्तौ सर्वाभरणभूषितः । इस्तपादाङ्गुलास्सर्वे रत्नहेमाङ्गुलीयकाः ॥ मध्याङ्गुळा विवर्ज्यास्तु शपास्तु मुद्रिकान्त्रिताः । दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादमपरमारोपरि स्थितम् ॥ त्रिर्घ्यक्पादत्तलं न्यस्वा नृतं कुर्घ्यान्महेश्वरः । बामपादेतोद्ध्यः तिर्ध्यक् तदक्षिणानुगम्॥ डोलहस्तमधावर्त्य त्वपस्मारमधीच्यते । शम्भोस्सव्ये शिरः स्थाप्य वामे पादी विकीणिकौ ॥ तन्मुखं तु समुद्धत्य व्याल्लीलासमन्वितम् । न्यालं वै वामहस्ते तु दक्षिणं तस्य मुद्रया ॥ तस्य श्यामनिभाकारमपस्मारं द्विजोत्तम !। तस्य पार्श्वेऽप्युमादेवीं प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥ इदं स्यात्प्रधमं नृत्तं सर्वलोकहितावहम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥)

रुत्तमृर्तिप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ये तहःक्षणान्विताम् । चतुर्भुजिक्किनेत्रश्च संविकीर्णजटायुतः ॥

१ ' बामपारं ततीबुखे 'ति पाटान्तरम् ।

प्रतिमाखसुणानि ।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तो वक्षनागफणाष्ट्रतः । पृष्ठगाः पार्श्वगास्तास्युः पञ्चायेकैकवृद्धितः ॥ त्रिशत्सङ्ख्यावसानास्युजेटास्तास्सान्तरालकाः । धुर्दूरा(धुस्तूरा !)रम्बधार्कादिपुष्पयुक्तास्सपिङ्गलाः ॥ कताङालिपुटोपेतजाइच्या दक्षिणस्थया । बाङचन्द्रेण संयुक्तो बामपार्धस्थितेन च ॥ युक्तो बकुलमालाभिर्मुक्तादामारगादिभिः। व्याघाजिनाम्बरो दीप्तस्तर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ वामदोर्मुलमालम्बद्वीपिचर्माम्बरान्वितः । दिव्याम्बरान्वितो वापि मृगाजिनयुतोऽपित्रा ॥ कस्य भ्रह्मकपालेन नानापुष्पेरलङ्कृतः । भृतवाराहत(द !)न्ताप>स्शार्द्छनखकच्छपः ॥ शाङ्किकैमंणिभिः प्रोतमालया हृदि भूषितः । स्थितो दक्षिणपादेन बामनोपरिवर्तिना ॥ कुबितावर्तमाना। हुमुप्रसारितसत्करः । भभिकामुखबिम्बान्जभमरीकृतलाचनः ॥ वाबद्धकिङ्किणीयुक्तस्वद्वभुपुरशे।भितः । बामदक्षिणकर्णाद्यपत्रिकानककुण्डलः ॥

१ 'अपि आष'मिति न्यायेन करस्थेतिपदे रेफी निरस्त इति संभाष्यते । २ 'बेष्टामः' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

दक्षाभयकरस्थेन भुजङ्गेनोत्फणेन च । बामापरकरस्थेन विद्वना दक्षकेन तु ॥ डिण्डिमेन समायुक्त उपवीतेन संयुतः । गोक्षीरधबळप्रस्य आदित्याङ्गुळभङ्गयुक् ॥ नानासर्पसमायुक्तस्वपस्मारोपरि स्थितः । मूर्जो छ्टाटदश्वस्थं ना सादक्षपुटस्थितम् ॥ नाभेर्दक्षिणतो गुल्फमध्ये सूत्रं प्रसारयेत् । **उडाटमध्यं स्त्रात्तु हिमात्रमिति कीर्तितम् ॥** हिकासूत्रद्वयोर्मध्ये त्रिमात्रमिति कीर्तितम् । श्रीणिवामोरुसंस्पृष्टं तत्सूत्रमिह संमतम् ॥ सूत्रगुरुफद्वयोर्मध्यमेकाङ्गुलमिति स्मृतम् । स्वादि नतजान्वन्तं भानुदिङ्नन्दमात्रकम् ॥ तत्स्त्राद्वामप्रष्ठान्तं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्गुलम् । तत्सुत्राद्वामजान्वेकचलारिंशदशाङ्ग्रुटम् (१) ॥ स्ताद्धिणतः कुक्षिरष्टाङ्कुल उदाहतः । स्त्रातु सञ्यकुक्षिस्तु रञ्यकुछ इति स्पृतम् ॥ ऊरोर्दक्षिणतस्सूत्रं सप्ताधिकदशाङ्क्ष्य । सूत्रात्तद्वामभागे तु नवमात्रमुदाइतम् ॥ स्त्रात् वामकण्ठस्त पञ्चाङ्ग्छ उदाइतः । सूत्राच्च दक्षकण्ठे तद्भाग इत्यभिधीयते ॥

सूत्रात्तु वामबाइन्तं त्र्यङ्गुलक्षयसंयुतम् । अथवान्यप्रकारेण सूत्रपातोऽभिधीयते ॥ कनीनिकान्तं तन्मूर्घः तद्वनासापुटान्ततः । नाभेश्व दक्षवामान्तं स्थिता हेर्गुल्फमध्यमम् ॥ स्पृष्टा यत्पतितं सूत्रं मध्यसूत्रमुदाहृतम् । सूत्राद्वाममुखं पञ्च[मा*]त्रं कण्ठं त्रिमात्रकम् ॥ बाह्वन्ते तिथिमात्रं स्यान्त्रत्रमात्रं तु कक्षगम् । मध्योदरेऽष्टमात्रं स्यात् ओणी विश्वाङ्ग्रहेन च ॥ कटिस्तिथ्यङ्गलेन स्यादन्यत्र पष्टिमात्रकः । नवमानं तद्रु स्यात्पाष्ण्येन्तं वेदतुङ्ग[क *]म् ॥ सप्ताङ्गलं मुखं नेत्रं कण्ठस्यादसमात्रकम्। बाह्नन्ते तु त्रिमात्रं स्यारकक्षान्ते विश्वमात्रकम् ॥ मुन्यङ्क्ष्यं भवेत्तुक्षौ श्रीण्यां स्याद्यममात्रकम् । कव्यां च वेदमात्रं स्याजानुरष्टाकुं अवेत् ॥ पादामे मुखमात्रं स्यादेवं वृद्धाः समाचरेत् । स्थितजानुसमं विद्यादर्तिता हेस्समुच्छ्यम् ॥ तत्पार्ष्णिजान्वोद्धिमुखब्यन्तरं परिकीर्तितम् । श्रोणीसमुच्छ्यं वामजानोहदरणं मतम् ॥ तद्रुमध्यात्रामेश्च अन्तरं नवमात्रकम् । तज्जानोर्दण्डहस्तस्य मणिबन्धान्तरं मनुः ॥

तस्मादभयहस्तस्य मणिबन्धा रसाङ्ग्रङः। तस्य चाङ्गप्रम् छान्तात्तनाक्षद्यन्तरं मतम् ॥ ततो(हो!)स्समं तलोवं स्यात्तद्वाहोर्मध्यमायुनः। सप्तादशाङ्गुळं विद्याइण्डहस्तस्य को (कू?) परम् ॥ भुजान्तं साम्रिहस्तोचं सोम्निः पश्चाङ्गलोच्छयः । विस्तारः कोलकस्तस्य शिखाभिस्तिस्भिर्युतः ॥ धृताडमरुको हस्तो कर्णीचादबुलोऽधिकः । साप्ति डमक्कायामो भृतस्तु मुखविस्तृतिः॥ कोलको मध्यविस्तारः परितस्सूत्रयन्त्रितः । एकजिह्नासमायुक्तो गम्भीरध्वनिसंयुतः ॥ बाह्यस्तु मणिबन्धान्तं चतुर्म्बिशत्तथापरम् । भपस्मारोच्छ्यं भानुरुद्रनन्दाष्टमात्रकैः॥ देवस्य वक्तमानेन स्यादपस्मारमानकम् । वकद्वयं समारभ्य पञ्चवकावसानकम् ॥ वकार्धमानवृद्धपा तु सप्तमानमुदाहतम् । चतुस्तालेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारो द्विजोत्तमाः!॥ उष्णीषात्पादपर्यन्तं षडष्टांशं विभाजयेत् । उष्णीषात्केशपर्यन्तं कोलकं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ केशान्ताद्धन्पर्यन्तमप्रभागमिति स्मृतम् । गडमधीक्कं प्रोक्तमध्यर्धः कर्ण उच्यते ॥

षडङ्ग्छ इति प्रोक्तो हिकादिहृदयान्ततः । तथैव तस्मानाम्यन्तं षडक्कुछमिति स्पृतम् ॥ तस्मात् मेद्रम्ळान्तं कौशिकाङ्गळमुच्यते । ऊर्वायामं तु सप्तांशं जानूत्सेधो द्विमात्रकः ॥ जङ्कायामस्तु सप्तांशः पादोत्सेधो द्विमात्रकः । द्विभुजश्र द्विनेत्रश्च उर्ध्ववक्तस्वधोमुखः॥ व्यालं वै बामहस्ते तु तस्य मूर्घा तु दक्षिणे । भारतालङ्कता भन्नी सन्यपार्श्वशिरोयुतः ॥ देवस्य वक्तमानेन जाह्नव्यायाम उच्यते । द्विमुजा च त्रि(द्विः)नेत्रा च करण्डमकुटान्विता ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता कृताअलिपुटान्विता । ऊर्द्धभागादधोभागं तोयाकारेण कारयेत् ॥ गङ्गादेव्यानया देवस्संयुक्तो वा विवर्जितः । प्रभावकारां विस्तारो दशाविकशताङ्ग्रस् ॥ सप्तत्रिशच्छतायामतदण्डो भागविस्तरः । एकाद्यदशपर्यन्तमात्रैरूनाधिकापि वा ॥ बाङ्गुटादङ्गुटच्या तु बाटचन्द्रस्तु सप्तथा । तद्रशात्पार्श्वगां देवीं कल्पेयत्तद्विधानतः ॥ कुर्याद्रक्कीरटि (भृक्किरिटि !) बाथ भद्रकाळीमधापि वा । मुजङ्गत्रास भाष्यातो मुजङ्गरुष्ठितस्ततः ॥

मुजक्रवासवत्सर्वं विशेषः कथिदस्ति हि ।
उद्गृतस्य तळं कुर्यात्स्यतजानूर्ध्वतः कमात् ॥
द्विमातं वा त्रिमात्रं वा चतुर्मात्रमधापि वा ।
मुजक्रव्यक्तिः स्थातस्तद्भैरव इहोस्यते ॥
मुजक्रवासवत्सर्वं विशेषस्तत्र चोध्यते ।
उद्गृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु वा नयेत् ॥
स पादो देहमध्यस्य ऊर्क्ष्पादतलान्तितः ।
चतुर्भुजोऽष्टहस्तो वा नानादिव्यास्त्रभूषितः ॥
शिळादिद्रव्यमासाद्य कुर्यादेवं नटेश्वरम् ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पट्चत्वारिंशत्तमपटले॥)

नृत्तार्थोद्धृतवामाद्धिजानु नाभिसमोधितम् । पादाङ्गृष्टसमो जानु जान्वङ्गृष्टसमोद्धृतम् ॥ प्रसार्थं वामहस्तं च दण्डव दयोपिरे । समयं दक्षिणं हस्तं शेषं डमरुकान्वितम् ॥ कण्ठसीमान्तमुद्धृत्य यथाशोभं प्रकल्पयेत् । सामिकं वामहस्तं तु बाङ्कसीमान्तमुद्धृतम् ॥ पादाधस्त्यमपस्मारं सर्पेक्षीडासमन्वितम् । धुस्तुरकं करोटि च गङ्गेन्दुवकपिञ्छकम् ॥

तिस्रः पञ्च जटास्सस प्रसार्य कुसुमोज्वलाः । सन्ये त्वेवं तथा वामे दीप्तामिसदशोज्वलाः ॥ नृत्तरूपमिदं वत्स ! सर्वशान्त्यर्थमुच्यते ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

नृत्तमष्टाशतविधं तत्रादौ नव कथ्यते । भानुरुद्रदशांशं वा तुङ्गं नृत्तनतं भवेत् ॥ हिकासमानमुनस्य दक्षहस्ताङ्गलाप्रकम् । तदस्तत्रहमध्ये वा मध्यमाङ्ग्रहिकाप्रके ॥ तन्मध्यपर्वमं वाथ वहिं पात्रमतं त् वा । पात्रं विनाथवा कुर्यादपरे डमरुं तथा ॥ दक्षिणे खन्यहस्ते स्यादभयं पूर्वमुक्तवत् । अभये प्रकोष्टमध्ये तु भुजङ्गवलयं त्यमेत् ॥ डोटायमानं तद्वामहस्तं कुर्याद्यथोचितम् । स्थिताहिजानोर्वामाहिजानुनीतं कलाङ्गलम् ॥ सुविकार्य जटाभारं नानानागविचित्रितम् । करोटिकाभिर्दुर्दुर(धुस्त्रर?)कुमुमैश्च भुजङ्गमैः ॥ भूषितं मकुटं कुर्याद् दक्षिणेऽर्धेन्द्रशेखरम् । सिन्दुरालङ्कतोत्तंसमक्षमालावलम्बितम् ॥

मसम्बृष्टितसर्वाङ्गं किंचित्प्रहसिताननम् । यह्नोपवीतादियुतं व्याघचर्माम्बरान्वितम् ॥ दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादमपस्मारोपरि स्थितम् । चतुस्तालेन कर्तव्यमपस्मारं प्रमाणतः **॥** शम्भोस्सव्यगतं तस्य शिरः कुर्यादधोमुखम् । पादी विकीर्ण्य(र्थ ?) हस्ताम्यां न्याललीलामुदान्वितम् ॥ व्यालं वे वामहस्ते वा दक्षिणं मुद्रयान्वितम् । सस्यश्यामानिमं कुर्यादपस्मारं विशेषतः ॥ पद्मपीठमधः कुर्याःकलाङ्गलसमुच्छ्यम् । तचतुर्गुणविस्तारं प्रभामण्डलसंयुतम् ॥ रविमण्डलकुत्तं तु प्रभामण्डलमत्र तु । तत्र वामऽप्युमादेवी प्रागुक्तविधिना कुरु ॥ एतत्स्यात्प्रथमं नृत्तं सर्वलोकहिताबहम् ।

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च सुविकीर्णजटान्वितम् । कुररीवक्ष(!)संयुक्तं बर्हिपिञ्च्छसमन्वितम् ॥ मौलेर्दक्षे तु १धुर्त्रमर्धचन्द्रसमन्वितम् । दक्षिणे तु जटाग्रे तु जाह्नवीमभिवन्दिताम् ॥

भुस्तूरपदं भुर्तूर इति दुई्र इति च कारणाद्यागमेषु बहुत्र प्रयुज्यते ।

त्रतिमाकक्षणानि ।

पत्रं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणे नक्रकुण्डलम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमुपवीतसमन्वितम् ॥ व्याघाजिनाम्बरोपेतं पादिकश्चिणिशोभितम् । जगत्प्र(गजप्र?)सारितं वामे दक्षिणेऽभयहस्तकम् ॥ डमरुं सन्यहस्ते तु विह्नैं वामहस्तके । वकं तु दक्षिणं पादमपस्मारोपारे स्थितम् ॥ उद्भृतं वामपादं तु पादामं दक्षिणानुगम् । **ल्लाटमध्यं दक्षे तु हित्वा सार्घाष्टकं यवम् ॥** 🖰 तस्मात् लम्बयेसपूत्रं दक्षनासापुटान्तकात् । दक्षिणाञ्चेस्तु गुल्फस्य मध्यमादेव पातितम् ॥ तत्सूत्रकक्षयोर्मच्ये ऊरुस्स्मृत्यङ्गलं भवेत् । तत्स्त्रकक्षयोरन्तर्यामोरोर्वसुमात्रकम् ॥ तत्सुत्राइक्षिणे प्रीवा पडङ्गलमिति स्पृतम् । तत्सृत्राद्वामके प्रीवा गुणाङ्गुलमुदाहतम् ॥ तत्सूत्राइक्षिणे नाभेकीन्तरं चाङ्गलं भवेत् । तत्स्त्रान्भेदृम्लान्ताद्वामभागमिति सपृतम् ॥ वामा रिफक्पिण्डिका सूत्राःसमानामङ्गुलं भवेत् । तत्सूत्राद्रकपादस्य जानुकं तु दशाङ्गुङम् ॥ दक्षिणे बाहुसीमान्तादिकास्त्रस्य मध्यमम् । (यवद्वयसमायुक्तं विशद्कुछं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥)

यबद्धयाधिकं विंशदङ्गलं चेति कीर्तितम्। हिकामध्यं समारभ्य दोस्सीमान्तं तु वामके ॥ यबद्वयसमायुक्तं सप्तादशाङ्गलं भवेत् । नाभेर्दक्षिणके कुक्षितारं भागमिति स्मृतम् ॥ नामेवीमे तु कुक्षौ च तारं त्रयोदशाङ्गलम् । बरदाप्रिधरं हस्तं दोस्समं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ शरमात्रं पावकोत्सेघं विस्तारं तु गुणाङ्गूलम् । ब्रिशिखाभिस्समायुक्तं कल्पयेत्तलमध्यमे ॥ बाहोश्च मणिबन्धाच चतुर्विशदङ्गुलं भवेत् । डमरुकोपेतहस्तं तु स्चीहस्तमिति समृतम् ॥ तत्सचिहस्तकस्योर्धं कर्णोर्धसममुच्यते । बाह्य मणिबन्धाच चतुर्विशदक्कलं भवेत् ॥ बामाक्केश्वेव जानूर्ध्व नाभेस्तु सममुच्यते । बामाच्चेः पार्च्णिकाधश्च वकाक्कृजीनुकोपारे ॥ तत्समं त्विति विद्वेयं तत्यार्थ्णेजीनुकान्ततः । चतुस्त्रिशतिमात्रं तु अयन्तरं चेति कीर्तितम् ॥ मणिबन्धकजान्दोश्च ख्रान्तरं तु यवं भवेत् । दोर्मुङान्तसमं चैष अभयावं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ मणिबन्धकबाहोश्च ब्रान्तरं तु यमं भवेत् । तस्य कूर्परमध्ये तु न्याछं तत्रैव विन्यसेत् ॥

च्चुकं नाभिकाम्ला ब्यन्तरं १ तु यमं(वं!)भवेत् ।
सन्यस्य वामस्त्रस्य मध्याद्वै पार्श्वयोस्तयोः ॥
बामबाहुद्वयोर्मध्ये शार्दूलाजिनकं न्यसेत् ।
तिवकायाममानेन अपस्मारं ततः कुरु ॥
चतुस्तालप्रमाणेन भूतरूपेण कारयेत् ।
तस्यैव वामपार्थे तु देवीं कुर्यात्सलक्षणम् ॥
भुजक्षत्रासमेवं तु भिक्षाटनमथ शृणु ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः । (२) तदेव दक्षिणे पार्श्वे जटाग्रे जाह्नवी भवेत् । स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसम्पूर्णे हृदयेऽञ्जलिसंयुतम् ॥ एवं जाह्नविसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यत्तद्वितीयकम् ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चपष्टितमगटले ॥)

तदेव दक्षिणे पार्थे जटामे जाह्नवी भवेत् । शम्भोक्बाङ्गुलेनैव पोडशाङ्गुलमुन्नतम् ॥ स्त्रीमानोक्ताङ्गसंपूर्णा हृदयेऽखल्सियुता । एवं जाह्नविसंयुक्तं नृत्तं यत्तद् द्वितीयकम् ॥

(शिल्यरत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

[े] ९. सृचिकानामिकाम्लयन्तर्रामति स्यात् ।

प्रतिमान्ध्राणानि ।

नृत्तमृतिः। (३)

तदेव वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् । उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं वामात्तुङ्गं प्रसारयेत् ॥ शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यं नृतं...तुस्तृतीयकम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टितमपटले ॥)

नृत्तमृर्तिः । (४)

सुविकीणजटाभारं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । जटामकुट(मण्डलं?)संयुक्तं शेपं प्रथमनृत्तवत् ॥ चतुर्थं नृत्तमेतत्स्यात् सर्वप्राणिहितावहम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटले ॥)

भनुकीर्णजटाभारं जटामकुटमिण्डतम् । जटामण्डलयुक्तं वा चतुर्थेऽन्यद्यथादिमम् ॥ (शिल्परले द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (५)

उष्णीषोर्ध्वकसीमान्तं सञ्यपादं समुङ्गतम् । सुवकं वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिर स्थितम् ॥ मुजाष्टकसमायुक्तमेतत्पञ्चममुच्यते । समयं शूलपाशं च डमहं दक्षिणे करे ॥

कपालं चाग्निपातं च घण्टां हस्तिकरोपमम् ।
गजहस्तोपमं हस्तं प्रसार्यं दक्षिणानुगम् ॥
यत्तत्प्रथमनृत्तस्य पूर्वसूत्रं प्रसारयेत् ।
पञ्चमं नृत्तमेवं स्थात्ततष्यष्ठं वदाम्यहम् ॥
भंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥

उष्णीषोर्ध्वेकमात्रान्तं सञ्यपादं समुद्धरेत् ।
सवकं वामपादं तदपस्मारोपरिस्थितम् ॥
(उप) भुजाष्टकसं [अ।'] युक्तमेतत्पञ्चममुच्यते ।
भभयं शूल्पाशी च डमरं दक्षिणे करे ॥
कपालं चामिपात्रं च घण्टां १ हस्तिकरोपमम् ।
(शिल्पराने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमृतिः । (६)

दोर्भिष्योडशभिर्युक्तं वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । स्कन्द्रभृग्वामहस्तेन सव्यहस्ते।हृताष्ठिः ॥ स्कन्दोभयकराम्यां तु मातुस्तनकदाहृतम् २ । एवं गौरी समीक्ष्येशं भीतातिस्नेहविस्मयात् ॥

९ 'तालिण्डुकरोपम 'निति पाठान्तरम् ॥ २ 'इस्ताम्यामुद्धृतं स्कंषं स्तनं तस्य प्रसारितम् 'इति पाठान्तरम् । 'निपाक्य वे 'ति शिल्परस्नगता-षेन समनन्तरस्थितेन अधितव्यमिति प्रतिभाति ।

सभयं इसरं चैव वजं शूछं तथैव च ।

पाशं टक्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥

सभयं शूळपाशं च खक्कं इमरुकं घ्वजम् ।
वेतालं सूचिहस्तं च दक्षिणेऽष्टकरं भवेत् ॥

सव्यानुगकरं डोलं वामं चैत्र गजोपमम् ।
अनलं मिथुनं चैव वलयं केतुरेत च ॥

घण्टा खेटकपालं च वामपार्श्वेऽष्टहस्तके ।
अनलं गजहस्तामं खेटकं विसमयं तथा ॥

घण्टा चैत्र कपालं च श्लुरिका सूचिमेत्र च ।
वामे त्वष्टभुजं ख्यातं शेपं पञ्चमनृत्तवत् ॥

पादी पंचमनृत्तं स्यात् यत्तत्तद्विधीयते ।

पष्टमं होवमाङ्यातं सप्तमं शृणु सुत्रतः!॥

(अंशुमद्वेदागमे पञ्चपष्टितमपटले ॥)

दोर्भिष्यडङ्गसंयुक्तं १ यामे गौरीसमायुतम् । स्कन्दो भयात्कराभ्यां तु मातुः स्तनहृदोदरात् ॥

निपीड्य वा कराभ्यां तु वामभागोद्भृताङ्गिलम् । एवं गौरी निरीक्ष्येशं भीत्यातिस्नेहविस्मयात् ॥

१ ' दोर्भिष्योदशभिर्युक्त ' मिति भवितव्यम् ।

अभयं डमरुं चैत वज्रं शूळं तथैव च ।
पाशं टक्कं तथा दण्डं नागं वै दक्षिणे करे ॥
सजानुगकरं डोळं वामं गजकरोपमम् ।
अङ्गु(न ?)ळं मिथुनं चैत वळयं केतुरेव च ॥
घण्टां चैत कपाळं च वामपार्श्वेऽष्टहस्तके ।
पादौ पञ्चमनृत्तस्य विधिवत्तद्विधीयते ॥

(शिल्परते द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (७)

त्रिनेत्रं चाष्टइस्तं च सुतिकीर्गतटायुतम् ।
कुञ्जितं वामपादं तु अपस्मारोपिरं स्थितम् ॥
उद्भृतं दक्षिणं पादं चाङ्गुष्ठं चाप्रसीमगम् ।
अभयं शूलपाशं च डमरुं दक्षिणे करे ॥
कपालं चाप्रियात्रं च तथा विस्मयहस्तकम् ।
गजहस्तीपमं इस्तं सन्यासन्यानुगं तथा ॥
नतमानं दशांशं स्यात् वामे गौरीसमायुतम् ।
सप्तमं नृत्तमास्यातं जगदार्तिविनाशनम् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पत्रपष्टपटके ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः। (८)

तदेव षड्मुजोपेतमभयं दमहं तथा ।

शूळं दक्षिणपार्के तु कपाठं विस्मयं तथा ॥

गजहस्तोपमं वामे सूत्रं प्राग्वत्तदष्टमम् ।

पश्चमस्य च नृत्तस्य षष्ठमस्य च ... स्मृता ॥

नेनद्रयमिति स्यातं शेषाणां तु त्रिनेत्रकम् ।

(भंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चषष्टपटले ॥)

नृत्तमूर्तिः । (९)

वतुर्मुजं त्रिनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।
अभयं इमइं सन्ये वामेऽग्निर्गजहस्तवत् ॥
अपस्मारं विना पीठे वामाच्चिं कुश्चितं स्थितम् ।
तत्तत्पुरस्थितं पीठे सन्यपादकानिष्ठिका ॥
तत्पादं कुश्चितं युक्त्या सूत्रं युक्त्या तु लम्बयेत् ।
नवमं नृत्तमाद्ध्यातं गङ्गाधरमथ शृणु ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमे पञ्चषष्टपटले ॥)



दक्षिणामूर्तिमेदाः।



दक्षिणामूर्तिभेदाः।

व्याख्यानदिश्वणामृतिं ।

वाध वक्ष्ये विशेषेण दक्षिणामृतिं लक्षणम् ।

लम्बयेदिक्षणं पादं वामाद्धेर्नलकाप्रकम् ॥

सञ्योविषे निधातव्यं वामपादं तु शाययेद् ।

नतमध्यर्थमात्रं स्याचतुर्धु जसमन्वितम् ॥

दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु झानमुद्रां तु धारयेत् ।

दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु अक्षमाळाधरं परम् ॥

वामजान्परिष्टात्तु वरदे तल्पृष्टकम् ॥

वामजान्परिष्टात्तु वरदे तल्पृष्टकम् ॥

वामजान्परिष्टात्तु दण्डं चेल्क्परं न्यसेत् ।

वामे तु परहस्ते तु विद्वं वा व्यालमेव वा ॥

अर्धार्जवकां सर्वाद्ममार्जवं स्फटिकोपमम् ।

विकीर्णमूर्धजं वापि जटामण्डलमेव वा ॥

९ 'अर्घाजंबक्त्र 'मित्यर्थस्य 'अर्थेन्द्रवक्त्रसर्वोक्तममदा स्फटिकोपमम् ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

.....बद्धमूर्धिन वा जटामकुटमेव वा । चतुर्भुजिबनिवस्तु कुन्देन्दुधवलप्रभः॥ श्वेतविद्वमहेमामरस्यामाभो वा प्रकीर्तितः। व्याघचर्माम्बरो वापि दिव्याम्बरधरस्य वा ॥ उत्तरीयसमोपेतश्चक्कयक्कोपवीतकः । विकीर्णमूर्धजो वापि जटामकुट एव वा ॥ परिकाबन्धनो वापि सत्करोटिकया युतः । धुर्धूरारम्बधैर्नागपत्रैश्वन्द्रेण मण्डितः ॥ पश्मदासमोपेतो गङ्गाकिङ्किणिसंयुतः। अधस्ताद्वटकुक्षस्य शैलादुर्ध्वं ब्रितः पुनः ॥ व्याव्रचर्मेपरिष्टातु स्थितो वीरासनीऽथवा । ङम्बितं दक्षिणं पादं तज्जानूपरि संस्थितम् ॥ बामाक्किनलकं कुर्यात्सव्यहस्तं तु मुद्रया । सन्दर्शसंब्रयोपेतो वामहस्तस्थपुस्तकः ॥ अथवा नागसंयुक्तो वामहस्तस्समीरितः । वरदं तं विजानीयाजानुस्यमणिबन्धकः ॥ दण्डहस्तो यदा स स्याव्यकोष्ठं जानुसंस्थितम् । विकसत्यग्रसङ्काशस्त्रधस्ताद्विस्तृताङ्ग्रिः॥

९ 'दण्डहरते यदा स स्याद्' इति पाठान्तरम्।

प्रतिमाञ्सणानि ।

परहस्तद्वये चाक्षमालाज्वालासमन्वितः ।

पद्मं वा चोत्पळं वापि व्यालं वामे तु कल्पयेत् ॥

कटकौ तौ प्रकर्तव्यौ प्रसन्नसमलोचनः ।

नासाप्रदृष्टियुग्वामहस्तो वा स्यात्सुपुस्तकः ॥

सजटामकुटा देवचूचुकास्यगलान्तकाः ।

तत्तत्कलासमोपेतारशुक्कयन्नोपवीतिनः ॥

शुक्कायम्बरसंयुक्ता भस्मरुद्राक्षसंयुताः ।

कौशिकः काश्यपश्च्यामस्त्वितरौ पीतवर्णकौ ॥

रक्तवर्णो भरद्वाजो घूम्राभावत्रिगौतमौ ।

एषामेकद्वयं वापि त्रयं वा पार्श्वयोन्यसेत् ॥

व्याद्भ्यानमूर्तिरेवं स्याद्वेयमूर्तिस्ततो मतः ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणामूर्तिमीशानं कुर्याद्वटतरोरधः । छम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वामाक्केनं छकाप्रकम् ॥ सममेवं विधातव्यं वामपादं तु शाययेत् । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु ज्ञानमुद्रां तु धारयेत् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु कारयेदक्षमाछिकाम् । बरदं वामहस्ते तु दण्डं वा परिकीर्तितम् ॥ धामजानूपरिष्टासु दण्डं चेल्क्परं न्यसेत् । बामे परकरे तत्र विद्वं वा मृगमेव वा ॥

त्रतिमासक्षणानि ।

विकीर्णमूर्धजं वापि जटामण्डलसंयुतम्। जटाभिर्बद्धमूर्तिर्वा जटामकुटशोभितम् ॥ श्रद्धस्प्रिक्सङ्काशं। बामे धुर्दूर(धुस्तूर!)पुष्यं च नागं च शिरासि समृतम् ॥ दक्षिणेन्द्रकलायुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयं च सितयन्नोपवीतिनम् ॥ व्याघचर्माम्बरोपेतं त्रिनेतं क्रेशवर्जितम् । हदाक्षं कण्ठमाळां च हुन्मालां च विधापयेत् ॥ नारदो जमदमिश्च वसिष्टो दक्षपार्श्वके । भारद्वाजश्च शुनकस्वगरूयो वामपार्श्वके ॥ बन्दितैः किन्नसधैस्त सेवितं भक्तिसंयतैः । भपस्मारोपरिष्ठातु लम्बपादतलं न्यसेत् ॥ धर्मव्यास्यानम् तिः स्यादेवं सर्वद्यभावहम् । (शिल्परते द्वाविंशपटडे ॥)

दक्षेण मुद्रां प्रतिपादयन्तं सिताक्षस्त्रं च तथोर्थ्वमागे । वामे च पुस्तामखिळागमाद्यां विभाणमृष्येंन सुधावरं च ॥ सिताम्बुजस्यं सितवर्णमीशं सिताम्बराळेपनमिन्दुमौळिम् । बानं मुनिन्यः प्रतिपादयन्तं तं दक्षिणामृतिमुदाहरन्ति ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

प्रतिमाससणानि ।

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च द्वीपिचर्माम्बरान्वितम् ।

भावतालङ्कृता मङ्गी शक्यकेकुसुमान्वितम् ॥

सद(न्दं!)शं दक्षिणं इस्तं पुस्तकं वामहस्तके ।
सन्यके चाक्षमालां च न्यालं वै वामहस्तके ॥

पादाप्रे दक्षिणं पादं तस्योर्वप्रस्य चोपिरे ॥

वामपादस्य नलकं संयुतं कारयेत्सुधीः ।

हिक्कामध्यं समारम्य कटके मणिबन्धकात् ॥

ग्रान्तरं त्रियवं प्रोक्तमृषिसङ्कैस्समावृतम् ।

अगस्यश्च पुलस्यश्च विश्वामित्रोऽङ्गिरास्तया ॥

एवं न्याख्यानमृतिं तु गेयमृतिं शृणुष्वथ ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

शानदक्षिणामृतिः ।
तदेव वीणाहीनं तु ज्ञानमुद्राभयान्वितम् ।
वामं प्रसारितं हस्तं वामजान्हकूपैरम् ॥
दक्षिणे त्वपरे चाक्षमाला वामेऽन्जमुत्पलम् ।
शुद्धश्वेतिनभं वर्णं शेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥
श्वानमृतिरिति ख्यातं सर्वकारणकारणम् ।
(भंशुमद्भेदागमे पश्चसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

भथवा पूर्वहस्ताभ्यां जानमुद्रामयो धृतौ । वामं प्रसारितं वाथ वामजानूर्ष्वकूर्परे ॥ भपरे दक्षिणे त्वक्षमालामुत्पलमन्यतः । ज्ञानमूर्तिरिति ख्यातं सर्वकारणकारणम् ॥

(शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

योगदक्षिणामृतिः ।

बन्योन्याङ्कितलं विप्र! स्किन्यिण्डाधः प्रकल्पयेत् ।

इानमुद्रां हृदि स्थाने त्वस्यन्तरमुखं करम् ॥

वरदं वामहस्तं तु मेह्पीठोपिर न्यसेत् ।

अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमालान्जं यामहस्तके ॥

नासाप्रं तु समीक्ष्याक्षमाजेवं सूत्रदेहकौ ।

अपरे तु जटालस्त्य ऋषिभिस्सेवितं परम् ॥

योगमृतिरिति स्थातं ध्याने दुःखनिकृतिदम् ।

लम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कृटिका(त्कदुका!)सनम् ॥

पोगपिहकयावस्य देहं चोत्कृटिका(त्कदुका!)क्किम् ।

प्रसार्थ्य वामहस्तं तु वामजानूपिर द्विज ! ॥

प्रागिवैव कृतं शेषं सोऽप्येवं योगमृति वै ।

ऊरम्पिन समान्नित्य अन्योन्यं पादपार्थ्णिकौ ॥

योगपिट्टिक्योपेतं जङ्गामध्ये द्विजोत्तम!।
प्रसार्च्य पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ जान्पिर निधापितौ ॥
अपरे दक्षिणे चाक्षमाटा बामे कमण्डलुम् ।
जटामण्डलसंयुक्तं ततश्चन्दशेखरम् ॥
नीलप्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्दुसिनिभम् ।
अपरे शाययेदुक्षं नानासपीविभूपितम् ॥
इन्मा ह्वाक्षेस्तु ।
एवं त्वनेकभेदेन दक्षिणामूर्तिइन्यते ॥
(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

व्याख्यानसहितस्वेव सन्दर्शस्य समास्ययुक् ।
तत्राक्षिपातयोगेन सदाकुश्चितछोचनः ॥
प्रस्तो वामहस्तस्यायोगमूर्तिरयं मतः ।
अथ कुश्चितवामा क्रियुग्मिरिकगतपाणिकः ॥
उद्धृतं तस्य जान्वमं दण्डकूर्परकान्तयुक् ।
सदंस(सन्दर्श !) दृष्टिपातश्च आभक्नं चैव पूर्ववत् ॥
नानामृगैस्तु संकर्णि नानाव्याछैस्तु संयुतः ।
नानामुनिगणैस्सार्थं सिद्धविद्याधरेरिष ॥

^{9 &#}x27; अपरेचायये यक्षो नानासपंतिभूपितः । हन्माला कर्णमालाध्या द्वन्तक्षे विराजितम् ॥' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

प्रतिमाकश्वणानि ।

भूतेश किनरेरन्यैः पुष्पकृक्षेश मण्डितम् ।

रीठं कुर्यातु तत्पार्थे वटक्क्षस्तु शाद्ध्यः ।।

प्रत्याखोपशाखाद्ध्यो नानापिक्षसमायुतः ।

तन्मुठं दक्षिणे छायानिषण्णः कू(कृः)पया युतः ॥

रत्नोपशोभिते पाठं व्याप्रचर्मोत्तरछदे ।

धासीनो मुनिभिस्सम्यक् कौशिकादिभिरादरात् ॥

शिवद्विजकुलस्यादिभूतैस्तु परितिस्थितैः ।

धागमाहितचेतोभिः परमेशेन दीक्षितैः ॥

एवं तु दक्षिणाम्र्तेर्मृतिभेदा उदाहृताः ।

धासीनो वा स्थितो वापि ऋषिभिस्संवृतो न वा ॥

वटक्क्षिविहीनो वा भूताद्यावृत एव वा ।

भूतस्थलम्बपादो वा दक्षिणेशस्समीरितः ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशस्तमपटले ॥)

श्रानमुद्रां हृदि स्थाने त्वभ्यन्तरमुखं करम् ॥ बरदं वामहस्तं तु मेदूपीठोपरि न्यसेत् । बपरे चोत्पठं चाश्वमाठां पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥ नासाम् स्वं समीक्ष्य स्वमार्जवं देहमाचरेत् । सुविकीणजटायुक्तं योगमृतिरिति स्पृतम् ॥

छम्बयेदक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटि(त्कटु ?)कासनम् ।
संबद्धय योगपट्टेन देहोत्कुटि(त्कटु ?)काङ्किकौ ॥
प्रसार्य वामहस्तं तु वामजान्परि स्थितम् ।
एतच्च योगम्तिंस्त्याच्छेषं पूर्ववदाचरेत् ॥
ऊरुम्छं समाश्रित्य अन्योन्याबद्धपार्ष्णिकम् ।
योगपट्टिकयोपेतं जङ्कामध्ये विशेषतः ॥
प्रसार्य पूर्वहस्तौ द्वौ जान्परि निभापितौ ।
भपरे दक्षिणे वाक्षमाछां वाम(मे?)कमण्डस्तम् ॥
नीलप्रीवासमायुक्तं शङ्ककुन्देन्दुसिनमम् ॥
योगम्तिंविशेषाद्धयं शेषं प्रागिव कारयेत् ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

वीणाधरदक्षिणामूर्तिः ॥
तदेव वामपादेनोत्कुटि(त्कटुः)कासनसंयुतम् ।
पूर्वहस्तद्वयोवींणाधृतं युक्त्या द्विजोत्तम । ॥
शेषं प्रागिव कर्तव्यमेतद्वीणाधरं भवेत् ।
(भंश्यमद्वेदागमे पञ्चसप्ततितमपटले ॥)

ऊर्घ्वाधोमध्यकटकौ तस्या सर्पकराबुभौ । वीणा तु दक्षिणे वामे(दक्षिणोर्वमें!)ऽदक्षिणे कटक(के!)स्थित:॥

दक्षिणे कटकं चोरुस्थितायां विनिवेशयेत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे एकपञ्चाशत्तमपटखे ॥)

तदेव वामपादेनोत्कुटिकासनसंयुतम् ।
पूर्वहस्तद्वये वीणा चेत्तद्वीणाधरं स्मृतम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

कटकं दक्षिणं इस्तमधोमुखं तदुच्यते ।

वामहस्तं तु कटकमूर्ध्वयकं तदुच्यते ॥

तन्त्रीं निवेशयेदूरुकामे दक्षिणपादके ।

वामहस्तस्य कटके सव्यहस्तं तथोपिर ॥

ऊरुवाह्यं त्रिमात्रं तु कटकोध्वें युगाकुलम् ।

दण्डायाममिति मोक्तं विस्तारं तु द्विमात्रकम् ॥

वा(ला!) युवकं तु पण्मात्रमुरसेधं तु तदर्धकम् ।

एतदेव विशेषं तु शेषं पूर्वोक्तवद्भवेत् ॥

दक्षिणामूर्तिरेवं स्याच्छृणु मन्मधनिमहम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

कङ्कालमूर्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।

कङ्कालम्र्तिभिक्षाटनमूर्ती ।

कङ्कालमूर्तिः।

भथ कङ्कालम्तेस्त लक्षणं वश्यतेऽधुना । पादौ तु पादुकांपती वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ गमनापेक्षया सञ्यपादमीयत्समुद्धतम् । शुद्धक्षेतनिभं वर्णं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ रक्तकञ्चलबद्धाङ्गं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । धुर्षूरपुष्पनागं च बामे सन्येन्दुशेखरम्॥ इसितं वक्त्सन्धार्य्य सुगेयगणसवितम् । किंचित्प्रकाशितान्तस्थदशनांशुविद्यासितम्॥ **गेयशृङ्गारसंयुक्तमास्यमे**वं प्रकल्पयेत् । कर्णी कुण्डलसंयुक्ती वामे शङ्कदलं तु वा ॥ पूर्वहस्तद्वयोवीमे डंक(ढका?)कसब्ये प्रहारकम् । दक्षिणं हिमं वक्कन्यातं(हरिणीवके न्यापितं!) सिंहकर्णवत् ॥ बामहस्ते तु पिञ्छं च कङ्कालास्थि च धारयेत्। तदस्याकृति निर्मासं द्विपादं क्रिकरान्त्रितम् ॥

कृष्णद्यामानिभाकारमरे (मपाने!) दण्डवेशनम् । दण्डे सङ्कालपादौ हो रञ्जुना बन्धयेह्रुधः ॥ केत्रकिङ्किणिनेत्राभ्यां निष्कान्तरुधिरं तु वा । एतत्कङ्कालनाम्ना तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत् ॥ अनेकभूतैर्जायाभिस्सेवितं त्वादरान्वितै: । बिष्पात्रधृतं भृतं वामेऽप्रे गमनान्वितम् ॥ दर्ब्या त्वनं तु तत्पात्रे निधायाञ्चतिजायया । किञ्चित्पकाशितं योनिसंयुक्तानतवाससा ॥ संभान्तमनसोपेता जायास्मर्वास्वनेकशः । व्याघ्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकूटवसनान्वितम् ॥ दक्षिणे कटिपार्श्वे तु छुरिकां चैव बन्धयेत् । उमयोः पार्श्वयोर्हस्तं नानानागविभूपितम् ॥ ऋषिभिर्देवगन्धर्वसिद्धविद्याधरादिभि: । इदयेऽजलिसंयुक्तैस्संश्रान्तमनसान्वितैः ॥ भात्मानीतस्वमानान्तं सेवितं तैः सुप्जितम् । वीधी(थी?)संमार्जयेद्वायुः पर्जन्यो जलसेचनम् ॥ पुष्पवृष्टिकृतो देवा ऋषयः स्तोन्नपाठकाः । ऋग्यज्ञस्सामाधर्वश्च स्तुति कुर्यात्यदेपदे ॥ चर्मबन्धं च कंसं च कदम्बं सुधिरं तथा। श ध्वनिसमायुक्तं पश्चशब्दा महारवे ॥

तुम्बुरुनारदादेश्व गेयकर्म सलक्षणम् । छत्रं भृत्वा रविश्वन्दश्वामरान्दिन्ययोषितः ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे द्विसत्ततितमपटले ॥)

पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं चतुर्दीभिस्समन्त्रितम् । सयज्ञस्त्रं शान्तं च गमनीन्मुखमीस्वरम् ॥ भावदक्षरिकं सौम्यं कपर्मुकुटोज्वलम्। क्षौमाम्बरं सितं कुर्यात्सुन्दरं तं विभूषणम् ॥ सशङ्कपत्रिका वामे दक्षिणे नऋकुण्डलम्। दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादं वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ समभङ्गयुतं वापि कान्तियुक्तनि जाङ्गकम् । प्रहरं दक्षिणे हस्ते ढकां वामे तु पूर्वयोः॥ सन्यमध्याङ्गलामं तु कृष्णाजिह्वामगं भवेत्। वामे करे परे पिञ्छदण्डकं कालदण्डकम् ॥ उभयोर्दण्डयोर्मूलं स्कन्धमूलोपारे स्थितम् । नानागणसमायुक्तं नानाभृतसमाकुलम् ॥ स्वसन्ये भूतमूर्धस्थबलिपात्रेण संयुतम्। नानारूपधरैर्भृतैरनेकैः परिवारितम् ॥ भेरिकाकाहळाद्याव्यैर्गाननृत्तरवाकुलैः। योषितश्चानवद्याङ्गयो मत्प्रेक्षावश्यमोहिताः ॥

सस्तभूषणवस्त्राचा बालेदानसमुन्मुखाः । आशीर्वादान्विताः काश्वित् काश्विदालिङ्गनोन्मुखाः ॥ योषितो देववक्षास्यस्तननाभ्यन्तसीमकाः । (उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विपश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

कङ्कालमूर्तिनं वक्ष्ये पादयोः पादुकान्वितम् । सुस्थितं बामपादं तु गमनापेक्षयापरम् ॥ पादमीयत्समुद्धत्य करोत्वधिकसुन्दरम् । शुद्धधेतनिभं चारु सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ रत्नकञ्चकवद्धाङ्गं जटामकुटमण्डितम् । धुर्द्वरपुष्यं नागं च वामे दक्षेन्द्रशेखरम् ॥ किंचित्रकाशितान्तस्थदशनांद्यविराजितम् । दक्षिणं हरिणीवके व्यापितं सिंहकर्णवत् ॥ वामहस्ते च दण्डं तु कङ्कालास्थि च धारयेत् । तदस्यस्यातु(स्थ्याकृति!) निर्मासं द्विपादं द्विकरान्वितम् ॥ कृष्णस्यामनिभाकारमपाने दण्डवेशनम् । दण्डे कङ्कालपादी दी रज्जुना बन्धयेद्वधः॥ केतुद्ग्डेन नेत्राम्यां निष्कान्तं रुधिरं तु वा । एवं कङ्कालदण्डं तु वामस्कन्धोपरि न्यसेत् ॥ बलिपात्रधृतं भूतं वामेऽप्रे गमनान्वितम् । दक्षिणेऽत्रं तु तत्यार्थे निधाय कृतजायया ॥

प्रतिमारुश्वणानि ।

किंचित्प्रकाशितं योनिसंयुतानतवाससा ।
संभ्रान्तमनसोपतं जायास्सर्वास्वनेकशः ॥
व्याध्रचर्माम्बरोपेतं दुकूळवसनान्वितम् ।
दक्षिणे कटिपार्श्वे तु क्षुरिकाश्चेव बन्धयेत् ॥
क्षुरिका हैमसंकाशा रूपवंधसमन्विता ।
यक्षिक्रित्रसिद्धांचैस्सेवितं पृजितं नुतम् ॥
चामरैरक्षचन्द्राभ्यां वीजितं रत्नभृषितैः ।
अण्डानो सुस्थितार्थं तु सर्वलेकोपकारकम् ॥
कङ्कालमोचनार्थं तु स्यात् कङ्ककाभिधः ।
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटळे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं तिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्वितम् ।
पादे पादुकसंयुक्तं किचिंदं गमनोन्मुखम् ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं यज्ञसूत्रोपशोभितम् ।
शङ्कं तु वामकर्णे तु दक्षिणेन च कुण्डलम् ॥
सौमवस्त्रघरं कुर्यादक्षिणे कुरिकायुधम् ।
डमरं बामहस्ते तु प्रहरं दक्षिणे करे ॥
कङ्कालदण्डमूलं तु पिञ्छदण्डस्य मूलकम् ।
वामे त्वपरहस्तेन सङ्गृहीतं तु कल्पयेत् ॥
उभयोर्दण्डकाग्रं तु असकोपिर विन्यसेत् ।
कृष्णामुखगतं हस्तं दक्षिणेऽपरहस्तकम् ॥

नानानागसमायुक्तं किचित्रहसिताननम् । बिषात्रघरं भूतदेवं वामे तु कारयेत् ॥ भिक्षादानोन्मुख्खीभिमौहिताभिस्समाकुलम् । नानाभूतसमायुक्तं नानाजीलासमन्वितम् ॥ ढकासंयुक्तहस्तं तु वरदं चेति कीर्तितम् । हरिणीजिङ्ग्या हस्तस्याप्रमालेपितं कुरु ॥ कञ्चालघारिणं हस्तं कटकं चेति कीर्तितम् । कञ्चालघारिणं एक्तं कटकं चेति कीर्तितम् । कञ्चालघारिणं एक्तं कटकं चेति कीर्तितम् । विम्बस्य त्रिमुखं वापि सार्धत्रिमुखमेव वा । कारयेद्भृतस्पाणि पञ्चतालेन वृद्धिमान् ॥ देवस्तनसमोचं वा कञ्चोचं वा विशेषतः । नारीस्तंकल्पयेद्धीमानुभयोः पार्श्वयोरिष ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

भिक्षाटनमृतिः ।

भय बक्न्ये विशेषण भिक्षाटनमहेश्वरम् । पादौ पादुकसंयुक्तौ वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् ॥ ईषदुङ्ख्य सन्यं तु पादं तु गमनोत्सुकम् । ङ्खाटमध्यमासन्ये नवाष्टौ वा यवान्तरे ॥

पादौ पादुकसंयुक्तौ पादुकारहितौ तु वा । सुविकीर्णजटाभारं जटामण्डलमेव वा ॥ वृत्तबन्धजटा वाथ नग्नरूपं नताननम् । ळळाटपदृसंयुक्तं करेधृत्वे(रोत्वर्धे !)न्दुशेखरम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं कटिसूत्रविवर्जितम् । शुद्धश्वेतिनभं वर्णं नानानागविभाषितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु मृगस्यास्यान्तिकं भवेत् । वामे तु पूर्वहस्तं तु वरदं स्यात्कपालधूक् ॥ दक्षिणे परहस्ते च डमरुं च धरेड्डिज!। बामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं च कर्तन्यं त्वतिशीतलम् ॥ सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयं च नागेन कटिवेष्टितम्। श्वेतयज्ञोपर्वातं तु नीलकण्ठं त्रिपुण्डूधृक् ॥ पद्मपीठोपरिष्टातु शेषं कङ्कालरूपवत् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे चतुस्सप्ततितमपटले ॥)

एष एव परो दवो नग्नः कङ्कालवर्जितः । विकीर्णोभयपार्श्वस्थजटालकविभूषितः ॥ कटिदेशे प्रकर्तव्यः फणिस्त्रेण वेष्टितः । सत्कपालं च वरदं वामहस्तं तु कल्पयेत् ॥ दिव्यदकासमायुक्तं वामस्थमपरं करम् । शिखिपिञ्छधरं कुर्यात्सव्यस्थमपरं करम् ॥

व्यालपार्श्वस्थितः कार्यः पूर्वसव्यो मृगास्यगः ।
सव्यं कोणसमायुक्तमथवा परिकल्पयेत् ॥
कपालहस्तपृष्ठं तु नाभिद्रष्नं प्रकल्पयेत् ।
दमरूचं तु कर्णान्तं तद्वस्तमणिबन्धनात् ॥
कर्णान्तं षोडशैर्मात्रैः शेपं कङ्कालबद्भवेत् ।
भिक्षाटनो हरः प्रोक्तः पृथिविष्णुयुतो न वा ॥
(उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विपञ्चाशक्तमपटले ॥)

सृष्टिमृतें: कपालं तु स्थितिमृतें: कलेबरम् । डमरुकसमोपेतं भस्मसंपैरलङ्कृतम् ॥ कण्ठे(स्कन्धे !) शूलसमायुक्तं छन्नवीरसमायुक्तम् । पादुकोपारं पादें। च सर्वभूतसमावृत्तम् ॥ एवं भिक्षाटनं वत्तः! कामनाशमय शृणु । (सुप्रभेदागमं चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

अध भिक्षाटनं वक्ष्य पादौ पादुकसंयुती । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु गन्तुं दक्षिणमुद्भृतम् ॥ सुविकीर्णजटाभारं जटामण्डलमेव वा । विदृथ(हत्त ?)बन्धजटा वाथ ल्यानरहितं तु वा ॥ ल्लाटपदृसंयुक्तं करोत्वर्धन्दुशेखरम् । सर्वभिरणसंयुक्तं को(क ?)टिस्त्रविविजितम् ॥

शुद्धभैतनिभं प्रोक्तं नानानागविभूषितम् । दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु मृगस्यास्यान्तिकं भवेत् ॥ बामे तु पूर्वहस्तं तु वरदं तु कपालघृक् । दक्षिणे परहस्ते तु डमरुं चर्माघटितम् ॥ बामे तु शिखिपिञ्छं तु सितवस्त्रोत्तरीयकम्। श्वेतयज्ञोपवीतं तु कटौ नागेन विष्टितम् ॥ नीलकण्ठं त्रिपुण्डाह्यं पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितम् । कड्कालमूर्तिवच्छेपं सर्वमत्र विशेषतः ॥

(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटके ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं नग्नरूपं किंचित्सिताननम् । आदृतालकृताभङ्गी पादे पादुकसंयुतम् ॥ दक्षिणे तु कराम्रं तु हरिणास्यानुगं भवेत् । दक्षिणापरहस्तं तु डमरुक्युतं भवेत् ॥ वामे कपालहस्तं तु अपरं पिञ्छघारिणम् । कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु स्वास्तिकम् (मुस्थितम्!) ॥ सभक्कस्थानकं कुयार्द् गमनोन्मुखरूपकम् । कपाछोपेतहस्तस्य पृष्ठं नाभिसमं भवेत् ॥ शेषं सर्वं विशेषेण कङ्कालस्योक्तत्रद्भवेत्। (कारणागमे एकादशपट**ले ॥**)

गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः।

गङ्गाधरादिमूर्तयः ।

गङ्गाधरः ।

गङ्गाधरमहं बस्ये संक्षेपाच्छुणु सुवत !। सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्तं तु वरं देव्याननाश्रितम् । वामे तु पूर्वहस्तेन देवीमालिक्ननं कुरु।। दक्षिणे परहस्तं तु जटाजाह्नविसंयुतम्। उष्णीषान्तं समद्भय वामे कृष्णमृगं धृतम् ॥ देवस्य वामपार्श्वे तु गौरी विरहितानना । सुस्थितं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं भवेत् ॥ प्रसार्य दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पधृक् । अथवा दक्षिणं हस्तं प्रकोष्ठं तिर्य्यगन्तं भवेत् ॥ श्रोण्यधस्तात्तळं लम्ब्य बस्त्रं धृतमिवाकृतिः । भागीरथीं दक्षपार्श्वे ऋषिभिः प्रार्थितेश्वरम् ॥ गङ्गाधराकृतिहोंवं ततो वै त्रिपुरान्तकम् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे षट्षष्टपटले ॥)

गङ्गाधरप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ये तक्क्षणान्विताम्। चतुर्भुजिद्धिनेत्रथ जटामकुटमण्डितः ॥ दक्षिणाभयहस्तस्थोऽप्यन्यत्र कटकामुखः । तेन हस्तेन भृत्वेकां जटां गङ्गासमन्विताम्।। संस्थितस्त् प्रसनात्मा कृष्णापरशुसंयुतः । जटायुक्तकरोचं तु कर्णस्योर्ध्वसमं भवेत् ॥ तदन्तरं तु द्विमुखमाभङ्गेन समन्वितम् । इन्द्रशेखरवच्छेपं कर्तव्यं मुनिपुङ्गवाः!॥ देवस्य वामभागे तु देवी कुर्यात्सलक्षणाम् । कुर्याद् भगीरथं देवं नान्यास्थस्यन(स्यस्तन!)सीमगम्॥ गढान्तं बाष्टतालेन विलम्बितजटान्वितम् । वत्कलाम्बरसंयुक्तं हृत्मस्तककृताङ्गलिम् ॥ दिनेत्रं च दिवाहुं तमेवं गङ्गाधरी भवेत्।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिपष्टितमपटले ॥)

गङ्गाधरमहं वक्ये सर्वजोकमुखावहम् । मुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ विश्विष्यं स्थाजटावन्धं वामे व्यापन्नताननम् । दक्षिणे पूर्वहस्ते तु वरदं दक्षिणेन(बामेन!) तु ॥

देवीमुपाश्चितेनैव देवीमा। छङ्गण कारयेत्। दक्षिणापरहस्तेनोङ्गत्योषणीपसीमकम् ॥ स्पृशेज्जटागतां गङ्गां वामेन मृगमुद्धरेत्। देवस्य वामपार्थे तु देवी विरहितानना ॥ सुस्यितं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितं दक्षिणं भवेत्। प्रसार्य दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं तु पुष्पथृक् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तौ सर्वाङङ्कारसंयुतौ । भगीरथं दक्षिणं तु पार्थे मुनिवरान्वितम् ॥ (शिल्परने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं तिनेत्रं च कपर्दमकुटान्तितम् ।
अभयं दक्षिणं हस्तं कटकं वामहस्तकम् ॥
कपर्दमकुटं तेन गृहीतं जाह्ववीयुतम् ।
वामदक्षिणहस्तौ तु कृष्णापरश्चसंयुतम् ॥
अभयं पूर्ववरप्रोक्तं कपर्देपितहस्तकम् ।
तस्य वामे भवानीं तु कारयेष्टक्षणान्विताम् ॥
जान्वन्तं वापि नाम्यन्तं भागीरथ्यास्तु मानकम् ।
प्रवम्बकजटोपेतमुष्णीपं जल(मुष्णीपा। अलि ?)हस्तकम् ॥
दिमुजं च त्रिनेत्रं च वल्कलम्बरसंयुतम् ।
एवं गङ्गाधरं प्रोक्तं चण्डेशानुमहं शृणु ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

अर्धनारीखरः ।

भथार्धनारीमृर्ति तु बक्ष्येऽहं ऋणु सुन्नत!। चतुर्भुजं वा द्विभुजं द्विविधं परिकीर्चितम् ॥ सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादमितरं कुञ्जितं भवेत् । वामे ऽर्धे पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणे ऽर्धे महेश्वरम् ॥ अभयं परशुं सन्यहस्तौ तत्तु शिवांशकम्। वृषमूर्णि च विन्यस्तं कूर्परं वामहस्तके ॥ तदन्यद्वामहस्तं तु कटकं पुष्पहस्तकम्। द्विभुजे वरदं पूर्वे परहस्तं तु पुष्पधृक् ।। शिवस्याभरणं सब्ये वामे स्त्रीभूषणं मतम् । पुंस्तनं दक्षिणे पार्श्वे वामे नारीपयोधरम् ॥ अथवा कुञ्चितं सन्यं वामपादं तु सुस्थितम् । सब्यं शुल्धरं हस्तं वामं पुष्पधरं करम् ॥ वरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं दृषमूर्ध्नि तु कूर्परम् । कपालं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ॥ दक्षिणे रीद्रदृष्टिस्स्यात् वामपार्खे तु शीतलम् । दुकूछं चोरुमध्यस्थं सन्यं गुल्पमन्यकम् ।।

९ 'वरदं दक्षिणं इस्तमन्योऽक्षिशिरपूर्वक 'मिति पाठान्तरम्।

२ 'सर्व्यं गुल्फन्तमन्यक 'मिति पाठान्तरम् ।

एवं समासतः प्रोक्तमर्धनारीश्वरं परम् ।
(अंश्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनसप्ततितमपटछे ॥)

उमार्ध वामभागं तु हरार्ध दक्षिणं वपुः ।
सजटामकुटं दक्षं शक्यधीक्कितमप्रजाः ! ॥
करण्डमकुटं वाममळकेन समन्वितम् ।
छठाटं दक्षिणे मागे नयनार्धेन संयुतम् ॥
पत्रं तु वामकर्णे स्पाद्वाछिकेनापि संयुतम् ॥
सनक्रकुण्डलं सन्ये तं विना वाध कारयेत् ॥
सन्ये टक्काभये हस्ते उत्पत्रं वामगे करे ।
देन्यभ्यायोदितास्त्रं वा दर्पणासक्तलोचनम् ॥
उमाभागं स्तनोपेतं चित्रवस्त्रपरिच्छदम् ।
न्याप्राजिनाम्बरं सन्यपादं कुञ्चितमिष्यते ॥
सुस्थितं वामचरणं नूपरेणाप्यलङ्कृतम् ।
वामं मरतकाभं स्पादक्षिणं मणिसन्निभम् ॥
चन्द्रशेखरवच्छेपं कर्तन्यं हि मुनीश्वराः ।
(उत्तरकामिकागमे विष्टतमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणार्धे हरं चैव वामार्धे पार्वती तथा । दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं पादं वामपादमृजु स्थितम् ॥ हरस्य दक्षिणे हस्ते कूपरं वृषके स्थितम् । प्रकोष्ठे शुकसंयुक्तं हरं परशुसंयुतम् ॥

वामे कटकहस्तं तु दक्षिणे त्वभयं स्मृतम् । श्यामवर्णमुखां देवीं रक्तवर्णे हरं तथा ॥ व्याघचर्माम्बरं देवं पार्वतीं क्षीमधारिणीम् । (सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्खिशत्तमपटले ॥)

सर्धनारीश्वरं वस्ये सुस्थितं दक्षिणाक्किम् ।
कुञ्चितं वामपादं तु सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥
वामार्थं पार्वतीरूपं दक्षिणार्थं महेश्वरम् ।
सभयं परद्यं दक्षहस्ते वामगतं सुजम् ॥
वृषस्य मूर्धिन विन्यस्तक्तिरं चारु सुन्दरम् ।
पुष्पशृक्षटकं त्वन्यं चतुर्भुजिमदं स्मृतम् ॥
(शिल्यरनं द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

भर्धनारीश्वरो देवः कथ्यते लक्षणान्वितः । दक्षिणं पुरुषाकारं वामं योपिन्मयं वपुः ॥ त्रिशूलं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते च दर्पणम् । उत्पर्लं वा प्रकुर्वीतं केय्रवल्यान्विते ॥ कर्णे तु दक्षिणे नागं वामे कर्णे तु कुण्डलम् । जटामारो दक्षिणे स्यादर्वचन्द्रार्धभूपितः ॥ कुन्तलान् कवरीभारान्त्रामभागेन विन्यसेत् ॥ ल्लाटे लोचनस्यार्धं तिलकार्धं प्रकल्ययेत् ॥

प्रतिमाञ्चणानि ।

विशालं दक्षिणं वक्षो वामं पीनपयोधरम् ।
द्वीपिचर्मपरीधानं दक्षिणं जघनस्थलम् ॥
वामे लम्बपरीधानं कटिस्त्रजयान्वितम् ।
वामस्य दक्षिणं पादं पद्मस्योपरि कल्पयेत् ॥
तस्याधं च तथा वामं नृपुरालङ्गतं लिखेत् ।
(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

अर्थ देवस्य नारी तु कर्तव्या शुभन्नक्षणा ।
अर्थ तु पुरुषः कार्यस्मर्वन्नक्षणभूषितः ॥
ईश्वरार्थे जटाजूटं कर्तव्यं चन्द्रभूषितम् ।
टमार्थे तिन्नकं कुर्यात् सीमन्तमन्नकं तथा ॥
भस्मोद्गृन्तिमर्थं तु अर्थं कुङ्गमभूषितम् ।
नागोपश्रीतिनं चार्थमर्थं हारिवभूषितम् ॥
वामार्थे तु स्तनं कुर्यात् घनं पीनं सुवर्तुन्नम् ।
उमार्थे तु प्रकर्तव्यं सुवन्नेण च वेष्टितम् ॥
मेखलां दापयेत्तत्र वज्जवेद्वर्यभूषिताम् ।
उर्ध्वन्तिः महेशार्थं सर्पमेखन्मण्डितम् ॥
पादं च देवदेवस्य समपद्मोपिर स्थितम् ।
सालक्तकं स्मृतं वाममज्ञनेन(मम्झीरेण!) विभूषितम् ॥

तिश्लमक्षस्त्रं च मुजयोस्सव्ययोस्स्मृतम् । दर्पणं चोत्पलं कार्यं मुजयोरणसव्ययोः ॥

(बिष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सबालेन्दुजटाभारमैशमर्थं तु दक्षिणम् ।
उमार्थं वामभागं तु सीमन्तातिलकालकम् ॥
नयनार्थं ल्लाटे तु संयुक्तं दक्षिणांशके ।
दक्षिणे कुण्डलं कर्णे वामकर्णे तु पत्रकम् ॥
कुटिलं पालिकां वामे टङ्काभयी च दक्षिणे ।
उत्पलं वामहस्ते तु केय्रकटकान्वितम् ॥
टमशि तु स्तनं कुर्यात् वह (बद्धाः) कारधरं तु बा ।
श्रोण्यर्धं दक्षिणे शम्भोल्यांग्रचर्पकृताम्बरम् ॥
उमार्थं कटिस्तान्तं चित्रवस्त्रपरिन्छदम् ।
नृपुरालङ्कृतं वामे सल्यपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥
आभन्नेन तथा कुर्यात्सार्थनारीश्वरं वपुः ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे एकादश्वपटले ॥)

हर्यर्धमूर्तिः ॥

भर्धनारीश्वरो देवं हर्यर्थं शृणुत दिजाः!। प्राग्वत्कृत्वा महेशार्धं विष्णवर्धमितस्त्र च ॥

त्रतिमालक्ष्मणानि ।

मुजद्दययुतं शङ्क्तद्रकस्तत्र संमतः । पीताम्बरसमोपेतं सर्वाभरणसंयुतम् ॥ दर्यर्थमेवं बद्धादिभागं चैवं समाचरेत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे षष्टितमपटले ॥

पीताम्बरधरं विष्णुं न्याघ्रचर्माम्बरं हरम् । विष्णुं किरीटसंयुक्तं शङ्करं तु जटान्वितम् ॥ स्यामवर्णं हारं चैव शङ्करं युक्तरूपिणम् । हरिरर्थमिदं प्रोक्तं भिक्षाटनमतः परम् ॥

(मुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्विशत्मपटले ॥)

अथ वश्ये दृरिहरं मुस्थितं समपादकम् । दक्षिणे त्वभयं वामे कटकं तृहसंयुतम् ॥ परद्युं दक्षिणे वामे शक्कं तु परहस्तके । वाममर्थं हरिं कुर्याद्धरमन्यार्थमाचरेत् ॥ कमाण्ड्यामप्रवालाभमुभयोचितभूषणम् । दक्षिणे व्युग्नदृष्टिस्स्याद्धामे शीतलनेत्रकम् ॥ किचित्रकाशितोर्ष्याक्षं दक्षिणार्थं ललाटके । शिरश्रकसमायुक्तं तस्य लक्षणमुख्यते ॥ रद्दाकुल्वित्रालं तु तद्भानांशे गतं नम् (!) । सृष्ट्तं चक्रवक्तन्तु पद्माकृतिस्थापि वा ॥

प्रतिमाळस्यानि ।

शिरश्रकस्य नालस्य विस्तारं परिकीर्तितम् ॥
चक्रतारित्रभागैकं चक्रादाशिरसोऽन्तरम् ।
अप्राक्तलाटपृष्टस्य शिरश्रकस्य नालकम् ॥
गुणाक्रले तु कव्यूर्थं चक्रनालस्थितिभवेत् ।
चक्राद् गुणाशमालम्य पृष्यमाला तु मध्यमात् ॥
सर्वेषामपि देवानां देवीनामेवमाचरेत् ।
(शिल्परन्ने क्युर्वेशपटले ॥)

देवं हरिहरं वस्ये सर्वपातकनाशनम् ।
दक्षिणे शङ्करस्यार्थमर्थं विष्णोश्च वामतः ॥
वालेन्दुभूषितः कार्यो जटाभारस्तु दक्षिणे ।
नानारत्नमयं दन्यं किरीटं वामभागतः ॥
दक्षिणं सर्पराजेन भूषितं कर्णमालिखेत् ।
मकराकारकं दिन्यं कुण्डलं वामकर्णतः ॥
वरदो दक्षिणो हस्तो दिर्तायक्ष्मृलस्यः ।
कर्तव्यौ वामभागे तु शङ्कचकगदाधरौ ॥
दक्षिणे वसनं कार्यं द्वीपिचर्ममयं श्रुभम् ।
पीताम्बरमयं भव्यं जधनं सन्यमालिखेत् ॥
वामपादः प्रकर्तव्यो नानारत्नविभूषितः ।
दक्षिणाङ्कः प्रकर्तव्यो नानारत्नविभूषितः ।

प्रतिमाकसमानि ।

शीतांशुधवछः कार्यक्शिवमागो विचक्षणैः । अतसीपुष्पसंकाशो विष्णोर्भागो विरच्यते ॥ (शिस्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

कार्यं हरिहरस्यापि दक्षिणार्थं सदाशिवः । वाममधं इयोकेशस्त्रवेतनीलाकृतिः क्रमात् ॥ वरित्रशृख्यकारूजधारिणो बाहवः क्रमात् । दक्षिणे कृषभः पार्श्वे वामभागे विहक्कराट् ॥ (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

ईशार्धं पूर्ववतप्रोक्तं विष्ण्वधें मकुटं नयेत् । बामे तु द्विभुजोपेतं केय्रकटकोञ्चलम् ॥ स्पानककुण्डलं कर्णे कटकं शङ्कहस्तकम् । कर्षपीताम्बरोपेतं भूषणैर्भूषणाहेकैः ॥ क्षञ्चागतं तथा सर्वं चन्द्रशेखरवस्कुरु । हरिरर्धमिदं प्रोक्तं सुखासनमथ शृणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

कल्याणसुन्दरः ।

भथ षक्ये विशेषेण कस्याणसुन्दरं ततः । सुस्थितं बामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्जितं भवेत् ॥

दक्षिणं पूर्वहस्तं तु गौरीदक्षिणहस्तधृक् । बरदं बामहस्तं तु परहस्तद्वयोस्ततः ॥ दक्षिणे परशुं बामे धृतं कृष्णमृगं परम् । जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ देहं प्रवालवर्णाभं देवेशस्य विशेषतः। सब्ये स्यामनिभा देवी प्राग्वनमानादिसंयुता ।। उत्पर्न बामहस्ते तु धृतं दक्षिणहस्तकम् । शम्भोईस्तेन संप्राह्यं छजालम्बाननान्विता ॥ पार्वत्यनुगता श्रीभूस्सर्वाभरणभूषित । हस्ताभ्यां संस्पृशेदेते गौर्यायास्तु कटी द्विज ! ॥ देवाप्रे कारयेत्कुण्डे होमकर्म प्रजायतिः । शम्भोत्रें स्तनसीमान्तं प्रजेशम्योदयं भवेत् ॥ चतुर्भेजं चतुर्वकं सर्वाभरणभृषितम् । कुण्डिका चाक्षमाला च वामदक्षिणतः परे ॥ स्रक्सवी पूर्वहस्ती ही धृती वामेतरी कमात् । उत्तराभिमुखासीनः पद्मपीठे प्रजापतिः ॥ प्रागप्री देविदेवेशी देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे । दक्षिणामिमुखो विष्णुर्होमस्योत्तरतस्थितः॥

त्रतिमानक्षणानि ।

शम्भोवें नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्टं अस्तनान्तकम् । स्यामवर्णं समभन्नं शङ्कचकं परे करे ॥
हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयोगि । सङ्ग्रह्मा वरदे हस्ते दचादुकपूर्वकम् ॥
अनादिगोत्रसम्भूतस्स शिवः परमेश्वरः । आदिगोत्रामिमां गौरी तवैवास्माददाम्यहम् ॥
इत्युक्त्वा वरदे हस्ते दचाद्वक्त्योदकं हरिः । अष्टविद्यश्चेकशास्सिक्ष्यश्चगणादयः ॥
क्राययेव गन्धर्वा मातरश्चान्यदेवताः ।
तत्तच्छित्तसमोपेतः इदयेऽअलिसंयुताः ॥
सम्भान्तमनसोपेतासंवीश्वय परितस्थिताः ।
एवं कल्याणमूर्तिस्तु अर्धनारिश्वरं ततः ॥
(अंशुमद्भेदागमेऽष्टपष्टपटले ॥)

जटामकुटसंयुक्तश्चन्द्रार्धकृतशेखरः । तिद्दक् चतुर्भुजश्चेत्र नवयीवनगष्टुतः ।। सममङ्गयुतो देवः स्थानकस्थः प्रकीर्तितः । सकुज्ञसम्बसस्यादस्थितसब्येतराक्विकः ॥

१ 'सम्भोवें नासिसीमान्तं श्रेष्टायामं स्तनान्तकः भिति पाठान्तरम् ।
 एतदनन्तरं 'ययोर्मध्येऽष्टवाभाज्यं नवधात् केशवोदयम् 'इत्यादर्शान्तरे वर्तते ।
 र 'नवयौतनगर्नितः 'इति पाठान्तरम् ।

इन्द्रशेखरहस्ताभपरहस्तद्वयान्वितः । जलसङ्ग्हणे योग्यवरवामकरान्वितः ॥ स्वदक्षिणगृहीतो वा दक्षहस्तः प्रसन्नधीः । पूर्ववत्कथितं देव्या मानं विप्रोत्तमास्विह ॥ देवीदगास्यचिबुककक्षचूचुकमानता । तहेव्यपरभागस्था श्रीदेवी सर्वलक्षणै: ॥ युक्ता देविकटिस्पृष्टकराम्यामपि संयुता । देवोच्चदशभागैकभागादेकादशावधि ॥ भागमानयुतः स्यामः किरीटमकुटान्वितः । प्रहीतशङ्कचक्रश्च हस्ताभ्यां धृतयापि च ।। तोयकुण्डिकयोपेतो विष्णुरेष उदाहृत: । तदुर्घे दक्षिणं हस्तं धारापाताय कल्पितम् ॥ हरेरुक्तप्रमाणेन ब्रह्माणमपि कारयेत्। चतुर्मुखं चतुर्बाहुं जटामकुटमण्डितम् ॥ होमोन्मुखं प्रसनं तं कुङ्कमक्षोदसनिभम्। मौडीमेखलयोपेतं सोपवीतोत्तरीयकम् ॥ वामेतरकरावुष्वीं कमण्डल्वक्षधारकौ । वराभयकरौ पूर्वी स्थातां तौ दक्षिणेतरौ ॥

९ 'धृतवापि च ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्चिपादिक्रियो(स्चिपिताकयो !)पेतावन्यौ तु कटकामुखी । व्रह्मरूपिमिति ख्यातं तथा पद्मासनस्थितम् ॥ देवस्याङ्गुलमानेन द्वाविशयङ्गुलो भवेत् । आप्रिकुण्डस्य विष्कम्भान्तिमेखल्युतस्य च ॥ मेखलैकाङ्गुला प्रोक्ता प्रत्येकं मुनिपुङ्गवाः!। द्वादशाङ्गुलविस्तारदैर्घ्यो सा सप्तजिङ्ककः ॥ पञ्चजिङ्कायुतो वाग्निः कुण्डमध्यस्थितस्वयम् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे अष्टपञ्चशक्तमपटले ॥)

अथ कल्याणमूर्तेस्तु लक्षणं सर्वमङ्गलम् ।
सुस्थितं वामपादं तु दक्षिणं कुञ्चितं मवेत् ॥
दिक्षणं पूर्वहस्तं तु गौरीदिक्षणहस्तधृक् ।
वरदं वामहस्तं तु परहस्तद्वये तथा ॥
दिक्षणे परशुं वामे तथा कृष्णमृगं परम् ।
जटामकुटसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥
देहं प्रवालवर्णामं देवेशस्य विशेषतः ।
तत्र श्यामनिभा देवी प्राग्वन्मादिन(मानादि?)संयुता ॥
उत्पर्लं वामहस्ते तु धृत्वा दिक्षणहस्तकम् ।
शम्भोईस्तेन सङ्गूद्धं लग्जाभरणसंयुता ॥

भवपातकरोपेता ' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

पार्वतीमनुगा श्रीभूस्सर्वाभरणभूषिता । हस्ताम्यां संस्प्रशेदेवं गौरीमपि करद्वये ॥ देवाग्रे कारयेत्कुण्डे तत्र होमं प्रजापतिः। शम्भोवें स्तनसीमान्तं प्रजेशस्योदयं तथा ॥ चतुर्भुजं चतुर्वकं सवीभरणभूषितम् । प्रागप्रौ देविदेवेशौ देवी देवस्य दक्षिणे ॥ दक्षिणाभिमुखो विष्णुर्होमस्योत्तरदिक्श्यितः । शम्भोर्वे नामिसीमान्तं श्रेष्ठं स्तनतलोञ्जतम् ॥ कन्यतं(सं?) तु तयोर्मध्ये पूर्ववन्नवधा स्मृतम् । श्यामवर्णसमायुक्तं शङ्खचकौ परे करे ॥ हिरण्यकरकेणापः पूर्वहस्तद्वयेन तु । संगृह्य वरदे हस्ते दद्यादुकपूर्वकम् ॥ अष्टलोकेशविद्येशास्सिद्धयक्षगणादयः । नाषयक्षेव गन्धर्वा मातरश्चान्यदेवताः ॥ तत्तच्छक्तिसमापेता हृदयाञ्जलिसंयुताः । संभ्रान्तमनसोपेतास्संबीक्ष्य परितस्स्थिताः ॥ (शिल्परत्ने द्वाविंशपटले ॥)

सचन्द्रार्धजटामौलिसौम्यं प्रथमयौवनम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च हारकेयूरभूषितम् ॥

मेखलोदरबन्धं च क्षौमवस्त्रधरं शुभम् । वासुकि: कुण्डलं काञ्ची तक्षको हारपुष्करम् ॥ कि च त्रिभिक्किकं कायं दक्षपादं तु कुञ्चितम्। वरदं वामहस्तं तु कृष्णापरञ्जहस्तकम् ॥ देवस्य दक्षहस्ते तु देवीहस्तं तु संयुतम् । नास्यन्तं वापि चास्यान्तं हिक्कासूत्रसमं तु वा ॥ पीनोर:पीतगन्धां (पीनगण्डां) च पीनस्तनसमन्विताम् । द्विबाह्कां द्विनेत्रां च सर्वाभरणभूषिताम्॥ दुकुलवसनां देवीं कुर्यादेवस्य सन्यके । देवस्यायाममानं तु विभजेद् द्वादशाङ्गुलम् ॥ रुद्रांशं वा नवांशं वा वस्वंशं वैकहीनकम् । आयामं तद्धरेः प्रोक्तं तस्य बाह्रसमन्वितम् ॥ चिबुकान्तं वाथ कक्षान्तं लक्ष्म्यायामं प्रकीर्तितम् । विष्णुबिम्बसमं वापि तद्वस्वंशैकहीनकम् ॥ सप्तभागैकहीनं वा रसांशैकविहीनकम् । अजायाममिदं तस्य चतुर्भागैकभागता ॥ अग्निज्वालोच्छ्यं प्रोक्तं तस्यार्धं विस्तृतं भवेत् । देवीलक्षणभेवं स्यालक्ष्मयाश्च लक्षणं शूण् ॥ नागहस्तसमौ बाह्न केयूरकटकोज्वलौ । शोमनाम्बरसंपना श्रोणी च विपुला तथा।।

मेखला अक्षिस्त्राङ्गा उमापार्श्ववगार्थता (१) । एवं रुक्ष्मीस्समाद्ध्याता विष्णुरूपमथोष्यते ॥ किरीटमकुटोपेतं कटिसूत्रोदरबन्धनम्। केयूरकटकं चैव यज्ञसूत्रसमन्वितम् ॥ लम्बसूत्रसमायुक्तं पीताम्बरसमायुतम् । मकरंकुण्डलोपेतं श्रीवत्सं वक्षसि स्थितम् ॥ शहुचक्रधरं कुण्डं हस्तद्वयेन धारिणम् । जळधारोन्मुखं किंचिद्रकेणैव समायुतम् ॥ विष्णुरूपं समाद्यातं ब्रह्मरूपमथ शृणु । चतुर्भुजं(भुंखं?) चतुर्बाहुं कमण्डल्बक्षधारिणम् ॥ यज्ञसूत्रोत्तरीयं तु जटामकुटसंयुतम् । सव्यहस्तेऽक्षमालां च वामहस्ते कमण्डलुम् ॥ स्त्रवं दक्षिणइस्ते तु पताका वामइस्तके । अम्बुजासनकासीनं ब्रह्माणं होमसंमुखम् ॥ एवं वैवाह्यमुदिष्टमुमया सहितं श्रृणु । (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

वृषवाहनमृतिः । वृषवाहनमृतेस्तु लक्षणं वक्ष्यतेऽधुना । दक्षिणं सुस्थितं १ पादं वामपादं तु कुश्चितम् ॥

१ 'स्वस्तिक ' मिति पाठान्तरम् ।

वृषस्य मस्तकोर्ध्वे तु न्यसे(स्ये?)है वामकूर्परम् । हिकासूत्रादधो विप्र! कला वा दिर्नवाङ्गलम् ॥ तस्मादासनसीमकं वृषस्योच्छ्यं द्यातम् । पक्षषोडशमात्रं वा नतं तत्सिहकर्णवत् ॥ वकदण्डायुधं तस्मिन् कल्पयेत् चलाचलम् । स्थिताञ्चिजानूर्ध्वसीमादिकासुतान्तम् ॥ कनिष्ठिकापरीणाहममं वक्रत्रयान्वितम् । लोहजं दारुजं वाथ वक्रदण्डैवमाचरेत् ॥ परहस्तद्वयोश्चेव टङ्करुणमृगं धरेत्। टड्कं दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्ते मृगं धरेत् ॥ जटामकुटसंयुक्तं जटाभारं तु लिम्बतम् । जटाबन्धशिरो वापि कर्तुरिच्छावशान्त्रयेत् ॥ सर्वभरणसंद्रकं रक्ताभं रक्तवाससम् । वामपार्थे खु(ह्य ?)मादेवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥ सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम्। उत्पलं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रसारितम् ॥

१ 'वामकोर्परलम्बस्या तस्मादास्तनसीमकम् । वृषभस्योच्छ्यं ख्यातं पादस्थाकधीताकुलम् । ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

स्त्रीमानोक्तविधानेन उमादेवीं तु कारयेत् । दृषवाहनमाख्यातं नृत्तमूर्तिमथ शृणु ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे चतुष्पष्टपटळे ॥)

वृषारूढप्रतिष्ठां तु वक्ष्ये तह्नक्षणान्विताम् । चतुर्भुजस्त्रिनेत्रस्तु जटामकुटसंयुतः ॥ परशुर्दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते मृगो भवेत् । पूर्वदक्षिणहस्तस्तु कटको वक्रदण्डयुक् ॥ अस्य सञ्यप्रकेष्ठं तु विन्यसेद्वषमस्तके । स हस्तो हंसपक्षो वा पतकाधोमुखस्तु वा ॥ तन्मध्यमाङ्ग्लाश्रेण नाभिसृतसमं भवेत् । तस्यैवा दक्षिणे देवीं कारयेह्रक्षणान्विताम्॥ अथ स्वदक्षिणे गौरीयुक्तो वा मूर्त्यपेक्षया । आयुधव्यतिरिक्तेस्वैरङ्गेस्तु विपरीतकैः ॥ संयुक्तो वा वृषारूढस्वेवं मुक्तिप्रदो भवेत् । पृष्ठस्था वृषभः कार्य्यो देवजानुरुकाच्छ्यः ॥ मेढ्रान्ता नाभिसीमान्तक्शेषं सर्वे तु पूर्ववत् । (उत्तरकामिकागमे द्विषष्टितममटले ॥)

ष्ट्रषारूढमधो वक्ष्ये रूपभं पृष्ठतस्थितम् । उमारुद्रौ स्थितौ कृत्वा कूर्परं रूषमस्तके ॥

मृगं परशुसंयुक्तं कर्तव्यं दृषवाहनम् ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्त्रिशत्तमपटले ॥)

दक्षिणं सुस्थितं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।

हषस्य मस्तकोध्वे तु न्यस्येद्वै वामकोपिरम् ॥

तस्य दक्षिणहस्ते तु वक्रदण्डमुदाहृतम् ।
कानिष्ठाङ्गुलिपरीणाहं मध्ये वक्रत्रयान्वितम् ॥
लोहजं दारुजं वापि वक्रदण्डं प्रकल्पयेत् ।
परहस्तद्वयोश्वेव टङ्कं कृष्णमृगं न्यसेत् ॥
जटामकुटयुक्तं वा जटाभारं तु लम्बितम् ।
जटाबन्धिशरो वापि कर्तरिम्ना(कर्तुरिच्छा?)नुसारतः ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं रक्तामं रक्तवाससम् ।
वामपार्श्वे तु वा देवी दक्षिणे वा विशेषतः ॥
सुर्थितं दक्षिणं पादं वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ।
उत्पल्लं दक्षिणं हस्ते वामहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् ॥
(शिल्परत्ने द्वाविशपटले ॥)

गौरी इवरौ स्थितौ पीठे वृषमं पृष्ठतस्थितम् । त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं चैव जटामकुटसंयुतम् ॥ दिन्याम्बरधरो देवस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । परशुं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामे कृष्णसमन्वितम् ॥

प्रतिमास्थाणानि ।

कटकं दक्षिणे इस्तं वृषभस्पैव मस्तके । वामइस्ते प्रकोष्ठं तु स्थापितं कुरु बुद्धिमान् ॥ तस्यैव वामभागे तु देवीं कुर्याद्विचक्षणः । वृषारूढिमिदं प्रोक्तं त्रिपुरारिं शृणुष्वथ ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे एकादशपटले ॥)

विषापहारमूर्तिः ।

एकवक्तं त्रिनयनं जटामकुटसंयुतम् ।

चतुर्वाहं सुरक्तं समृगं परशुधारिणम् ॥

दक्षहस्ते गरं धृत्वा पानोन्मुखमदेक्षणम् ।

वरदं वामहस्ते तु सर्वालङ्कारसंयुतम् ॥

देवस्य वामपादवें तु देवीं चैव तु कारयेत् ।

इयामां द्विनेत्रः द्विमुजां त्रिभङ्गीं

सन्यापसन्यस्थितकुञ्जिताङ्किम् ।

कण्ठे निपीड्यस्थितसन्यलम्बां
चिन्ताकुलामीश्वरतुष्टिदात्रीम् ॥

पीतवस्त्रा द्विनयनां वाञ्छितार्थफलप्रदां ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

अथातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि विधापहरणेश्वरम् । चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च किब्बिदंष्ट्रकरालनम्(क !) ॥

जटारःननिमं विद्यात् पूर्णचन्द्रनिभाकृतिम् । त्रिशूलं गण्डिकां चैव गोकणीकृति दक्षिणे ॥ कपाछं वामहस्ते च वामे गौरीसमायुतम् । बामपादं तु शयनं लम्बितं सन्यपादकम् ॥ महोक्षस्थं महाभीमं कालकूटविषाशनम् । कण्ठमध्ये महाकालमाबध्य गौरिपाणिना ॥ व्याघचर्माम्बरधरं किङ्किणीमालयावृतम् । वृश्चिकाभरणोपेतं सर्वीभरणभूषितम् ॥ एवं महेश्वरं ध्यात्वा प्रतिष्ठां साधकोत्तमः ।

(उत्तरकारणागमे ॥)



सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः।

सदाशिवादिमूर्तयः।

सदाशिवः ।

सदेशस्थापनं वक्ष्ये तह्नक्षणपुरस्तरम् । द्रव्यैश्शिलादिभिः कुर्य्यासूर्वोक्तेस्तं विशेषतः ॥ बद्धपद्मासनं श्वेतं स्थितं पञ्चास्यसंयुतम् । पिङ्गलाभजटाचूडं (जूटं ?) दशदोर्दण्डमण्डितम् ॥ अभयं च प्रसादं च तथा शक्तिं त्रिशूलकम् । खट्टाङ्गं दक्षभागस्थैर्वहन्तं करपञ्जवैः ॥ भुजङ्गं चाक्षमाठां च डमरं नीलपङ्कजम्। बीजापूरं(बीजपूरं?) च वामस्थैवहन्तं सुप्रसन्नकम् ॥ अर्चनाध्यायसंसिद्धध्यानान्तरयुतं तु वा । इच्छाज्ञानिक्रयाशाक्तित्रयसंक्रुप्तलोचनम् ॥ ज्ञानचन्द्रकलायुक्तं कलावर्षीपलक्षितम्। ब्रह्मसूत्रादिकं कार्यं सुवेशः प्रतिमोदितम् ॥ एवं सदाशिवः कार्यो मनोन्मन्या समन्वितः । (उत्तरकामिकागमे त्रिचलारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

महासदाशिवमूर्तिः ।

प्रसनपञ्जविशकस्फटाननं जटाघरं सुपञ्चसप्ततीक्षणं कपोळकुण्डकाङ्कितम् ।

शतार्धहस्तभूषितं वराभयान्वितं सितं भुजङ्गभूषणं परं भजे महासदाशिवम् ॥

(मानसारे ॥)

ईशानाद्य: ।

ईशस्तत्पुरुषाघोरवामजातक्रमेण तु ।

सितपीतकृष्णरक्ताश्चतुर्वणीः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

पञ्चवकास्समृतास्तर्वे दशदोर्दण्डभूषिताः ।

खद्गखेटधनुर्बाणकमण्डस्वक्षसूत्रिणः ॥

वराभयकरोपेताश्रृङपङ्कजपाणयः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

ईशानः ।

ग्रुद्रस्फटिकसङ्काशो जटाचन्द्रविभूषितः ।

अक्षत्रिशूलहस्तश्च कपालं वामतोऽभयम् ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वेदामयेष्टाङ्कुशपाशटङ्ककपालढङ्काक्षकश्चलपाणिः । सितद्यृतिः पद्ममुखोऽवतान्मामीशान ऊर्ध्व परमप्रकाशः ॥

(शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

तत्पुरुषः ।

पीताम्बरस्तत्पुरुषः पीतयज्ञोपवीतवान् । मातुळिज्ञं करे वामेऽक्षमाळा दक्षिणे तथा ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

प्रदीप्तिविद्युत्कनकावभासो विद्यावराभीतिकुठारपाणिः । चतुर्भुखस्तत्पुरुषित्रनेत्रः प्राच्यां स्थितो रक्षतु मामजस्त्रम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

अघोर: ।

दंष्ट्राकराल्वदनं सर्पशीर्षं त्रिलोचनम् ।
रण्डमालाधरं देवं सर्पकुण्डलमण्डिताम् ॥
भुजङ्गकेयूरधरं सर्पहारोपवीतिनम् ।
यो वस्ते कटिसूत्रं च गले वृश्चिकमालिकाम् ॥
नीलोत्पलदल्दयामं अतसीपुष्पसित्रमम् ।
पिङ्गाक्षं पिङ्गजटिलं शशाङ्गकृतशेखरम् ॥
तक्षकः पृष्टिकश्चैव पादयोस्तस्य नृपुरौ ।
अघोररूपकं कुर्यात्कालरूपमिवापरम् ॥
महावीर्यं महोत्साहमष्टवाहुं महाबलम् ।
न्नासयन्तं रिपोस्सङ्घं निवेशो यत्र भूतले ॥
खट्वाङ्गं च कपालं च खेटकं पाश एव च ।
वामहस्तेषु कर्तव्यमिदं शक्चचतुष्टयम् ॥

त्रिश्लं परशुः खङ्गो दण्डश्चैवारिमर्दनः । शस्त्राण्येतानि चत्वारि दक्षिणेषु करेषु च ॥ (रूपमण्डने)

कुठारखेटाङ्कशपाश्चर्यकपालढकाक्षगुणान्दधानः । चतुर्मुखो नीलक्विस्त्रिनेत्रः पायादघोरो दिशि दक्षिणस्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

वामदेवः ।

रक्ताम्बरधरं देवं रक्तयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ।
रक्तोष्णीषं रक्तनेत्रं रक्तमाल्यानुलेपनम् ॥
जटाचन्द्रधरं कुर्यात्त्रिनेत्रं तुङ्गनासिकम् ।
वामदेवं महाबाहुं खङ्गखेटकधारिणम् ॥
सर्वालङ्कारसंयुक्तं रक्तकुण्डलधारिणम् ।
(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वराक्षमालाभयटङ्कहस्तासरोजिकञ्जल्कसमानवर्णः । त्रिलोचनश्चारुचतुर्मुखो मां पायादुदीच्यां दिशि वामदेवः ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

सद्योजातः ।

शुक्काम्बरधरं देवं शुक्कमाल्यानुलेपनम् । जटाभारयुतं कुर्प्याद्वालेन्द्रकृतशेखरम् ॥

त्रिलोचनं सै।म्यमुखं कुण्डलाम्यामलङ्कृतम् । सद्योजातं महोत्साहं वरदाभयपाणिकम् ॥ (रूपमण्डने)

कुन्देन्दुशङ्करफिटिकावभासो वेदाक्षमाठावरदाभयाङ्कः । त्र्यक्षश्चतुर्वकः उरुप्रभावस्सद्योऽधिजातोऽवतु मां प्रतीच्याम् ॥ (शैवे कारणागमे ॥)

महेश: ।

पश्चमूर्धं चतुर्वकं नेत्रैद्वीदशिभयुंतम् ।
चतुरास्यं चतुर्वासी बसुश्रीत्रं चतुर्गळम् ॥
तनुरेतद्विपादं हि सायुधं दशबाहुकम् ।
शुद्धस्फिटिकसङ्काशं सूर्यकोटिसमप्रमम् ॥
चन्द्रांशुहिमशीतं च सर्वीभरणभूषितम् ।
शुक्काम्बरधरं देवं शुक्कयक्षोपवीतिनम् ॥
अभयं शूळपरशुं वक्रं खक्नं च दक्षिणे ।
खेटकाङ्कशपाशं च घण्टां वरदवामके ॥
कुर्यादेवं महेशं तु शक्तेस्तु ळक्षणं शृणु ।
चतुर्भुजां त्रिनेत्रां च सर्वाळङ्कारसंयुताम् ॥
नितम्बतटविस्तीर्णां मध्यक्षामां स्तनोन्नताम् ।
दक्षिणे चोत्पळोपेतां वामहस्ते स्रजं धरीम् ॥

वरदाभयहस्तां वै दुक्छवसनान्विताम् ।
करण्डमकुटोपेतामीश्वरस्य तु वामके ॥
पीठे चैकासने युक्तां तत्प्रभामण्डले स्थिताम् ।
चनद्राकांग्निप्रतीकाशां जगन्मक्रलकारकाम् ॥
कारयेदीश्वरीमेवं वामादीनां शृणुष्वहि ।
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्स्विशत्तमपटले ॥)

रुदाः ।

चतुर्भुजालिनेत्राश्च जटामकुटमण्डिताः ।

ग्रुक्ठवल्लधरास्सर्वे शुक्रवर्णाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥

सपादस्थानकास्सर्वे पद्मपीठोपिर स्थिताः ।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताः सर्वपुष्पैरलङ्कृताः ॥

भसयं परशुं सन्ये कृष्णं वरद वामके ।

महादेविश्वावो रुद्रः शङ्करो नील्लोहितः ॥

ईशानो विजयो भीमो देवदेवो भवोद्भवः ।

कपालीशश्च विश्वेया रुद्रा एकादशाः (?) पराः ॥

(श्रंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

अजः।

भथ रुद्रान् प्रवक्ष्यामि बाहुबोढशकान्वितान् । भजनामा महारुद्रो धत्ते शूळमथाङ्कुशम् ॥

कपालं डमरुं सर्पं मुद्गरं च सुदर्शनम् । अक्षस्त्रमधो दक्षे तथा वामे कराष्टके ।। तर्जनीमूर्ध्वतस्तत्र खट्टाङ्गं तदधःकरे । गदां च पद्दिशं घण्टां शक्तिपरशुकुण्डिकाः ॥

एकपादः ।

एकपादाभिधो बिश्नत् क्ष्वेडादः स्याद्वहन् शरम् ।

चक्रं डमरुकं शूलं मुद्गरं तदधो वरम् ॥

अक्षस्त्रमधो वामे खट्टाङ्गं चोर्ध्वहस्तके ।

धनुर्घण्टां कपालं च कौमुदीं तर्जनीं घटम् ॥

परशुं चक्रमाधत्ते कमाद्वाह्वष्टके त्विति ।

अनेकमोगसंपत्तिं कुरुते यजनात्सदा ॥

(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

घ्यायेत्कोटिरविप्रभं त्रिनयनं शीतांशुगङ्गाधरं हस्ते टङ्कमृगं वराभयकरं पादैकयुक्तं विभुम् । शंभोदेक्षिणवामकक्षभुजयोर्ब्रह्माच्युताभ्यां स्थितं तत्तस्रक्ष्रणमायुषैः परिवृतं हस्तद्वयाढ्यांजलिम् ॥

ब्रह्माण्डप्रस्थे सुसंस्थितपदं ब्रह्माण्डमध्यस्थितं होवं स्थ्रमणसंयुतं पुरहरं पादैकमूर्तीकृतम् । एकपादमिति स्थातं सुखासीनम् । रक्तवर्णः । पक्षान्तरे श्वेत-

वर्णोऽपि प्रसिद्धः ।

(श्रीतत्त्वनिधौ ॥)

अहिर्बुघ्नः ।

भहिर्नुझो गदां चकं चासि डमरुमुद्गरौ । शूलाङ्कराक्षमालाश्व दक्षोर्घ्वाधःकरैः क्रमात् ॥ तोमरं पष्टिशं चर्म कपालं तर्जनीं घटम् । शक्ति परशुकं वामे दक्षवद्वारयत्यसिम् ॥

विरूपाक्षः।

विरूपाक्षस्ततः खङ्गं शूलं डमरुकाङ्क्शौ । सर्पं चत्रं गदामक्षसूतं विश्वत्कराष्ट्रके ॥ खेटं खट्टाङ्गकं शक्तिं परशुं तर्जनीं घटम् । घण्टाकपालकौ चेति वामोर्ध्वादिकराष्ट्रके ॥

रेवतः ।

रेवतो दक्षिणे चापं खङ्गशूलं गदामहिम् । चक्राङ्कशाक्षमालास्तु धारयन्नूर्ध्वमादितः ॥ धनु(धनुः !)खेटं च खट्टाङ्गं घण्टातर्जनिकां ततः । परशुं पष्टिशं पात्रं वामबाह्च[धः]केऽकेवत् ॥ सर्वसंपकरोत्येष (संपत्करो ह्येष !) जायते वार्चनादृशम् ।

हर: !

हराख्यो मुद्ररं चैव डमर्र शूलमङ्कशम्। गदासपीक्षसूत्राणि धारयन् दक्षिणोर्घ्वतः॥ पट्टिशं तोमरं शक्तिं परशुं तर्जनीं घटम्। खट्टाङ्गं पट्टिकां चेति वामोर्घ्वादिक्रमेण तु॥

बहुरूपः ।

बहुरूपो दघदक्षे डमरं च सुदर्शनम् । सर्पं शूळाङ्क्षशौ चैव कौमुदीं जपमालिकाम् ॥ घण्टाकपालखट्टाङ्गं तर्जनीं कुण्डिकां धनुः । परशुं पष्टिशं चैव वामोध्वीदिकराष्टके ॥

त्र्यम्बकः ।

त्र्यम्बकोऽपि दधचकं डमरुं मुद्ररं शरम् । शूलाङ्कशाहिजाप्यं च दक्षोध्वीदिक्रमेण हि ॥ गदाखट्टाङ्कपात्राणि कार्मुकं तर्जनीघटौ । परशुं पट्टिशं चैव वामोध्वीदिकराष्टके ॥

सुरेश्वरः ।

सुरेश्वरो हि डमरुं चक्रं राूलाङ्कशाविप । शरं च मुद्गरं चापं दक्षबाह्वष्टके खिति ॥ पङ्कजं परशुं घण्टां पट्टिशं तर्जनीं धनुः । खट्टाङ्गं कारयेत्पातं वामेऽष्टकरपछवे ॥

जयन्तः ।

जयन्तो दशमो रुदोऽप्यङ्कशं चक्रमुद्गरी । शूलाहिडमरं बाणमक्षस्त्रं यमे त्विति ॥ गदाखद्वाङ्गपरशुं कपालं शक्ति तर्जनीम् । धनुः कुण्डीमथोर्ध्वादिवामबाहृष्टके दधत् ॥

अपराजितः ।

अथापराजितो दक्षे तोमरं खन्नमङ्कराम् । शूलाहिचक्रडमरुमक्षमालां दधक्कमात् ॥ शक्तिं खेटं गदां पात्रं तर्जनीं पिट्टशं कजम् । घण्टामुत्तरतश्चाथ धारयन्तर्ज्ञमादितः ॥ अजैकपादहिर्बुघ्नो विरूपाक्षश्च रेवतः । हरश्च बहुरूपश्च त्र्यम्बकश्च सुरेश्वरः ॥ रुद्दा एकादश प्रोक्ता जयन्तश्चापराजितः ।

(विश्वक्रमेशास्त्रे ॥)

मृत्यु अयः।

कपालमालिनं श्वेतं शशाङ्ककृतशेखरम् । व्याच्चर्मधरं मृत्युङ्गयं नागेन्द्रभूपितम् ॥ त्रिशृलमक्षमाला च दक्षयोः करयोस्स्मृतः । कपालं कुण्डिकां वामे योगमुद्राकरद्वयः ॥

किरणाश्च:।

चतुर्भुजो महाबाहुः शुक्रपादाक्षपाणिकः । पुस्तकाभयहस्तोऽसौ किरणाक्षस्रिलोचनः ॥

श्रीकण्ठः ।

चित्रवस्त्रधरं कुर्याचित्रयक्षोपवीतिनम् । चित्ररूपं महेशानं चित्रैश्वर्यसमन्वितम् ॥ चतुर्वाहुं चैकवक्तं सर्वालङ्कारभूषितम् । खङ्गं धनुः शरं खेटं श्रीकण्ठं विभतं भुजैः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

विद्येश्वराः ।

दिखर्णा जटिलस्यक्षास्शरित्रश्लधारिणः ।
पुटाङ्गलिकरास्तर्वे विद्येशाश्चेकवक्षकाः ॥
अनन्तश्च त्रिम्र्तिश्च सूक्ष्मः श्रीकण्ठ एव च ।
शिविस्शिखण्ड्येकनेत्र एकरुद्रश्च ते क्रमात् ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

भनन्तेशस्तथा सूक्ष्मिश्चियोत्तमश्चैकनेत्रकः ।
एकरुद्रस्तिम्तिंश्च श्रीकण्ठश्च शिखण्डिनः ॥
अष्टविदेश्वरा होते त्रिनेत्राश्च चतुर्भुजाः ।
अभयंवरदोपेताष्टङ्कशूलघरास्तथा ॥
रक्तकुन्दस्तथा नीलं पीतं कृष्णं च कुङ्कुमम् ।
अरुणं भिन्नाङ्जनप्रद्यं क्रमाद्विदेशवर्णकम् ॥
जटामकुटसंयुक्ता उपवीतसमन्विताः ।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताश्चान्तवक्षसमन्विताः ॥
विदेशाकृतिरेवं स्याद् दिक्पालाकृतिरुच्यते ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

अनन्तः ।

अनन्तश्चतुर्भुजस्सौम्यस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । जपापुष्पनिभाकारः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

प्रतिमास्रधणानि ।

सितवस्त्रधरः शान्तिस्त्रिनेत्रः पद्मसंस्थितः । अभयवरदोपेतो गङ्गा(टङ्कः ?)शूळधरश्छिचिः ॥

त्रिमूर्तिः । एकरुद्रमिवात्रेव त्रिमूर्ति चैव कारयेत् । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

रक्तवर्णस्त्रिनेत्रश्च वरदाभयहस्तकः। कृष्णापरञ्जसंयुक्तो जटामकुटमाण्डितः ॥ ऋज्यागतस्तथैकेन पादेनापि समन्वितः । दक्षिणोत्तरयोश्चेव पार्श्वयोरुभयोरपि ॥ कटिप्रदेशादूर्धे तु ब्रह्मविष्णूर्ध्वकाययुक् । स्त्रीमानवत्तयोमीनं ब्रह्मविष्ण्वोस्त्र कल्पयेत् ॥ कृताङ्गिष्टिपुटावेकपादयुक्तौ च वा मती। अथवा शिवलिङ्गस्य पार्श्वयोन्तर्गतौ कृतौ ॥ अथवा तौ प्रथक स्थाप्यावेकविष्टरमास्थितौ । भथवा मध्यमे लिक्कं पृथगालयसंस्थितम् ॥ तस्य सब्येऽप्यसब्ये च ब्रह्मविष्णु तथा मतौ । पृथग्धामस्थिता वैकधामस्था वा त्रिमूर्तयः ॥ संश्विष्टधामयुक्ता वा ब्रह्मविष्णुशिवा मताः । पूर्वास्याः पश्चिमास्या वा परिवारादिसंयुताः ॥

भिन्नप्राकारमा वापि एकप्राकारसंस्थिताः ।

नृत्तमूर्त्यादिदेवा वा स्थापनीयास्तु मध्यमे ॥

एवं छक्षणमादिष्टं प्रतिष्ठाविधिरुच्यते ।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे एकषष्टितमपटले ॥)

सूक्ष्मः ।

सूक्ष्मो नीलनिभश्शान्तो हेमबस्त्रधरः परः । चतुर्भुजस्त्रिनेत्रश्च सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतटङ्कशृलधरस्तथा ।

श्रीकण्ठः ।

अभयवरदोपेतटङ्कशूलघरः परः । रक्तवस्त्रसमायुक्तः पद्मपीठोपिर स्थितः ॥ श्रीकण्ठं ह्येवमाख्यातं नागदेवमथोच्यते ।

शिवोत्तमः ।

शिवोत्तमः श्वेतवर्णश्चतुर्दोभिस्समन्वितः । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तरशुक्रवासोपवीतकः ॥ नेत्रद्वयसमायुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः । स्रभयवरदोपेतक्षर्लपाशधरक्शिचिः ॥ पद्मपीठोपरिष्टात्तु स्थानकस्समपादकः ।

शिखण्डी ।

शिखण्डिस्वजनाभस्तु चतुर्भुजसमन्वितः ।

करण्डमकुटोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः॥

रक्तवस्वधरश्शान्तस्वभयवरदान्वितः ।

खन्नखेटकसंयुक्तः पद्मपीठोपरिस्थितः ॥

एकनेत्रः ।

एकनेत्रश्चतुर्बाहुर्नेत्रत्रयसमन्वितः ।

क्षौमवस्त्रधर्क्शान्तो.....कसमप्रभः॥

जटामकुटसंयुक्तस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

अभयवरदोपेतष्टङ्कश् उसमन्वितः ॥

एकरुद्रः ।

एकाक्षसदशं त्वेकरुदं कुर्य्याद्विशेषतः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

मृत्यष्टकम् ।

शर्वी भीमो महादेवो रुद्रः पशुपतिर्भवः ।

उप्र ईशान इत्यष्टौ मूर्तयिश्शवसिन्नभाः ॥

मृगाङ्कचूडामणयो जटामण्डलमण्डिताः ।

त्रिनेत्रा वरखट्टाङ्गत्रिशृडवरपाणयः ॥

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

भवक्शर्वस्तथेशानपशुपत्युप्रकस्तथा ।
रहो भीमो महादेवः कीर्तितास्त्वष्टमूर्तयः ॥
चतुर्भुजास्त्रिनेत्राश्च जटामकुटघारिणः ।
अभयंवरदोपेताष्टङ्करूण्णधरास्त्मृताः ॥
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ता रक्तक्षौमधरा इमे ।
शुक्कं स्थामं च रक्तं च कृष्णं गोक्षीरसात्रिभम् ॥
काश्मीरं विदुमं नीलं भवादीनां तु वर्णकम् ।
अष्टमूर्त्याकृतिहोंवं वसूनामाकृतिं शृणु ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

शर्वः ।

शर्वश्चतुर्भुजस्शान्तस्सर्वाभरणभृषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तदशङ्खकुन्देन्दुसिन्नभः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतः खङ्गखेटकधारितः । पद्मपीठोपरिष्टातु स्थानकस्तर्व एव हि ॥

भीमः ।

भीमश्चतुर्भुजो रौद्रस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । जटामकुटसंयुक्तो व्यतिरिक्त(ह्यतिरक्त १)समप्रभः ॥ अभयं वरदं चैव शूलं पाशं च धारयेत् । सितवस्त्रधरक्षेव रौद्रदृष्टिस्सदंष्ट्रकः ॥

पशुपतिः ।

पशुपतिं शर्ववत्कृत्वा स्थापयेदेशिकोत्तमः ।

भवः ।

भवश्वतुर्भुजन्नान्तो जटामकुटमण्डितः ।

अतिरक्तसमप्रक्यस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ॥

अभयवरदोपेतः शूल्पाशघरो भवः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपद्माशपटले ॥)

सुब्रह्मण्यमूर्तिभेदाः ।



सुब्रह्मण्यमूर्तिभेदाः ।

षण्मुखः ।

भय वस्ये विशेषेण षण्मुखस्य तु लक्षणम् ।

पञ्चतालोत्तमेनैव १ स्कन्दं कुर्याद्विशेषतः ॥

द्विभुजं वा चतुर्हस्तं षड्भुजं मानुहस्तकम् ।

शक्तिवाणं च पाशं प्रसारितम् २ ॥

सब्ये वामे तु पिञ्छं च खेटकं कुक्कुटं तथा ।

धनुर्दण्डं हल्लं चैव मानुहस्तान्यतोद्भृतम् २ ॥

षड्भुजे त्वमयं खन्नं शक्तिर्दक्षिणपार्थके ।

खेटकं चाक्षमाला च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके ॥

चतुर्भुजेऽभयं शक्तिर्दक्षिणे तु करद्वयम्(ये १) ।

कुक्कुटं चाक्षमाला च वामहस्तोद्धृतं शुभम् ॥

दिभुजे कुक्कुटं वामे शक्तिर्दक्षिणहस्तके ।

अत्रानुक्तं तु तत्सर्वमुमास्कन्दोक्तव्कुरु ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

९ उत्तमपञ्चतालेनेत्यर्थः । २ 'शक्ति बाणं च खङ्गं च चक्रं प्रासं
 प्रसारितम् ' इति पाठान्तरम् । ३ 'भानुहस्तान्विते स्थितम् ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

गृहस्य स्थापनं बस्ये तलक्षणपुरस्सरम् । पुरादेर्मध्यमे वाग्नौ यमे वा मध्यमे तयोः ॥ नैऋते वरुणे वायौ सोमे शर्वे ऽथवा भवेत् । अन्तरालेऽथवा तेषां शिवधाम्न्येवमेव वा ॥ अन्यदेवालयेऽप्येवमथवा पर्वतोपरि । पर्वतस्यान्तिके वापि नयुद्यानादिकेऽथवा ॥ राजधान्यादिके वाथ पुण्यक्षेत्र गृहेपु वा । प्रासादमण्डपादीनां देशे पुण्यतरुष्यथ ॥ कुमारालय इष्टस्याद्धामलक्षणलक्षितः । अधैकादिवयस्त्रिशद्भस्तविस्तारसंयुतः ॥ त्रेतायां नवहस्ताः वै विस्तारो नेष्यते द्विजाः ! । दिङ्न्यस्तस्कन्दरूपादयः केवली वा तदालयः ॥ रदोमावित्रकृपाढ्यस्त्रथवा हमकाणयक । गजकोणे(। १) ऽथवा स स्यात् केवले। वा गुहालयः ॥ एकभूम्यादिसप्तान्तत्वेष्यष्टत्वान्वतः । शिवोक्तमार्गसङ्क्षराभाष्येष्टकयान्वितः ॥ तद्बन्मूर्वेष्टकास्युपिप्रतिष्टाभ्यां समायतः । षा**त्र**संस्थापनेनाद्यः प्रायुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रागुक्तमण्डपारीश्व प्राकारारीश्व मण्डितः । पूर्वास्यः पश्चिमास्यो वा दक्षोत्तरमुखस्तु वा ॥

परिवारामरैर्युक्तः कथ्यन्ते ते प्रसङ्खतः । यक्षेन्द्रो राक्षसेन्द्रश्च पिशाचेन्द्रश्च भूतराट् ॥ गन्धर्यः किन्तरो दैत्यनायको दानवाधिपः । कमात्पूर्वादिशवीन्तस्थिता एते चतुर्भुजाः ॥ वरदाभयसंयुक्ताः खब्नुखंटसमन्त्रिताः । खन्नखंटसमायुक्ता द्विभुजा वाजनप्रभाः ॥ भीमस्यास्युशान्ता वा बद्धकेशास्तु वा मताः । शकुनी पूतना चेव रेवती चार्धपूतना ॥ वक्त्रमण्डिनि शान्ता च १ एता देवाष्टम्त्यः । षण्मखरशाक्तिपाणिश्च कार्तिकेया गुहस्ततः ॥ स्कन्दो मयुरवाहस्स्यात्सेनानीद्शक्तिहस्तवान् । एते वा मूर्तिपास्तस्य कृताञ्चलिपुटान्त्रिताः॥ वज्ञपद्मधरास्मवे स्कन्दोक्ता राक्ष(कलक्ष्मः)संयुताः । चतुर्भुजा दिहस्ता वा पडुक्त्राक्षेकवक्त्रकाः ॥ एते वा परितस्त्थाप्याः क्रमात्पूर्वादियोगतः । इन्द्रादीन्बाष्ट्रपीठं वा मयूरं वामतो गजम् ॥ विष्ठेशं क्षेत्रपं भानुं महापीठं प्रकल्पयेत् । बिंडिपीठं च शर्वोक्तान्परिवारांस्तु वा न्यसेत् ॥

१ ' वक्रमण्डुनी शान्ता च ' इति पाटान्तरम् ।

बलिपीठं (ठ१) दलेष्विन्द्रपूर्वान्मध्ये प्रहेश्वराः । द्वारपो कल्पयेद् द्वारे श्यामरक्तानिभौ क्रमात् ॥ दक्षवामगतौ द्वाराद् द्विभुजौ वा चतुर्भुजौ । खन्नखेटधरौ सूचिमुदाविस्मयसंयुतौ ॥ श्यामाभौ रक्तवणीं वा सितकृष्णी भयङ्करी। जयाद्याविजयाद्यो हो द्वारपो विकृताननो ॥ ईशाने कल्पयेत्स्कन्दचण्डं वेदकरं वरम् । भभयं वज्रपद्मे च वहन्तं द्विभुजं तु वा ॥ शाकल्यसंज्ञया ख्यातं तदर्थं पीठमेव वा । **लक्षणं तस्य संक्षेपाच्छ्र**णुघ्वं द्विजसत्तमाः ! ॥ द्रव्यैशिखादिभिः कुर्यात्प्रतिमालक्षणोदितैः । प्रतिमालक्षणे प्रोक्तं विश्वमानं गुहस्य तु ॥ योजनीयं द्विजा गर्भद्वारस्तम्भादिसंयुतम् । हिभुजश्व द्विनेत्रश्च सुत्रसण्यस्सुसुन्दरः॥ पद्मधृक सन्यसत्पाणिर्ङम्बितेतरसत्करः । बालरूपी प्रतिष्ठाप्यो प्रानस्यैवाभितृद्धये ॥ द्विहस्तो यञ्जसूत्राह्यस्सशिखस्सत्रिमेखलः । कौपीनदण्डधृक्सव्यपाणिः कट्याश्रितौऽपरः ॥ स्थाप्योऽयं ज्ञानदस्स्कन्दः पर्वतेषु वनादिषु । चतुर्भुजिम्निनेत्रश्च कर्णयोः पत्रपिण्डयुक् ॥

नककण्डलयुक्ती वा ह्यक्षशक्तिकरद्वयः। वरदाभयसंयुक्तरशक्तिद्वययुतो न वा ॥ शक्त्यैकया युतो वा स्यात्तयोर्रक्षणमुच्यते । द्विनेत्रे द्विभुजे शान्ते पद्मोत्पलकरद्वये ॥ श्यामरक्तनिभे सन्यवामपार्श्वे न्यवस्थिते । गौरीलक्षणसंयुक्ते कल्पयेत् शिवानने ॥ गजेति गजवहीति नाम्ना ख्याते(ते अति?)तिसुन्दरे । इत्यं उक्षणयुक् स्थाप्यः पुरे वा नगरेऽपि वा ॥ षडाननश्च षड्बाहुरर्कश्रात्रेक्षणान्वितः । षट्कर्णस्वर्क[क +]र्णो वा षड्भिमौंटिभिरान्वितः॥ सशक्तिस्साभयस्सासिस्साक्षमाल्स्सकुक्कुटः । सखेटकस्वयं स्थाप्यो वृद्धये राजधानिके ॥ रक्ताम्बरसमायुक्ती बालचन्द्रसमप्रभः । करण्डमकुटोपेतो नेत्रत्रयसमन्वितः॥ शक्तिं च मुसलं खड्गं चक्रं पाशाभये बहुन्। दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे वज्रं कार्मुकं खेटकं तथा॥ मयूरं च ध्वजं चैवमङ्करां वरदं वहन् । सोपवीतो मयूरस्थक्शक्तिद्वयसमायुतः ॥ प्रामादौ स्थापनीयोऽयं प्रासादादौ च सिद्धये । एवं पञ्चविधः स्कन्दविभागस्थानभेदतः ॥

प्रतिमाखश्चणानि ।

द्वापरे स्यान वान्यक्ष सर्वे सर्वत्र वा मताः । (उत्तरकामिकागमे चतुष्पष्टितमपटले ॥)

अधातस्संप्रवक्ष्यामि स्कन्दस्य स्थापनं परम् । तस्योद्भवं समासेन शृणु पूर्वे गजानन !॥ देहत्यागेऽपि तां दृष्टा तद्योगमहमम्यसन् । सती चाक्नं पुनर्गत्वा सुता हिमवतस्तथा ।। गिरिपार्थे तपः कृत्व। तत्सुता पार्वती भवेत् । आवयोस्सन्नमं(: ?) तत्र देवैस्संप्रार्थितो यतः ॥ रेतो बह्निस्तु संप्राद्य क्षिप्त्वा शरवणे च ता। तस्माच्छरवणोभावो नाम इत्यपि कीर्तितः ॥ षट्कृत्तिकायां स्थपनं (स्तन्यपानात् ?) षण्मुखस्वभिधीयते । तेनैव कार्तिकेयस्तु बालहीनां हि तद्भवेत्(लानां हितकृद् भवेत्!)।। प्रासादं विधिवत्कृत्वा प्रतिमां तदनन्तरम् । शिलामृहारुलें।हैर्वा नवतालेन मानयेत् ॥ द्विहस्तो वा चतुर्बाहुरधवाहुरथापि वा । द्विभुजं पद्महस्तं तु वजं शक्तिं तथापरे ।।

⁹ आदर्शान्तरे एतदनन्तरं 'यट्कृत्तिकास्तन्यपानात् षण्मुखस्त्वभिधी-यते । तेनैव कार्तिकेयस्तु बालानां हितकृद् भवेत् ' इति वर्तते । न तु 'गिरि-पार्झे तपः कृत्वे ' त्यादिवचनानि ॥

भभयं वरदं पूर्वे चतुर्वाहुरिति स्मृतम् ।
खङ्गखेटकम्थ्वें तु पाशं पद्मं तथाष्टकम् ॥
आसनं स्थानकं वापि यानं वै तिविधं तथा ।
आसनं दिसुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं स्याचतुर्भुजम् ॥
यानमष्टभुजे कुर्यात् स्थापनं परिवारके ।
स्कन्दं पद्मगजारूढमुपवीतसमन्वितम् ॥
दाडिमीपुष्यसङ्काशं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ।
सर्वेटक्षणसंयुक्तं पूर्वोक्तेन विधानतः ॥
विद्यामेधा च सहिते शुक्रश्यामनिभे तथा ।
सर्वाटङ्कारसंयुक्ते दिसुजे पद्मधारिके ॥
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्तमपटेटे ॥)

चतुर्भुजं दिबाहुं च शान्तं सिद्धिप्रदं समृतम् । द्विमुजश्च चतुर्बाहुष्पड्मुजोऽष्टभुजः पुनः ॥ द्विषड्भुजः पश्च भेदा एतेषां लक्षणं शृणु । द्विहस्ते पश्चभेदोऽस्ति कटिबद्धाभयं तु वा ॥ पद्मधृक् सक(१)बद्धं वा दण्डेन कटिबद्धकम् । शक्तिवज्रधरं वापि शक्तिकुकुटमेव च ॥ चतुर्भुजस्ससमेदं वज्रशक्तिवराभयम् । स्मयं वरदं पश्चादक्षमालाकमण्डलुम् ॥

ततो वै कुण्डि अक्षस्सृक् कटिबन्धाभयान्वितम् । पश्चादभीतिवरदं शाक्तिकुक्कुटसंयुतम् ॥ ततो ऽभयं च शक्ति च कुक्कुटं चाक्षमालिकाम्। शक्ति कमण्डलुं पश्चात् काटिबद्धाभयं तु वा ॥ पश्चात् कुक्कुटशक्तिम्यामसिखेटसमायुतम् । षड्भुजे त्वभयं खड्डां शक्तिं दक्षिणपाणिषु ॥ खेटकं चाक्षमालां च कुक्कुटं वामपाणिषु । अष्टबाहुं ततो वक्ष्ये वराभीवज्ञशक्तयः ॥ खन्नखेटशरं चापं द्विषड्भुजमथ ऋणु । द्विषड्भुजेति(पि ?)षड्भेदं तत्तद्भेदं वदाम्यहम् ॥ सब्ये शक्तिशरं खड्डाध्वजं चैव गदाभयम्। वामे वज्रं धनुः खेटं पद्मं शूळं वरं पुनः ॥ शक्ति बाणं च खड्डां च चक्रं पाशं प्रसारितम्। सब्ये वामेऽपि चक्रं च शङ्कं वै कुक्कुटं ततः ॥ धनुर्दण्डं हलं चैव विश्वामित्रमहामुने !। शक्ति च मुसलं खड्डां चक्रं पाशं तथाभयम्।। बर्ज धनुर्ध्वजं खेटमङ्करां वरदं तु वा। शक्तिं खड्ढां ध्वजं पद्मं कुक्कुटं प्रासदण्डके ॥ वराभयधनुर्वाणं टक्कमेतैर्युतं तु वा । बक्रं शक्तिं च दण्डं च चक्रं पाशा इद्दर्श गदाम् ॥

शुर्छं च चक्रपद्मे च वरदाभयसंयुतम् । शक्ति चर्ममसिं शूलं विशिखामीतिकार्मुकम् ॥ चकं पाशं कुक्कुटं च वरदं द्वादशैः करैः। दधानं षणमुखं शान्तं प्रतिवक्तं त्रिलोचनम् ॥ एवं विधानं षड्डकमेकास्यं वाथ कल्पयेत्। कुङ्कमाभं द्वादशाक्षं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ आसनं स्थानकं वापि ध्यानकं(यानकं?) त्रिविधं समृतम् । आसनं द्विभुजं प्रोक्तं स्थानकं तु चतुर्भुजम् ॥ द्विषड्भुजं चाष्टबाहुं षड्वाहुं ध्यान(यान?)रूपकम् । योगं भोगं च यानं च बेरं तु त्रिविधं पुनः ॥ आसनं योगबेरं स्यात् स्थानकं भोगबेरकम् । घ्या(या?)नकं यानबेरं स्यानागरादिकमं तथा ॥ सालिकं द्विभुजं बेरं राजसं स्याचतुर्भजम्। तामसं द्वादशभुजमेत्रं स्यादर्चनाविधौ ॥ पीतं वा रक्तवर्णं वा ज्यामवर्णमधापि वा । स्कन्दं पद्मासनस्थं वा मयुरारूढमेव वा ॥ गजेन्द्रयानकं वापि शक्त्येकासहितं तु वा । शक्ति विनापि कर्तव्यं सोपत्रीतं सुयौवनम् ॥ शत(छन्नः)वीरसमायुक्तं पादनुपुरसंयुतम् । पत्रकर्णयुतं कान्तं नानाकुण्डलकं तु वा ॥

मन्दिस्मतं बालवेषं शोभनाकं श्रभेक्षणम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् ॥ शक्तिद्वययुतं वापि शक्त्यैकसहितं तु वा। शक्तिं विनापि कर्तव्यं योगवेरं तदीरितम् ॥ देव्योरुत्सेधमदैव शृणु कौशिक सुवत ।। कर्णान्तं वाथ(वास्य !)सीमान्तं हन्वन्तं बाहुतुङ्गकम् ॥ हिकान्तं वा स्तनान्तं वा कल्पयेदुत्तमानि च । मध्यमंदशतालेन देन्यौ च परिकल्पयेत् ॥ महावल्ल्याकृति वक्ष्ये स्थाममन्दरिमताननम् । स्थितं वै सञ्यपादं तु वामपादं तु कुञ्चितम् ॥ पद्मधृग्वामहस्तं च सब्यहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् । देवसेनाकृतिं वक्ष्ये रक्तं मन्दिस्मताननम् ॥ स्थितं वै वामपादं तु दक्षपादं तु कुञ्चितम् । उत्पर्छ सन्यहस्तं च बामहस्तं प्रलम्बितम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे चतुर्विशतितमपटले ॥)

विलिखेत् षण्मुखं देवं मयूरवरवाहनम् । तरुणादित्यसङ्काशं बालभूषणमूणितम् ॥ स्थानीये खेटके बापि कुमारो लिख्यते यदा । भुजान् द्वादश कुर्वीत खर्वटे चतुरो भुजान् ॥

प्रामे वने द्विबाहुस्स्याह्यखनीयो विचक्षणैः । (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविंशपटले ॥)

स्कन्दः कुमाररूपरशक्तिघरो बर्हिकेतुश्च । (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

कुमारष्यण्मुखः कार्यिशिखण्डकिनभूषणः ।
रक्ताम्बरधरः कार्यो मयूरवरवाहनः ।।
कुक्कुटश्च तथा घण्टा तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः ।
पताका वैजयन्ती च शक्तिः कार्या च वामयोः ।।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ।)

रक्ताम्बरसदक्(सुदक्?) स्ते।कबालो बालार्कसन्निभः ।

शिखण्डमणिको प्रीवमांसलः प्रियदर्शनः ॥

शक्तिस्तु विलसःखङ्गचकपाशप्रसारितः।

दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे रक्तचूडखेटककार्मुकः॥

पताका पिञ्छिकामुष्टिस्तर्जनी च प्रसारिता।

गुहो द्वादशबाहुस्यात्पुरीखेटकपत्तने ॥

चतुर्दोर्भिर्वाथ षड्दोर्भिस्संयुक्तं परिकल्पयेत् ।

सशक्तिस्सहय(साभयः ?)स्सासिस्साक्षमालस्सकुक्कुटः ॥

सखेटश्व सषड्बाहुश्चतुर्दीस्स्वस्ति (सासि ?)खेटकः ।

सशक्तिकुक्कुटस्स्वे(स्त्वे ?)कवक्ककः कुङ्कमच्छविः ॥

मयूरारोहसर्वत्र भामराह्यदिबाहुकः(१) ।

वासिकाबद्भमकुटस्पुत्रहाण्यस्तुसुन्दरः ॥

स्कन्दस्याकृतिरेवं तु आर्थस्याकृतिरुच्यते । (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

शक्तिधरः ।

एकास्यं द्विभुजं वामे वज्रं दक्षिणजे करे । इच्छाज्ञानिकयाशिकरूपं शिक्तधरं भजे ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

ज्ञानशक्तिसुब्रह्मण्यः।

एकवकं द्विनेत्रं च जटामकुटसंयुतम् । श्वेताकेपुष्पमाछं च हेमरत्निकरीटिनम् ॥ चतुर्भुजैर्वज्ञशक्तिकुक्कुटाभयधारिणम् । दिव्यगन्धानुष्टिलाङ्गं ग्रुक्तयज्ञोपवीतिनम् ॥ शिवशक्तिज्ञानयोगं ज्ञानशक्तिस्वरूपकम् । श्वेतवर्णः ॥

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

स्कन्दः ।

कल्पद्रुमं प्रणमतां कमलारुणाभं स्कन्दं भुजद्वयमनामयमेकवक्त्म् । कात्यायनीसुतमहं कटिबद्धदाम१-कौपीनदण्डघरदक्षिणहस्तमीडे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

९ 'वामहस्तं च ' इति श्रीतत्वनिधिपाठः । 'वाम 'मिति मानसारपाठः ।

स्कन्दसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्भुजं द्विनेत्रं च श्वेतपद्मासनस्थितम् । कुक्कुटामयवञ्जाणि दघतं वरदं करे ॥ किंचित्केशशिखाबद्धपुष्पमालाभिरावृतम् । मेखलाम्बरसंवीतं रत्नमूषणभूषितम् ॥ धूम्रवर्णप्रमं स्कन्दं प्रभामण्डलमण्डितम् । स्कन्दरूपमिदं प्रोक्तम्॥ धूम्रवर्णः । (श्रीतत्विनिधौ ॥)

सेनापतिः ।

नौम्यादित्यप्रदीप्तं दिदशनयनकं षण्मुखं मन्दहासं वामाङ्गे सुस्थितायास्सरिसरुहधृतालिङ्गितायाः प्रियायाः । उत्तुङ्गोरुस्तनामे विहित १करतलभीतिखेटा १ दिशूल-हादिन्युदीप्तजक्तीष्वसनघन(१) गदाकुक्कुटाब्जेषुहस्तम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

एकवक्त्ं द्विनयनं शङ्खचकवराभयान् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं दिव्यगन्धानुकेपनम् ॥ स्यामवर्णं प्रभुं चैव शुक्रयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । सुस्मितं चारुवदनं देवसेनापति भजे ॥ स्यामवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

९ 'करतलोऽभीती 'ति मानसारपाठः । २ 'खेटासिग्र्लादादीप्तादी-।प्रैशाफीः स हरतु दुरितं कुक्कुटाव्यस्य युक्ता ' इति मानसारपाठः ।

सुब्रह्मण्य: ।

सिन्दूरारूणमिन्दुकान्तिवदनं केयूरहारादिभि-दिंव्यैराभरणैर्विभूषिततनुं स्वर्गादिसौख्यप्रदम् । अस्भोजाभयशक्तिकक्कटधरं रक्तासरागांशकं

सम्भोजाभयशक्तिकुक्कुटधरं रक्ताङ्गरागांशुकं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपास्महे प्रणमतां भीतिप्रणाशोद्यतम् ॥

अन्यञ्च

एकवर्क द्विदोर्दण्डं कटिबद्धाभयान्वितम् । तरुणारुणसङ्काशं सुब्रह्मण्यमुपास्महे ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

गजवाहनः।

एकाननं द्विनयनं वरकुक्कुटौ च वामद्वये निशितशक्त्यभयद्वयं च ।

बिश्राणमीश्वरसुतं तपनायुताभं नित्यं नमामि गजवाहनमिष्टसिद्धयै ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

शरवणभवः १।

शक्तिं घण्टां व्वजसरसिजे कुक्कुटं पाशदण्डी
टक्कं बाणं वरदमभयं कार्मुकं चोद्वहन्तम् ।
पीतं सौम्यं द्विदशनयनं देवसक्कैरुपास्यं
सद्भिः पूज्यं शरवणभवं षण्मुखं भावयामि ॥
(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटेले ॥)

१. मानसारे खेटकुपाणयोर्घिकतया, पाशस्याने प्रासस्य च वर्णनमस्ति ।

षड्मुजं चैकवदनं बालसूर्यसमप्रभम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं सिंहस्थं दघतं भजे ॥ त्रिनेत्रं भिततोद्भृत्वं पुष्पबाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् । खन्नं खेटं च वज्रं च कुक्कुटघ्वजधारिणम् ॥ शरजन्म समाख्यातं ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

कार्तिकेयः । वरदकुिशखेटं वामहस्तत्रये च दधतमभयशक्तिं खङ्गमन्यत्त्ये च । तरुणरिवसमाभं साधुभिः पूज्यमानं कमल्वदनषट्कं कार्त्तिकेयं नमामि ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

त्रिनेत्रं दशहस्तं च मस्तके बिल्वधारिणम् । शक्तिं शूळं तथा चक्रमङ्कुशाभयमन्यके ॥ वरदं तोमरं पाशं शङ्कं वज्रं च वामके । मयूरवाहनारूढं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ बाळसूर्यप्रतीकाशं कार्तिकेयं शिवात्मजम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

कुमार:।

सन्यद्वये निशितशक्यासिमादधानं वामद्वयेऽभिमतकुक्कुटखेटकं त्वाम् १।

ब्ह्रीपति विबुधलोचनपूर्णचन्दं कल्याणदाननिरतं कलये कुमारम्॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवक्तं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । शक्तिं चाभयदं दक्षे सन्ये वरदवज्रके ॥ पद्मपुष्पं धरं कण्ठे देवं बालस्वरूपकम् । रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

षण्मुखः ।

वन्दे सिन्दूरकान्ति शरिविपनभवं श्रीमयूराधिरूढं षड्डकं देवसैन्यं मधुरिपुतनयावस्तमं द्वादशाक्षम् । शक्तिं बाणं कृपाणं ध्वजमि च गदां चाभयं सन्यहस्ते चापं वन्नं सरोजं कटकमि वरं शूलमन्यैर्दधानम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

शक्ति शरं च खड्नं च चक्रं पाशाभयौ तथा। कुक्कुटं च धनुः खेटं शङ्कंर धत्ते हलं वरम्।।

९ 'हरितकुक्कुटखेटकं चे 'ति मानसारपाठः । २ मानसारे शङ्कहरू-योस्स्थाने कुळिशाङ्कुरायोः पाठः दश्यते ।

मयूरवाहनोपेतं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् । जया च विजया चैव वामदक्षिणपार्श्वयोः ॥ सर्वालङ्कारसंयुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । षण्मुखं चेति विख्यातं.....॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ)

तारकारिः ।

बरदमङ्कराध्वजे च कटको चापवज्र-मभयपाशचकखङ्गमुसलशक्तिमन्बहम् । द्विदशपाणिमिर्दधानमरुणकोटिसनिभं भजत तारकारिमत्र भवविनाशकारणम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

एकवक्त्रं तिनयनं गजपृष्ठोपिर स्थितम् । षण्मुखं चाभयं खङ्गं शक्तिं वामेतरे दधम् ॥ खेटकं चाक्षमालां च कुक्कुटं वामहस्तके । तारकारि भजे ख्यातम्....॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

९ 'गजाम्बया च वल्ल्या चे'ति मानसारपाठः ।

सेनानी: |

अभयमसिरथाङ्गं भ चाङ्क्रशं शक्तिश्र्लं बरदकुलिशपाशं पद्मदण्डौ गदां च ।

द्धतमुभयपक्षद्वादशायामहस्तै-द्विदशकमळनेत्रं देवसेनान्यमीडे ॥

बसशास्ता ।
बामे करे च युगले करकाण्डिके च
सब्येऽक्षसूत्रमभयं दधतं विशाखम् ।
बल्स्या युतं वनजलोचनमेकवकं
बन्दामहे वनजसंभवशासितारम् ॥

वस्नीकस्याणसुन्दरः ।

हस्तद्वन्द्वेऽक्षमालामभयमपि धृतं कुण्डिकां श्रीणिबन्धं
सन्ये वामे निपण्णस्त्रवधृतिविधिना हूयमानेन युक्तम् ।

सर्वोलङ्कारयुक्तं जलकलशधृता विष्णुना चारुणाभं
वस्त्रीकल्याणमूर्तिं सकलसुरगणैस्स्त्यमानं प्रपद्ये ॥

बालस्वामी ।
पद्मसव्यक्तिसंयुतवामं पद्मकान्तिनिभमेकमुखं च ।
बालबृद्धिकरमीश्वरसूनुं बालमुन्नतभुजं प्रणतोऽस्मि ॥

९ मानसारे 'असिरणाङ्गग्रूलपाशानां स्थाने वरदोभयशक्तिचापाः' पळ्यन्ते ॥

धन्यच्च,

एकवक्त्रं द्विनयनं पद्मद्वयकरद्वयम् । प्रियप्रियकरं वन्दे बालक्ष्यं रविप्रमम् ॥

क्रीव्हभेता ।

अभयशितकृपाणी शिक्तवाणी च सब्ये बरदकुलिशचापं खेटकं चान्यहस्ते ।

द्धतममरसेनानायकं चाष्ट्रबाहुं कमलवदनषट्कं कौश्चभेत्तारमीडे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं च स्थितं सिंहासनोपिर । वरदाभयसंयुक्तपुष्पवाणेक्षुकार्मुकम् ॥ मयूरवाहनारूढं नमस्ये रक्षणोन्मुखम् । क्रीक्षभेदकरद्वन्द्वं क्रीक्षभेदिस्वरूपकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

शिखिवाहः।

विद्रुमप्रभमेकमुखं विभुं वज्रशक्तिवरदाभयपाणिम् । देवलोकरिपुन्नमाविन्नदं नौमि रुद्धभवं शिखिवाहम् ॥ दाडिमीपुष्पसंकाशं गुझाभं कुङ्कुमाऋतिम् । षड्वक्त्रसहितं देवं द्वादशाक्षं सुयौवनम् ॥

भिसिधराङ्ग 'मिति मानसारपाठः । २ 'युग्मशक्तिशिखनाहन
गुहम्'इति मानसारपाठः ।

चतुर्भुजमुदाराङ्गं यज्ञस्त्रेण संयुतम् ।

वरदाभयसंयुक्तं कमण्डल्वक्षधारिणम् ॥

नक्षकुण्डलसंयुक्तं करण्डमकुटोञ्चलम् ।

हारकेयूरकटककिटसूत्रैर्विभूषितम् ॥

रत्नविदुमभूषाढयं नव(छन्नः)वीरसमायुतम् ।

पादनूपुरसंयुक्तं कमारं शङ्करात्मजम् ।

महावद्यीदेवसेनायुक्तं कुमारं शङ्करात्मजम् ॥

इत्यं रूपं यजेन्नित्यं सर्वलोकिहितावहम् ।

चतुर्भुजं बालवेषं स्कन्दं कनकसप्रभम् ॥

शक्तिकुक्कुटहस्तं च वरदाभयसंयुतम् ।

विदुमनिभ द्विदशहस्त रविनेत्र शक्तिशरखङ्गमभयध्वजगदां च ।

वामकरचापकुलिशाङ्जवरशुलखेटधरसञ्यकर षण्मुख! नमस्ते ॥

पड्डुकं शिखिवाहनं त्रिनयनं रक्ताम्बरालङ्कृतं शाक्तिं चर्म च खङ्गशूलविशिखाभीतिं धनुश्रककम्।

पाशं कुक्कुटमङ्कुशं च वरदं दोर्भिर्दधानं तथा ध्यायेदीप्सितसिद्धिदं शशिधरं स्कन्दं सुराराधितम् ॥

लोकालोकान्धकारप्रतिहतकिरणैर्भानुकोटिप्रकाशं भूमिन्यस्तैककोटीष्यसनमपि शरं लम्बमानोर्ध्वकायम् ।

हस्ताम्यां चेतराम्यां धृतमथ कुलिशं शक्तिमम्भोरुहाक्षं सर्वाटङ्कारयुक्तं भजत सुरपुरीपाटकं बाहुलेयम् ॥ (कुमारतन्त्रागमे द्वितीयपटले ॥)

चतुर्भुजं चैकवकं त्रिनेत्रमभयं वरम् । पाशाङ्कशदधं चैव ज्वालाकेशशिखण्डकम् ॥ इन्द्रनीलस्थारूढं रक्तोत्पलसमप्रभम् । चतुर्दशादिभवनं शिखिवाहनमाचरेत् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

अग्रिजातसुत्रह्मण्यः ।

द्विमुखं चाष्टबाहुं च श्वतं वा स्थामकन्धरम् । स्रुवाक्षमालां खद्गं च स्वस्तिकं दक्षिणे करे ॥ कुक्कुटं खेटकं वज्रमाज्यपात्रं तु वामके । अग्निहोत्रविधिं देवमग्निजातस्वरूपकम् ॥ नीलवर्णः । (?)

सौरभेयसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्वक्ताष्टनयनं भुजाष्टकमलासनम् । कुञ्जितं वामपादं च सुस्थितं दक्षिणं पदम् ॥ शक्तयुत्पले पुष्पबाणमभयं दक्षिणे करे । बज्जं चेक्षुधनुरुशूलं वरदं वामके दधम् ॥ पद्मपुष्पनिभं चैव सौरभेयस्वरूपकम् । पाटल्बर्णः ।

प्रतिमालश्चणानि ।

गाङ्गेयसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

एकवकं त्रिनयनं दाडिमीकुसुमप्रमम् । करण्डमकुटोपेतं कुक्कुटध्वजधारिणम् ॥ नीलोत्पलधरं वन्दे मकरारूढमव्ययम् । परशुं पूर्णकुम्भं च सव्यहस्ते तु धारिणम् ॥ अरणि कुक्कुटं वामे गाङ्गेयसमरूपकम् । पाटलवर्णः ।

गुहसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

चतुर्भुजं तिनेतं च हेमरत्निकरीटिनम् । शूळं वज्रं धरं सब्ये वराभयकमन्यके ॥ श्वेतवस्त्रधरं देवं सर्वेषां रक्षणोन्मुखम् । जायया वामपार्श्वे तु कल्याणोत्सवविग्रहम् ॥ पादाम्बुजं हृदि ध्यात्वा गुहरूपं समाश्रये । स्यामवर्णः ।

ब्रह्मचारिसुब्रह्मण्यः ।

दिनेत्रं दिभुजं चैव बालसूर्यधरं प्रभुम् । दक्षमागे दण्डहस्तं वज्रवामोरुहस्तकम् ॥ सन्यापसन्यपादं तु स्थितं वा कुञ्चितं तु वा । शिखायकोपनीताङ्यं मौडीकौपीनसंयतम् ॥

मेखळोपरिवड्याणं रक्तपद्मोपरि स्थितम् । दिव्यरूपधरं देवं ब्रह्मचारिणमाश्रये ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

देशिकसुब्रह्मण्यः।

षड्भुजं चैकवदनं करण्डमकुटान्वितम् । क्रिक्तिहस्तद्वयं चैव जपमालाधरं शुभम् ॥ मयूरवाहनासदं वराभयकराम्बुजम् । इत्येवं विधिवद् ध्यायेच्छिवदेवस्य देशिकम् ॥ रक्तवर्णः ।

(श्रीतत्वनिधौ ॥)

सुब्रह्मण्यद्वारपालकौ ।

सुदेहसुमुखी विप्री गुहस्य द्वारपालकी । एकवक्की दिवाहू च गदाभयकरी समृतौ ॥ चतुर्भुजी चेत्तस्योर्ध्वे वज्रशक्तिधरी तथा । रक्तस्यामलवर्णाब्यी सर्वाभरणभूषितौ ॥ सुदंष्ट्री स्मितवक्की च करण्डमकुटोज्बली । दक्षिणे तु सुदेहं च सुमुखं च तथोत्तरे ॥

(कुमारतन्त्रागमे पश्चमपटले ॥)

सुमित्रः।

समित्रस्थापनं वस्ये शृणु कौशिक सुवत!। उक्तेव जननं पूर्वे(वें ?) प्रतिष्ठां च ततः परम् ॥ वसिष्ठगोतः स्वर्णाक्षपुत्रः काशीपुरे वसन् । त्रिजन्मसु पुरा स्कन्दं समम्यर्च्य यथाविधि ॥ सुमित्र इति सेनान्या प्रोक्तः प्रीतेन देवलः । सुब्रह्मण्यस्य सामीध्ये गाणपत्यमवाप्तवान् ॥ उत्तमंनवतालेन सुमित्रं कारयेद् बुधः । द्दिनेत्रं द्विमुजं रक्तं सुवक्तं च सुयौवनम् ॥ दक्षिणे शक्तिहस्तं च वामं च कटिबन्धनम् । अलकं ज्योतिसंयुक्तं दंष्ट्रिणं रुचिराननम् ॥ करण्डमकुटं वापि जटामकुटमेव वा । हस्तौ मुकुछवद् बद्दौ दक्षिणं शक्तिसंयुतम् ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तमासनं स्थानकं तु वा । यज्ञोपवीतसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितम् ॥ इत्यं रूपं सुमित्रस्य गुहेन विहितं पुरा । (कमारतन्त्रागमे द्विचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

नन्धादयः।

नन्यादयः ।

नन्दी ।

नन्दी कार्यक्षिनेत्रस्तु चतुर्बाहुर्महामुजः ।
सिन्द्रारूणसङ्काशो व्याव्यवर्मपरिष्ठदः ॥
त्रिशूलिमिन्दिपालौ च करयोस्तस्य कारयेत् ।
शिरोगतं तृतीयं तु तर्जयन्तं तथापरम् ॥
आलोकपानं कर्तव्यं दृरादागामिनं जनम् ।
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

विभाणं परश्चं मृगं करतले ईशप्रमाणाञ्चाले भस्मोद्द्िलपाण्डुरं शशिकलागंगाकपर्रोज्वलं । परियायत्रिपुरान्तकं प्रथमतः श्रेष्ठं गणैर्वन्दितं मक्षेन्द्राच्युतपूजिताज्ञिकमलं श्रीनन्दिकेशं भजे ॥

चण्डेश: ।

चण्डेशस्थापनं बक्ष्ये तल्लक्षणपुरस्तरम् । परस्वतन्त्रमेदेन द्विविधं तच्च संमतम् ॥ पुरादौ मध्यमे वाष्टदिसु चण्डेश्वराख्यः । धामेशानेऽथ सौम्ये वा सोमेशेन्द्रान्तरेऽथवा ॥

प्रतिमाख्यणानि ।

भन्तमण्डलदेशे १ उन्तर्हारायां बेष्टशालके । अधैकादित्रयस्त्रिशद्धस्तविस्तारसंयुतः ॥ धामलक्षणसंसिद्धधामेनापि समन्वितः । एकादिसप्तभूम्यन्तं भूमिभागसमन्वितः ॥ धामोक्ताकारसंयुक्तो दिक्ष चण्डेश्वरान्वितः । इष्टदेवान्वितो वा स्यात्केवलो वा वृषान्वितः ॥ प्रागुक्तविधिनानीतगर्भाचेष्टकया युतः । मूर्घेष्टकासमायुक्तः स्थूपिस्थापनसंयुतः ॥ दक्षिणद्वारसंयुक्तः पराङ्गश्चेन्युनीश्वराः !। स्वतन्त्रस्थापने दक्षपूर्वपश्चिमदिक्मुखः॥ दिङ्न्यस्तामरविन्यस्तमध्यकुम्भयुतेन च । धामसंस्थापनेनाट्यः प्रागुक्तविधिना सह ॥ प्रागुक्तगर्भमानादां सर्वमत प्रयोज्यताम् । प्राकारमण्डपोपेतः परितः परिवारयुक् ॥ रुद्रभक्तस्ततो रुद्रचण्डश्रण्डप एव च । महाबल्दस्तथाविर्य(वीर्य !)ष्टक्कपाणीशसेवकौ २ ॥ रुद्रकोपज इत्यष्टमूर्तयः परिवारगाः । एते श्वेता महाकायाः कृताक्रिष्टप्रटान्विताः ॥

९ 'अन्तर्मण्डलदशे ' इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'महाबळास्तथा विप्रा ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

प्रतिमाञ्ज्ञणानि ।

सटक्कास्तद्विहीना वा वीराचासनसंस्थिताः । क्रितवासोऽन्विता वाथ चण्डरूपधरास्तु वा ॥ इन्द्राचा वा तदर्थं(थें ?)तु पीठं वा पूर्वतो दृष: । बिंगीठादिपीठान्तं पूर्ववत्कल्पयेत् वा ॥ द्वारस्थी द्वारपी कार्यी दिकरी दण्डधारकी । चण्डानुगश्चण्डभूत्यौ १ (भृत्यो ?) नेष्टौ वा देशिकामजाः !।। द्रव्यैश्शिलादिभिः कार्यः पूर्वबङ्क्षकणान्वितः । मध्येन दशतालेन दशतालाधमेन वा ।। प्रतिमालक्षणप्रोक्तमानेनायादिसंयुतः २ । बद्धपद्मासनश्रण्डनाथो दुर्दर्शभीषणः ॥ ब्यालयह्रोपवीती च मुखोदगीणमहानलः। करालकजलाभासो जटिलश्चन्द्रशेखर:॥ चतुर्वकश्तुर्वाह्याक्षमालात्रिश्लवान् । टक्कं कमण्डलुं वामे भानुरक्तार्कलोचनः ॥ अथवा शङ्कवर्णाभभद्वर्बाहुब्रिटोचनः। चन्द्रार्थमण्डितः कृत्तित्रासा वीरासनस्थितः ॥ पिनाकामोधबाणाम्यां व्यमपाणितल्ह्यः । बराभयप्रदानाम्यामन्यत्र परिमण्डितः ॥

९ 'चण्डमृत्यौ 'इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'मानेनामदिसंयुतः ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

अथवा द्विभुजरशुक्रवस्त्रस्यक्षोऽजनप्रभः। जटामकुटयुक्तो वा तुल्सीकृतमूर्धजः(!) ॥ स्थानको वासनस्थो वा शयितासब्यपात्तलः । सलम्बसन्यपादस्तु बामहस्तभु(स्तु !)जानुगः ॥ वरहस्तोऽथवा स स्यादितरष्टक्कसंयुतः । बामेतरकरष्टञ्कयुक्तोऽऋलिपुटोऽथवा ॥ शङ्करेक्षणसंपनस्शोकनम्रशिरास्तु वा । उत्कुटासनयुक शान्तो जटिल्एङ्कभृकरः ॥ एवं वा चण्डनाथस्तु कार्यस्विष्टासनान्वितः। भथवाभयटङ्काभ्यां पाशशृञ्द्वयेन तु ॥ चतुर्भुजस्तु वा कार्यरशङ्कराज्ञानुपालकः । विशेषस्सिहले देशे कश्चिद्त्रामिवीयते॥ केताया(कतेऽय ?)मष्टहस्तस्त्यानृतायां १ पड्भुजो मतः । द्वापरे च चतुर्हस्तः कटौ तु द्विकरा मतः ॥ अन्यदेशे तु सर्वत्र विभागो नायमीरितः । **अथ**वा चण्डनाथस्तु देव्या तु सहितो न वा ॥ सा देवी स्थामला हस्तद्वयाखिलविभूषिता । धर्मनीत्याख्यया स्याता घृतनीडोत्पडा वरा ॥

९ 'कृतयामि 'ति पाठान्तरम् ।

एवमापाद्य बेरं तु मनुभिस्त्थापनं नयेत्।

(उत्तरकामिकागमे पञ्चषष्टितमपटछे ॥)

अधातस्तंप्रवस्यामि चण्डेशस्थापनं परम् । उद्भवं प्रथमं तस्य द्वितीयं स्थापनं क्रमात् ॥ रदस्यैव तु रदांशं तत्सर्वे चण्डनामतः । गणेशावरणे स्थित्वा दशांशेनायुतेन तु ॥ प्रचण्ड।दिर्विनिष्कान्ता पञ्चमूर्तिर्विधानतः । प्रचण्डचण्डः प्रथमं ततो विकान्तचण्डकः ॥ तृतीयो विभुचण्डस्तु वीरचण्डश्चतुर्थकः । एवं वै पश्चचण्डेशाः पश्चत्रससमुद्भवाः ॥ कृतयुगाधिपत्यं तु प्रचण्डमिदमुष्यते । विकान्तचण्डनामा तु त्रेतायामधिपससृतः ॥ द्वापरे चाधिपत्यं हि विभुश्वण्डेश उच्यते । कठौ तु बीरचण्डेशस्त्रा(स्या?)धिपत्यं प्रकीर्तितम् ॥ एवं वि प्रमानेदेन चण्डनाम विधीयते । आज्यस्पैशदिग्भागे विमानं पूर्ववत्क्रमात् ॥ त्रिनेत्रं चतुर्भुजं वापि दिनेत्रं द्विभुजं तु वा। भीमं जटासमायुक्तं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥

प्रतिकासकाणानि ।

अभयं शान्तदेहं(!) च पाशं वै परशुं तथा ।

हिभुजं यदि कर्तुं चेच्छान्त(!)टङ्क्युतं तथा ॥

शुक्कयक्षोपवीतं च शुक्काम्बरघरं तथा ।

स्थानकं चासनं प्रोक्तं पूर्वोक्तविधिना ततः ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे सप्तचावारिंशक्तमपटें ॥)

चण्डश्च चण्डेश्वरो रक्तश्वेतिमित्रश्च विस्तरः ।

दिवादुस्सजटाजूटशेखरः कर्णकुण्डलः ॥

धृतयक्षोपवीतश्च शुक्काम्बरघरश्चितः ।

सर्वभूषणसंभूष्यष्टक्कपाणिरथापि वा ॥

अर्धचन्द्रासनासीनः पुष्पमालावलम्बितः ।

चण्डेशस्याकृतिर्ह्योवं क्षेत्रपालाकृतिं शृणु ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे क्रयोदशपटले ॥)

शिवमकाः।

वक्ष्यामि शिवभक्तानां प्रतिष्ठां भागमोक्षदाम् । ब्राह्मणा क्षत्रिया वैश्यास्त्राद्भा वा धन्तराञ्जाः ॥ ब्रियो वा गुरवक्षेत्राममिषिक्तो नृपोऽथवा । शिवमक्तिसमोपेता जीवन्तो वा मृतास्तु वा ॥ तेषां प्रतिकृतिं कृत्वा प्रतिष्टाप्य समर्वयेत् । स्वप्रधानं पराञ्चं च हिविधं स्थापनं मतम् ॥

प्रतिमाखसभागि ।

प्रामादी वा नदौतीरे पुष्करिण्यास्तटे**ऽ**पि वा । वने चोपवने वापि पर्वते वा मनोरमे ॥ स्थाने उन्यत्र च कर्तव्यं स्वप्रधानस्य मन्दिरम् । देवालयान्तस्सालादौ तत्र कल्पितमन्दिरे ॥ परिवारसमीपेतं स्वप्रधानं प्रकीर्तितम् । देवालयादौ सर्वत्र मालिकामण्डपादिषु ॥ परिवारविद्यानं यत्कल्पितं त्वक्कमिन्यते । तदर्थं शिवलिक्नं वा प्रतिमा वा शिवस्य तु ॥ स्कन्दनन्दादिरूपं वा मृतप्रतिकृतिं तु वा । कुर्यादायादिसंयुक्तं शिलाचैक्तवस्तुभिः॥ बैलं लोहं तथा बार्स मृत्मयं मणिजं तु वा । धर्धचित्रमधामासं पटादिपरिकल्पितम् ॥ लिक्नं चेत्तद्विधानोक्त्या प्रतिमा च तथैव च । तदुक्ततालभेदेन १ कर्तव्यं स्याद् द्विजात्तमाः ! ॥ मृतप्रतिकृति चोकामष्टतालेन कारयेत्। आसीनं स्थानकं वापि बाहनारू दमेव वा ॥ भासने स्थानके बाथ पद्मसिहासनं तु वा । अधस्तात्करूपयेद्विद्वानुभयं वा विधीयताम् ॥

९ 'तइकताकभेदेने 'ति पाठान्तरम्।

प्रतिमाख्यणानि ।

यथेष्टासनयुक्तं वा समाश्रं वा यथाश्रकम् ।

आसनोन्मानविस्तारायामं तद्धदलंकृतिम् ॥

प्रतिमोक्तप्रकारेण प्रागुक्तविधिना नयेत् ।

शिखी वा बद्धकेशी वा मुण्डितो जटिलोऽथवा ॥

अभिषिक्तो नृपश्चेत्त किरीटमकुटान्वितः ।

यथेष्टायुधयुक्तो वा नमस्कारयुतोऽथवा ॥

सर्वलक्षणसंपन्नस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

गायका नृत्तयुक्ता वा पूजका वा यथेष्टकाः ॥

स्त्रियश्चेत्तस्यानुरूपेण १ भूषणैरुपभृषिताः ।

एवं लक्षणमाख्यातं प्रतिष्टादां निगद्यते ॥

(उत्तरकामिकागमे घट्घष्टितमपटले ॥)

आर्थः ।

भार्यश्चतुर्भुजस्मान्तिस्रिनेत्रः पद्मसंस्थितः । हिरण्यसदशप्रस्यो दुकृत्वसमनान्वितः ॥ अभयवरदोपेतः खङ्गखेटकधारितः ।

मुस्थितः पद्मपीठे तु आर्थ्यमेवं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपबाशपटले ॥)

१ क्रियश्रेदिलर्थमादर्शान्तरे नास्ति ।

अधातसंप्रवक्ष्यामि शास्तृस्थापनमुत्तमम् । शास्ता सर्वस्य छोकस्य तस्माच्छास्तेति चोच्यते ॥ समुद्रमथने काले परिगृह्यामृतं तथा। हरिर्वभूव स्त्रीरूपा मोहिनीनाम नामत: ॥ तां मोहिनीमहं दृष्टा संगतोऽस्मि कदाचन । जातस्तदा महाशास्ता मेध्याहाम्रवतीश्वराः ॥ द्विनेत्रं द्विभुजं ऋत्वा सर्वाभरणभूषितम् । श्यामवर्णयुतं तेषां शुक्रयज्ञोपवातिनम् ॥ श्वानकुक्कुटमेपादैः ऋदिन्तं सर्वसिद्धिदम् । मदनावर्णनीदेवी १ (च्यो !) पीतीरस(नोरस!)समन्विती(ते!) ॥ सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ती(के !) पश्चियोर्विन्यसेत्ततः । वामे दमनकं र न्यस्वा तद्वेषं विकृतं स्मृतम् ॥ ब्रिमुजं दक्षिणे हस्ते चक्रदण्डमधेश्वरम्। फलपहुबहस्तं च कुश्चिताक्विकरद्वयम् ॥ भूताकारं बृहत्कुक्षि नीलालकविभृपितम् । शास्तुस लक्षणं प्रोक्तं स्थापनं शृणु तत्वतः ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे त्रिपश्चाशत्तमपटले ॥)

पनकापर्णिनौ देख्यै इति पाठान्तरम् । २ 'वामधे मनकं न्यस्ता ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

मोहिनीतनयस्यान्तो द्विबाह्रस्यामसनिभः। पीठालम्बितशायितौ वामवक्षिणपादकौ ॥ बामाक्विजानुकोर्ध्वे तु वामहस्तं स्थितं कुरु । मण्डलीभूतदण्डाग्रो वज्रदण्डधरो युवा ॥ स्निग्धनीलाञ्चनाकीर्णकुन्दलीभूतभूष्वजः (न्तलीभूतमूर्धजः!) । गजवाहनकेतुस्स्याद्विलासी सविलासिनी ॥ नीलधेताधवृषभवाहनो वा चतुर्भुजः। रक्तचूडच्वजो वागि सर्वत्र परिकीर्तितः ॥ ब्रानी योगासनासीनो वेदाध्यायी पवित्रकः । सोभयांसोपवीतस्यान्न्यूनावीरासनास्थितः॥ **ढी**ळाविगीतभावी स्यात्सुर(ख?)भावी सुखासनः । वामोरूपारे विन्यस्त(स्ता !)वामपादत्तहेश्वणः ॥ भार्यस्याकृतिरेवं तु शकस्याकृतिरुप्यते । (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

क्षेत्रपाछः ।

त्रिविधः क्षेत्रपाळस्तु सात्विको राजसस्तमः । श्वेतं रक्तमयो कृष्णं सात्विकादिगुणं भवेत् ॥ दिमुजं वा चतुर्वाहु शान्तं सात्विकमुच्यते । पद्बाहु चोप्रयदनमुगं स्यादाजसं स्मृतम् ॥

तामसं चाष्टबाहुं च एते वे समपादकाः ।
स्थानकं पद्मपीठे तु भद्मपीठे तु वा यथा ॥
गूडं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपाडमितरे धृतम् ।
दिभुजं देवमाद्भ्यातं चतुर्हस्तमयोग्यते ॥
परहस्ते तु सन्ये तु खन्नं घण्टां तदन्यके ।
अथवा पूर्वहस्ते तु अभयं वरदान्वितौ ॥
पूर्ववत्परहस्तौ द्वौ घण्टां वा वामहस्तके ।
सात्विकं देवमाद्भ्यातं राजसं शृणु सुत्रत ! ॥
गूडं खन्नं च घण्टां च दक्षिणे [तु॰] करत्वये ।
विटकं च कपाटं च नागं वा पाशवामके ॥
तामसे तु धनुर्वाणं दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणे धृतम् ।
शेषं राजसवत्द्भ्यातं रक्तकेशीर्ध्यमण्डलम् ॥
उपदृष्टिसमायुक्तं नानानागविभूषितम् ।
विनेत्रं नग्नरूपं च क्षेत्रपाटं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥

(भंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनप्रशासपटले ॥)

भयातस्तंप्रवक्यामि क्षेत्रेशस्य विधिक्रमम् । ईश्वरस्यायुत्तशिन क्ष(क्षे !)त्रपालोद्भवं तथा ॥ प्रामादावैशदिग्मागे लोकरक्षार्थकारणम् । प्रासादं प्रतिमां तत्र पूर्वोक्तविधिना तथा ॥

द्वारं तु पश्चिमे मुख्यं दक्षिणे मध्यमं स्मृतम् । कन्यसं चेन्द्रदिग्दारं प्रतिमालक्षणं ततः ॥ चतुर्भुजं त्रिनेत्रं वा षड्भुजं चाष्टहस्तकम्। सुदष्ट्रं भैरवाकारं कृष्णवर्णे दिगम्बरम् ॥ सर्पयञ्जोपवीतं च शिरोमालाकरोटिकम् । ऊर्घ्वकेशं सुकृताक्षं नागाभरणभूषितम् ॥ त्रिशुङं दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते कपालकम्। खद्गं च दक्षिणे हस्ते वामहस्ते तु खेटकम् ॥ एवं चतुर्भुजं विद्धि पड्भुजं च ततः शृणु । नागं च दक्षिणे पाणौ तोमरं वामहस्तके ॥ प्रागुक्तायुधसंयुक्तं पड्भुजं लिति कीर्तितम्। शूळं डमरुखट्टाङ्गं दक्षिणे वामहस्तके ॥ एवमष्टभुजं प्रोक्तं षड्मुजायुधसनिभम्।

(सुप्रभेदागमे पत्राशासमपटले ॥)

रक्तोप्रेक्ष्णः कालमेववर्णो वापि महाबली । दिबाहुर्वा चतुर्बाहुरप्यापि वा ॥ कपालश्लो दिभुजो घण्टापाशसमायुतः । चतुर्बाहुः क्रमाक्षेत्रपालो वामे च दक्षिणे ॥

प्रतिमाखस्पानि ।

स्रिटक्की च खट्टाक्नं भयमष्टमुजे कमात् । रक्तपद्मासनारूढः श्यामवर्णोमरूपकः ॥ विस्तोर्ष्मो(र्ष्य !) रक्तकेशः क्वश्चितश्रूसविश्वमः । नम्ररूप(पः !)शिरोमाळाभूषितस्तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रकः ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

जहा।

चतुर्भुजश्चतुर्वको हरितालसमप्रभः ।
जटामकुटसंयुक्तः पिङ्गाक्षस्तर्वभूपणः ॥
ह्रण्णाजिनोत्तरीयश्च यज्ञस्त्रसमन्वितः ।
गुक्रवत्वधरस्तान्तः कटिस्त्रसमन्वितः ॥
गुक्रवत्वधरस्तान्तः कटिस्त्रसमन्वितः ॥
गुक्रवत्वधरस्तान्तः करिस्त्रसमन्वितः ॥
गुक्रमास्यानुलेपश्च कर्णकुण्डलमण्डितः ।
दक्षिणे चाक्षमाला च कूर्वं चैव तु धारयेत् ॥
कमण्डलुकुश्च(शं !) वामे दक्षिणे सुक्सुवौ तलः (!) ।
वाज्यस्थाली कुशाचैव(श्वेव !) वामहस्ते तु धारयेत् ॥
वाज्यस्थाली कुशाचैव(श्वेव !) वामहस्ते तु धारयेत् ॥
वाज्यस्थाली कुशाचैव श्वेवस्तौ द्विजोत्तम ! ।
वासने तुभयाविश्व शाययेत्त ततः परम् ॥
मेद्रमूलोपरिष्टात्तु वामहस्तोच्ववककम् ।
सन्यहस्तं च तस्योच्वे तदन्यास्यं च कारयेत् ॥

दक्षिणे बाक्षमालां च बामहस्ते कमण्डलुम् । सरस्वती दक्षभागे सावित्री वामभागके ॥ बासीनो वा स्थितो वापि पद्मपीठोपिर स्थितः । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपद्माशपटले ॥)

चतर्मुखं चतुर्वाहुं कमण्डल्वक्षघारिणम् ।
रक्तवर्णजटायुक्तं कृत्वा ब्रह्माणमुज्वलम् ॥
साविती वामपार्थे तु सर्वालक्कारसंयुताम् ।
एवं चतुर्मुखं कुर्याज्ञगत्मृष्टिकरं शुभम् ॥
(सुप्रभेदागमे चतुर्ख्विशक्तमपटके ॥)

किखेबतुर्मुखं देवं चतुर्वाहुं शुभेक्षणम् ।
रालकुण्डलसंयुक्तं लम्बक् चींपरि स्थितम् ॥
कृष्णाजिनधरं गौरं शुक्ताम्बरिवराजितम् ।
दिक्षणं वरदं हस्तं तत्रान्याशुभ (न्यंस्नुव!) धारिणम् ॥
कृषण्डलुधरं वामं तथान्यं संयुतं शु(स्नुः)चा ।
विभाणं चतुरो वेदान् पुरतश्वास्य विन्यसेत् ॥
वामे पार्श्वे तु सावित्री दक्षिणे तु सरस्वतीम् ।
वाज्यस्यालीं पुरोभागे महिषीश्व(महर्षीश्वः) समन्ततः ॥

प्रतिमाणधाणानि ।

हंसारूढं क्रिकेस्कापि कचित्र कमकासनम् । स्नष्टारं सर्वेकोकानां ब्रह्माणं परिकल्पयेत् ॥ (शिल्परले पद्मविशपटके ॥)

ब्रह्मा कमण्डलकरखतुर्मुखः पङ्कजासनस्यसः । (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापञ्चाशत्तमाभ्याये ॥)

नद्याणं कारयेद्विद्वान् देवं सौम्यं चतुर्भुजम् ।
बद्धपद्मासनं तुष्टं तथा कृष्णाजिनाम्बरम् ॥
जटाधरं चतुर्वाहुं सप्तहंसरयस्थितम् ।
बामे न्यस्तेतरकरं तस्यैकं दोर्युगं मवेत् ॥
एत(कः!)स्मिन् दक्षिणे पाणावक्षमाला तथा शुमा ।
कमण्डलुं द्वितीये च सर्वाभरणधारिणम् ॥
सर्वलक्षणयुक्तस्य शान्तिकःपस्य पार्थिव ! ।
पद्मपत्रदलामाभं ध्यानसंगीलितेक्षणम् ॥
भर्वायां कारयेदेवं चित्रे वा वास्तुकर्मणि ।
(विष्णुपुराणे ॥)

पद्मपत्नासनस्थस ब्रह्मा कार्यसञ्जर्भुखः । सावित्री तस्य कर्तव्या वामोत्सङ्गगता तथा ॥ (आदिस्यपुराणे ॥)

त्रतिमास्यागानि ।

भागवेदादि प्रभेदेन कतादियुगभेदतः ।
विप्रादिवर्णभेदेन चतुर्वकं चतुर्भुजं ॥
दक्षिणाधः करात्म्नष्टा जपमालां तथा स्नुचम् ।
पुस्तं कमण्डलुं घते सक्त्वःकमलासनः ॥
अक्षसूत्रं पुस्तकं च घते पद्मं कमण्डलुम् ।
चतुर्वक्ता तु सावित्री श्रोत्रियाणां गृहे हिता ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

जिटेलाः रमश्रुलाः शान्ता आसीना ध्यानतत्पराः ।

कमण्डल्वक्षस्त्राम्यां संयुक्ता ऋषयस्स्यृताः ॥

विश्वकर्मा चतुर्बाहुरक्षमालां च पुस्तकम् ।

कं वा(बुं!) कमण्डलुं धत्ते तिनेत्रो हंसवाहनः ॥

आग्नेय्यां तु गणेशस्यान्मातृस्थानं च दक्षिणे ।

नैऋत्ये तु सहस्नाक्षं वारुण्यां जलशायिनम् ॥

वायन्ये पार्वतीरुदी प्रहांक्षेवोत्तरे न्यसेत् ।

ऐशान्ये कमलादेवी प्राच्यां तु धरणीधरम् ॥

इति ब्रह्मायतनम् ।

जद्यप्रतीद्दाराः ।

ब्रह्मणोऽधै प्रतीहारान् कथिष्याम्यनुक्रमात् । पु(प !)स्थाकारगम्भीराः सकुर्वा मकुद्येञ्चलाः ॥

प्रतिमास्त्रवणानि ।

पद्मं सुक्पुस्तकं दण्डं सत्यो वामेऽथ दक्षिणे।

सब्यापसब्ये करके शेषं प्राग्वत्सधर्मकः ॥

अक्षं पद्मागमी दण्डं करैर्धते प्रियोद्भवः।

दण्डागमस्रुक्फलकैर्यक्कः स्यादायुधेः श्रुभैः॥

अक्षस्त्रगदाखेटदण्डैर्विजयनामकः ।

अधोहस्तापसन्येन खेटकं यज्ञभद्रकः ॥

अक्षः पाशाङ्कारौ दण्डो मवे स्याःसार्वकामिकः ।

दण्डा हुरापाशपचौर्विभवस्सर्वशान्तिदः॥

इति ब्रह्मप्रतीहाराः ।

(रूपमण्डने ॥)



दिक्पालाः।

दिक्पालाः ।

इन्द्रः ।

श्यामवर्ण(ण) ब्रिहस्तं च रक्ताम्बरधरं श्रुभम् । किरीटमकुटोपेतं सर्वाभरणभृषितम् ॥ शक्तिर्दक्षिणहस्ते तु वामहस्तेऽहुशं घृतम् । विशालोदरप्रीवं च वामे शचीसमन्वितम् ॥ द्विनेत्रं सौम्यवदनं सिंहासनोपिर स्थितम् । आसीनं वा प्रकर्तन्यं गजारूडमयापि वा ॥ इन्द्रमेवं समाख्यातमिक्त्यौ च प्रवस्यते । (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

इन्द्रमैन्द्रे तु मतिमांस्विन्द्रो वजाङ्कशोधरात् । स्यामाञ्जं तु गजारूढमप्सरोगणसंयुतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिशत्तमपटले ॥)

सुरराजं प्रवक्ष्येऽहमैरावतसमाश्रितम् । किरीटकुण्डलघरं भुजद्वयसमन्वितम् ॥

९ 'बज्राञ्चकी दश्वत् ' इति पाठान्तरम् ।

कुलिशं दक्षिणे पाणौ बामहस्ते तयोत्पलम् । दिव्यरत्निवभूषाद्ध्यं दिव्यचीनांशुकैर्युतम् ॥ चित्रचामरधारिण्यौ क्रियौ पार्थे प्रकल्पयेत् । सिंहासनस्थमथवा लिखेद् गन्धर्वसंयुतम् ॥ इन्द्राणीं बामतस्तस्य लिखेदुत्पलधारिणीम् । दिव्यशृङ्गारसंयुक्तामिन्द्रवकावलोकिनीम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

शुक्कश्चतुर्विषाणो द्विपो महेन्द्रस्य बज्जपाणित्वं च । तिर्यग्ळळाटसंस्थं तृतीयमपि छोचनं चिद्दम् ॥ (बृहत्संहितायामष्टापद्याशत्तमाध्याये ॥)

चतुर्दन्ते गजे सक्तः श्वेतः कार्यस्मुरेश्वरः । वामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या तस्य मार्या शची नृप ! ॥ नीटवल्ला सुवर्णामा सर्वाभरणवांस्तथा । तिर्यग्टटाटकस्तार्थः (स्थाक्षः !) कर्तव्यश्व विभूषितः ॥ शक्तश्वतुर्भुजः कार्यो द्विभुजा च तथा शशी(ची !) । पद्माङ्कृशौ च कर्तव्यौ अमदक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ वामं शचीपृष्ठगतं द्वितीयं वज्रसंयुतम् । वामं शच्याः करे कार्या रम्या सन्तानमञ्जरी ॥

दक्षिणं पृष्ठविन्यस्तं देवराजस्य कारयेत् । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

वन्नपाणिर्महाबीरस्सिहस्कन्धोऽवलीलधृक् । ललाटोरस्स्थलायामपीवरोक्मेहोदरः ॥ प्रसन्नवदनस्थामवर्णो रक्ताम्बरस्सुखी । किरीटकुण्डली हारकेयूरादिविभूषितः ॥ पृथुशिरोगजारूढो देवराजस्माचीपतिः । शक्रस्याकृतिरेवं तु चण्डेशस्याकृति ऋणु ॥ (पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

मरं वरा**ह**ुशौ चैव कुण्डी धत्ते करैस्तु यः। गजारूढः सहस्राक्ष इन्द्रः पूर्वदिशाधिपः॥ (रूपमण्डने॥)

विद्धिः ।

वस्मीह विद्वरूपं तु रक्तवर्णं चतुर्भुजम् । वरदाभयहस्तं च.....।। शक्तिस्त्यादपरे वामे दक्षिणे तु स्तुचं धरम् । एकाननं त्रिनेत्रं च रक्तकेशोर्ध्वमेव च ॥ विद्वरूपं समाद्ध्यातमेवं धामनि विन्यसेत् । (सुप्रभेदागमे एकचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

कृत्वा चाग्निमजारूढं रक्तामं रक्तलोचनम् । शिखाभिरूर्ष्वगाभिश्च युक्ति(कं !)शिकसुवं धरम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

बह्नस्वरूपं वक्ष्यामि शुद्धकाञ्चनसुप्रभम् ।
अर्धचन्द्रासनगतं रक्तवस्त्रविराजितम् ॥
लोहितं वा प्रकुर्वीत बालार्कसमतेजसम् ।
शुक्तं यद्गोपवीतेन लम्बक्चेंन शोभितम् ॥
मेषपृष्ठस्थितं देवं भुजद्धयसमन्वितम् ।
दक्षिणे चाक्षस्त्रं स्यात् करे वामे कमण्डलुः ॥
स्वाहादेवी कृता पार्श्वे कुद्धुमेन विलेपिता ।
अरुणैरम्बरैभेव्या लेस्या मात्र (१) विभूषिता ॥
कुण्डस्थो वा प्रकर्तव्यो ह्व्यवाहां विचक्षणैः ।
ज्वालाभिस्तप्तरार्थेण शोभमानो महायुतिः ॥
(शिल्परानसंयोजिते किस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे)

रक्तं जटाधरं बह्दं कारयेबृधवाससम् । ज्वालामालाकुलं सौम्यं त्रिनेत्रं स्मश्रुधारिणम् ॥ चतुर्बाह्यं चतुर्देष्ट्रं देवेशं वायुसारिथम् । चतुर्भिश्च शुकैर्युक्ते धूमाचिह्नरथे स्थितम् ॥

वामोत्सङ्गगता स्वाहा शक्तस्येव शची भवेत् । रत्नपात्रकरा देवी वहेर्दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ ज्वाटात्रिश्कृते कर्तव्ये त्वक्षमास्यं च वामके । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

अर्थचन्द्रासनासीनो ब्रह्मरूपो हुताशनः ।

प्रज्यचलकाञ्चनज्योतिः पिङ्गांचः पिङ्गांचनः ॥

हेमकूर्चाप्रसद्दशस्त्ररूपं च शिरोरुहम् ।
तहणादित्यसंकाशं तद्वस्त्रमुपवीतकम् ॥
अक्षमाचा च शक्तिश्च दक्षिणेऽदक्षिणेऽपि च ।
ज्वांचामाचाङ्गुं तीवं पार्थस्थान्य(स्थं ह्यं ?)शुमण्डलम् ॥

मेघास्तदं च कुण्डस्थो योगपदेन वेष्टितम् ।
दक्षिणे तु स्थिता स्वाहा रनकुण्डलमण्डिता ॥

अग्नेराङ्गितिरेवं स्याच्छृण् वैवस्वताङ्गातिम् ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

बरदः शक्तिहस्तश्च समृणालकमण्डलुः । ज्वालापुञ्जनिभो देवो मेपारूढो हुताशनः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वैवस्वतः ।

हिमुजः कृष्णवर्णस्तु खङ्गखेटकधारिणी । कराट्टदंष्ट्वदनो रक्तमाल्यानुटेपनः ॥

रक्तवस्त्रधरोप्रश्च किरीटमकुटान्वितः ।

दीप्ताग्निसदशाक्षश्च महामहिषवाहनः ॥

यमस्वेवं हि पार्श्वस्थौ तमिस्रौ चोप्रवक्त्रकौ ।

चित्रगुप्तः कार्वश्चेव द्वारपार्श्चे तु संस्थितौ ॥

कृष्णस्यामनिमौ तौ च रक्तवस्त्रसिता(धरा १) वुमौ ।

पीठपार्श्वस्थितौ मृत्युसहितादु(संहितौ व्यु १)प्रतेजसौ ॥

नीख्टोहितसङ्काशौ हौ चामरधृते स्त्रियौ ।

पुरतः संस्थितौ विप्रौ धर्माधर्म समाह्वयौ ।

यमस्सिहासनासीनो महिपारोहितस्तु वा ।

यमस्सिहासनासीनो महिपारोहितस्तु वा ।

यमलक्षणमास्यातं रोहिणीळक्षणं शृणु ॥

(अंशुमद्रेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

यमं सुदण्डहस्तं तु महिपासनसंस्थितम् । कराछं काछवर्णं च फल्रपल्लवपाणिनम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टनत्वारिंशसमपटले ॥)

पितृराजं प्रवक्ष्यामि नीटाञ्चनसमच्छविम् ।
दण्डं पाशं धनुदौँम्यौ प्रदीप्ताग्निविद्योचनम् ॥
महामहिषमारूढं सिंहासनमधापि वा ।
मृत्युना चित्रगुप्तेन पार्श्वयोद्यशोभितम् ॥
1 'धर्मशर्म समाह्या' विति पाठान्तरम् ।

कराठैः किंकरैश्वेव सुरासुरगणैस्तथा । धर्मिभिः पापिभिश्वेव सेन्यमानं निरन्तरम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

सज्ञाम्बुदसच्छायस्तप्तचामीकराम्बरः । महिषस्यश्च कर्तव्यस्सर्वीभरणवान् यमः ॥ नीलोत्पलामां धृष्रोणाँ(धूमोणाँ?) वामोत्सङ्गे च कारयेत् । बूम्रोर्णा(बूमोर्णा!) द्विभुजा कार्या यमः कार्यश्चतुर्भुजः ॥ दण्डखन्नावभौ कार्यो यमदक्षिणहस्तयोः । ज्वाला त्रिशला कर्तव्या त्वक्षमाला च वामके ।। दण्डोपरि मुखं कार्यं आलामालाविभूषणम् । बुम्रोणी(बुमोर्णा ?)दक्षिणो हस्तो यमपुष्ठगतो भवेत् ॥ वामे तस्याः करे कार्यं मातुलुङ्गं सुदर्शनम् । पार्श्वे त दक्षिणे तस्य चित्रगुप्तं त कारयेत् ॥ आपीष्यवेषं स्वाकारं द्विमुजं सौम्यदर्शनम् । दक्षिणे छेखनी तस्य वामे पत्नं त कारयेत ॥ वामे पाशधर: कार्य: कालो विकटदर्शन: । (विष्णधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

दण्डपाणिर्महादीतः कालाजनसमध्छविः ।
महामहिषिकारूढो दीताग्रिसमलोचनः ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटछे ॥)

प्रतिमाळश्रणानि ।

लेखनी पुस्तकं धत्ते कुक्कुटं दण्डमेव च । महामहिषमारूढो यमः कृष्णाङ्ग ईरितः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

निर्ऋति:।

निर्श्वतिर्नीलवर्णस्तु द्विभुजश्व महातनुः ।
खङ्गं दक्षिणहस्तेन वामहस्तेन खेटकम् ॥
पीतवस्त्रधरं रौद्रं करालस्यं च दंष्ट्रिणम् ।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं नानापुष्पैरलङ्गृतम् ॥
दुकृलवसनास्सर्वाः पीनोरुजधनस्तनाः ।
मध्यक्षामातिसौम्यश्व किञ्चित्प्रहसिताननाः ॥
नानागन्धानुलिमाङ्गा भद्रपीठोपिर स्थिताः ।
समभङ्गसमायुक्तास्सप्तसङ्ख्याप्सरास्स्मृताः ॥
अप्सरैश्व समायुक्तो निर्श्वतिश्व विशेषतः ।
निर्श्वतिस्त्वेवमाद्भ्यातं वरुणस्त्वथ वद्यते ॥

(अञ्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनपचाशपटले ॥)

खङ्गखेटकसंयुक्तं निर्ऋतिश्यामवर्णकम् । करार्छ विकृताकारं सिंहारूढं द्विनेत्रकम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचलारिंशत्तमपटके ॥)

प्रतिमाळ्याणानि ।

राक्षसं संप्रवक्ष्यामि नैर्ऋते स्थितम् । नरयानसमारूढं रिक्ष(को ?)भिर्वद्वभिन्धितम् ॥ काळमेवसमाभासं खङ्गखेटकथारिणम् । पीतवस्त्रपरीधानं स्वर्णभूषाविभूषितम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कस्मिश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

विरूपाक्षो विष्ट्ता(इता?)स्यः प्राञ्च(प्रांशु?)दंष्ट्रोज्वलाननः ।
ऊर्ध्वकेशी खरस्यश्च द्विबाहुर्मीषणाननः ॥
कर्णेन कृष्णरक्ताङ्गः कृष्णाम्बरधरस्तथा ।
सर्वाभरणवान् दंष्ट्रसङ्घैर्दण्डधरस्तथा ॥
भायीश्वतस्यः कर्तव्या देवी च निर्कातिस्तथा ।
कृष्णाङ्गी कृष्णवदना पाशहस्ता तु वामतः ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

राक्षसेशो विशालाक्षः पीतवस्त्रश्यासनः ।
निर्मातिस्पुस्थितासीनः सङ्गहस्तो महोज्वलः ॥
निर्मातेशकृतिश्चें वरुणस्याकृति शृणु ।
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

खद्गं च खेटकं इस्तैः कत्तिंकां वैरिमस्तकम् । दंष्ट्राकराळवदनं श्वानारूढश्च राक्षसः ॥

(रूपमण्डने ॥)

वरुणः ।

बरुणरशुक्रवर्णस्तु द्विमुजः पाशहस्तकः।

सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तः करण्डमकुटान्वितः ॥

पीतवस्त्रधरत्रशान्तो महाबङसमन्वितः ।

यबस्वसमायुक्तो मकरस्थानकासनः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपचाशपटले ॥)

वरुणं पाशहस्तं तु शुक्कवर्णसमप्रमम् । अन्यहस्तेन वरदं सर्वाभरणभूषितम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

सप्तहंसे रथे कार्यो वरुणो यादसां पतिः । स्निग्धवैदूर्यसंकाशः श्वेताम्बर्धरस्तथा ॥

किचिटालम्बजठरो मुक्ताहारविभूषितः ।

सर्वाभरणवान् राजन् । महादेवश्वतुर्भुजः ॥ बामभागगतं केतुं मकरं तस्य कारयेत् ।

छत्रं तु सुसितं मृध्नि भार्या सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरी ॥

बामोत्सङ्गगता कार्या मध्ये तु द्विभुजा नृप!।

उत्पर्छ कारयेद्वामे दक्षिणे(णं!) देवपृष्ठगम् ॥

पद्मपाशौ करे कार्यी देवदक्षिणहस्तयोः।

शहं च रत्नपातं च बामयोस्तस्य कारयेत् ॥

भागे तु दक्षिणे गङ्गा मकरस्था सचामरा ।
देवी पश्चकरा कार्या चन्द्रगौरी वरानना ॥
वामे तु यमुना कार्या कूर्मसंस्था सचामरा ।
नीळात्यळकरा सौम्या नीळनीरजसनिभा ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

शङ्ककुन्देन्दुध्वछः पाशहस्तो महाबछः । केयूरकुण्डली हारी पीतवासास्मुशोभनः ॥ आसीनो वा स्थितो वापि मकरे वरुणसमृतः । (पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

वरं पाशौ व्यलं कुण्डी हस्तैर्बिभन्कमास यः । नकारूढः स कर्तन्यो वरुणः पश्चिमाश्रितः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

वायुः ।

द्विभुजस्तु महीबीर्धस्ताम्नाक्षो घूम्रसिन्धः । ध्वजं वै दक्षिणे इस्ते बामहस्ते तु दण्डधृक् ॥ इिन्नित्रभूयुतो वायुः श्वेताम्बरविभूषितः । नानाभरणसंयुक्तः केशाड्यः केशैस्तु सुविकीर्णकः ॥ सिंहासनोपरिधानु शीप्रयात्रोत्सुकः स्थितः । बायुरेवं समास्यातो स्वलक्षणमुच्यते ॥ (अंशुमद्वेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

भिनलं धूमवर्ण तु मृगारूढं धवं (धृत !)ध्वजम् । सन्येऽङ्कुशधरं स्थामं चात्मानं विधिवद् गतम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टाचत्वारिशत्तमपटले ॥)

समीरणं प्रवस्थामि सूबहरिणवाहनम् । पीताम्बरधरं देवं चित्ररत्नविभूषितम् ॥ बरदं दक्षिणं हस्तं वामहस्तं पताक्यम् (या?) । बिभाणं कुण्डलोपेतं किरीटवरधारिणम् ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्थे ॥)

वायुरम्बरवर्णस्तु तदाकाराम्बरो भवेत् ।
काष्ठपृरितचकस्तु द्विभुजो रूपसंयुतः ॥
गमनेच्छुरिशवा भार्या तस्य कार्या च वामतः ।
कार्यो गृहीतचकाङ्कः कराभ्या पवनो द्विजः ॥
तथैव देवी कर्तव्या शिवा परमसुन्दरी ।
व्यावृतास्यस्तथा कार्यो देवे। व्याकुलमूर्धजः ॥
(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

कुश्चितभूर्युवा वायुस्ताम्नहग् धृत्रसिभः ।

श्रङ्काने करो वीर्यक्ताम्बराम्बरसंयुतः ।।

मृगारूदो विधातन्यस्सर्वामरणभूषितः ।

एवं सदागितस्सर्वन्यापकोऽयं समीरणः ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दक्षपटले ॥)

वरं व्यजं पताका च कमण्डलुकरैर्दधत्। मृगारूढो हरिद्वर्म्म(र्णः ?) पवनो वायुदिक्पतिः॥ (सपमण्डने ॥)

धनदः।

धनदस्सर्वयक्षेशस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः । तसकाञ्चनसङ्काशो हस्तद्वयसमन्वितः ॥ बरदाभयहस्तश्च गदां वै वामहस्तके। करण्डमकुटोपेतस्सितवासोत्तरीयकः ॥ दक्षमागे शङ्क्रनिधिर्वामे पद्मनिधिस्तथा।

धनदस्य तु वामे तु देवीं कुर्म्यात्सलक्षणाम् ॥ पद्मपीठोपरिष्टातु द्विनेत्रो मेचवाहनः।

रक्ताम्बरधरस्तीम्यरशङ्कपद्मनिधिर्युतः॥

शहूपचानिधी हो च भूताकारी महाबली।

भासीनौ पदापीठे तु पदाहस्तौ द्विजोत्तम!॥

करण्डमकुटोपेतौ सितानासोत्तरीयकौ । धनदं श्रेवमास्यातं प्राम्बद्भदांश्च कल्पयेत् ॥

(संज्ञुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपद्माशपटले ॥)

यक्षेशं तु गदाहस्तं स्यामरूपं भयाबहम् । दिवाहुं रक्तवस्त्राट्यं रक्ताक्षं रक्तपाणिनम् ॥ (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

प्रतिमाळखणानि ।

हरमित्नं प्रवक्ष्यामि द्रव्यहारविभूषितम् ।

किरीटकुण्डल्युतं श्वेताम्बरविराजितम् ॥

नरयुक्तविमानस्यं गदापाणि वरप्रदम् ।

महोदरं महाबाद्वं गौरवर्णं मनोहरम् ॥

अष्टभिर्निधिभिर्युक्तं द्रविणव्यमपाणिभिः ।

समन्ताद् गुद्धकैर्युक्तं चित्रकर्मणि लेखयेत् ॥

(शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते कर्सिमश्विद् प्रन्ये ॥)

कर्तव्यः पद्मपत्राभो वरदो नरवाहनः । चामीकराभो वरदस्सर्वामरणभूषितः ॥ छम्बोदरश्चतुर्बाहुर्बामपिक्चछ्छोचनः । आपीच्यवेषः कवची हारभारी मनोहरः ॥ हो च दंष्ट्रे मुखे तस्य कर्तव्ये रमश्रुधारिणः । वामेन विभवा कार्या मौछिस्तस्यारिमर्दन !॥ वामोत्सक्चगता कार्या दृद्धिर्देवी वरप्रदा । देवपृष्ठगतं पाणि हिमुजायास्तु दक्षिणम् ॥ रत्नपात्रधरं कुर्याह्ममं रिपुनिष्दन !। गदाशक्ती च कर्तव्ये तस्य दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥ सिद्दार्कछक्षणं केत्रं शिविकामपि पादयोः (!) । शक्खपद्मनिधी कार्यो सहस्यौ निधिसंस्थितौ ॥

प्रतिमाङ्ख्यानि ।

राङ्खपद्माञ्जलिकान्तं बदनं तस्य पार्श्वयोः (!) । (विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

मकुटी कुण्डली हारी केयूरी नरवाहन: ।

यक्षराजः कुन्नेरोऽयं तसकाञ्चनसन्निमः ॥

शङ्खपद्मनिधीयुक्तो गदाहस्तो निधीश्वरः ।

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटले ॥)

गदानिधीबीजपूरकमण्डल्लघरः करैः।

गजारूढः प्रकर्त्तव्यः सौम्ययो (!)नरवाहनः॥

(क्रपमण्डने ॥)

र्धशः ।

ईशो वे द्विमुजस्शान्तस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः।

जटामकुटसंयुक्तरशुक्कवख्रवृतिः स्थितः ॥

शुक्रयक्रोपवीतश्च शुक्रपद्मोपरि स्थितः।

शूळं दक्षिणहस्ते तु कपाळं वामहस्तके ॥

ईशानमेवमाख्यातं ततो वै भास्कराकृतिः।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनप्रवाशपटले॥)

ईशानं तु चतुर्बाहुं त्रिनेत्रं तु जटाधरम् ।

श्लपाणि दृषारूढं वरदाभयपाणिनम् ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे बाह्यस्वारिंशत्तमपटछे ॥)

त्रतिमाकश्वणानि ।

ईशानं संप्रवश्यामि शारदेन्द्रुसमप्रमम् । शुक्षं वृष्णमारूढं बालेन्द्रुकृतशेखरम् ॥ जटामण्डलमूषाद्यं लोचनत्रयभूषितम् । त्रिश्लपाणि वरदं व्याध्चर्माम्बरावृतम् ॥ मणिकुण्डलभूषाद्यं नागयज्ञोपवीतिनम् । लिखेदेवंविधं देवं चित्रकं चित्रकोविदः ॥ (शिल्परत्नसंयोजिते करिंमश्चिद् प्रन्ये ॥)

हृपारूढो महाराजो धवलः पिङ्गलेक्षणः । त्रिशुलपाणिरीशानिस्त्रनेत्रो लोकशङ्करः ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटछे ॥)

बरं तथा त्रिश्लं च भागेद्र(!)बीजप्रकम् । बिभ्राणो दृषमारूढ ईशानो धवल्युतिः ॥ (रूपमण्डने ॥)

अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्त्यन्तराणि ।

अश्विन्यादिमूर्त्यन्तराणि ।

अश्विनीदेवते ।

एकसिंहासनासीनावश्विन्यावश्वरूपिणी । दाडिमीपुष्पसङ्काशावभयौ सोपवीतिनौ ॥ फुछरक्तोत्पढाक्षी च पीतस्त्रग्वस्त्रधारिणौ । नासत्योदस्ननामोक्त जटामकुटधारिणौ ॥ करद्रयसमायुक्तौ श्रीभ्षणविभूषितौ । अभयं दक्षिणं इस्तं पुस्तकं वामहस्तके ॥ टंम्बितं दक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटि(स्कट्?)कासनम् । देवानां भिषजावेतौ तो चिकित्साविधायिनौ ॥ तयोध पार्श्वयोर्वित्र ! दक्षिणे उदक्षिणे क्रमात् । मृतसङीविनी चैव संक्रिती(!) चामरोद्भृती ॥ पृष्ठे विशस्यकरणी हे खियोपेतपिङ्गलौ (१) । बामे धन्वन्तरिक्षेव आन्नेयस तथैव च ॥ पीतरक्तनिभावेती विधेयी कृष्णशाससी । खद्रखेटकहस्तौ तौ सर्वाभरणभूषितौ ॥

९ 'नासखद्धनामाना 'विति पाठान्तरम् ।

प्रतिमालक्षणानि ।

अधिनाविति विख्यातौ बहिः पूर्ववदेव हि । (अञ्चमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटके ॥)

नासत्यक्षेय दक्षक्ष अधिनी ती प्रकीर्तिती । शुक्क्ष्यक्षभरोष्णीषी पुस्तकाभयपाणिनी ॥ सोत्तरीयौ सुरूपौ च शुक्कदेमनिभी तथा । (सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

एकसिंहासनासीनावश्विनावश्वरूपिणौ ।
दादिमीपुण्यसङ्काशावुभौ तौ सोपवीतकौ ॥
फुछुरक्तोत्पलाक्षौ च पीतस्त्रग्वस्त्रधारिणौ ।
करद्वयसमायुक्तौ श्रीभूषणविभूषितौ ॥
भभयं दक्षिणे हस्ते वरदं वामहस्तके ।
छम्बितं दक्षिणं पादं वाममुत्कुटि(स्कटु!)कासनम् ॥
(शिल्परन्ने प्रश्चिंशपटले ॥)

पद्मपत्रसवर्णामी पद्मपत्रसमाम्बरी ।

हिमुजी देवभिषजी कर्तव्यी देहसंयुती ॥

सर्वामरणसंपन्नी विशेषाचाक्लोचनी ।

तयोरोषधयः कार्या दिव्या दक्षिणहस्तयोः ॥

बामयोः पुस्तके कार्ये दर्शनीये तथा नृप ।

एकस्य दक्षिणे पार्थे वामे चा-यस्य यादव ! ॥

प्रतिमाख्याणानि ।

नारीयुगं प्रकर्तन्यं सुरूपं चारुदर्शनम् ।
तयोश्च नामनी प्रोक्ते रूपसंपत्तथाकृतिः ॥
मधूकपुष्पसंकाशा रूपसंपत्प्रकीर्तिता ।
धाकृतिः कथिता छोके शरकाण्डनिमा तथा ॥
रत्नभाण्डकरे कार्ये चन्द्रशुक्षम्बरे तथा ।
(विष्णुधर्मीत्तरे ॥)

डमयोस्(यौ ा यां!)सोपबीतौ तौ च्डामकुटघारिणौ।
फुडरक्तोत्पठाक्षौ च पीतस्रक्शुक्रवस्नकौ।।
अभिन्याकृतिरेवं तु सूर्याकृतिं शृणुष्वय।
(पूर्वकारणागमे अयोदशपटछे॥)

वसवः ।

भरो ध्रुवश्व सोमध आपस्त्वनल एव च ।
भनिल: प्रत्युपश्चेव प्रभावश्व तथैव च ॥
वसवश्वाष्टकास्त्वेते रक्तवर्णा द्विबाहवः ।
पीताम्बरधरास्तवें आसीनो वा स्थितोऽपि वा ॥
खन्नखेटकहस्तास्ते सर्वामरणभूषिताः ।
करण्डमङ्गटोपेता रौद्रास्तवें प्रकीर्तिताः ॥
(अञ्चमङ्गदागमे एकोनपञ्चाश्वपटले ॥)

प्रतिमाकक्षणानि ।

धरो ध्रुवस्तथा सोमस्सावित्रस्विनिकोऽनकः।
प्रत्युषश्च प्रभावश्च सुदंष्ट्रा भीमरूपकाः॥
सङ्गाखेटकहस्तास्तु कुञ्चितभूसुकोचनाः।
सर्वाभरणसंयुक्ताश्चित्रवस्त्रवरास्तथा॥
रक्तवस्त्रधराः पीताः प्रोक्ता वैवस्वतास्विह ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचलारिशत्तमपटले ॥)

अथातस्तंप्रवक्ष्यामि वसुरूपाणि ते जय !। पद्माक्षमालिके तस्य दक्षवामकरद्वये ॥ सीरशक्ती दधानोऽयं धराख्यो वसुरादिमः । मार्टा पुष्करवीजीत्थां चकं शक्तिं कमण्डलुम् ॥ दक्षाधरादिसिक्येन(!) यस्य स्युस्त ध्रुवो मतः । मुक्ताफलकता माला पङ्काजं शक्तिरङ्काः ॥ स बसुः कीर्तितो वत्स ! सोमनामेति वै बुधैः । सव्यवामोर्ध्वगौ यस्य करी स्तश्शक्तिसंयुती ॥ सीराङ्कशान्त्रितौ चाधः स भवेदापसंज्ञकः । अक्षमालोपवीत्यूर्धे सुणिशक्तिकरावधः॥ यस्य स्तस्सोऽनिलाख्यस्त्याच्छुभदः पञ्चमो वसुः । ख़ुवाक्षमालिके दक्षे वामे शक्तिकपालभृत्॥ सञ्योर्घादिऋमादोऽसौ नलाख्यस्तु बसुससृतः । बट्टा(द्वा !) हुशधरस्सव्ये शक्तिखेटकरो उन्यतः ॥

प्रतिमारुक्षणानि ।

प्रत्यूपाख्यो वसुधायं सप्तमः परिकीर्तितः ।
सन्ये दण्डकपाछोऽसौ वामे तु स्णिशक्तिकः ॥
शुभदः कीर्तितथायं प्रभासो वसुरष्टमः ।
एते सर्वे समाख्याता नवकाञ्चनसित्रभाः ॥
धरो ध्रुवश्व सोमस्स्या(था?)पश्चैवानिछोऽनछः ।
प्रत्यूपश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टी प्रकार्तिताः ॥
(विश्वकर्मशास्त्रे ॥)

घरो घूमध सोमध आपश्चैत्रानिङोऽनङः ।
प्रत्यूपथ प्रभावश्च वसवश्चाष्ट एव च ॥
दिमुजाश्च दिनेत्राश्च असिखेटकसंयुताः ।
रक्तवर्णा इमे सर्वे पीतवस्त्रसमन्विताः ॥
सर्वामरणसंयुक्तारिस्नम्धवुन्तल्मूर्भजाः ।
वस्नामाकृतिद्वेवमस्त्रमूर्थाकृति शृणु ॥
(पूर्वकारणागमे चतुर्दशपटङे ॥)

नागदेवः । त्रिनेतं चतुर्भुजं सौम्यं रक्तामं सितवाससम् । स्मयवरदोपेतं परहस्ते तु नागधृक् ॥ करण्डमकुटोपेतं नागं पश्चफणान्वितम् । सर्वाभरणसंयुक्तं पद्मपीठोपरि स्थितम् ॥ (अंशुमद्भेदागमे एक्तोनपश्चाशपटले ॥)

प्रतिसाक्त्यामानि ।

नागाः ।

नागानां वस्यते रूपं नाभेरूष्त्रं नराकृतिः । सर्पाकारमधोभागं मस्तके भोगमण्डळम् ॥ एकं फणात्रयं वापि पञ्च वा सप्त वा नव । द्विजिद्वास्ते विधातव्याः खङ्गचर्मकरैर्युताः ॥ (शिल्परत्ने पञ्चविद्याच्याये ॥)

यतदेह्य कर्तव्यसफुरन्मौक्तिकसन्निमः । रक्ताङ्गस्विक्तिकोपेतस्सुतेजास्तक्षको महान् ॥

कृष्णः कार्कोटकः कण्ठे शुक्करेखात्रयान्वितः ।

रक्तपद्मनिभः पद्मः शिरदशुक्कस्सविद्यमः ॥

शङ्खवर्णो महापद्मो मस्तके कृष्णश्लभृक् ।

हेमाभरशङ्खणालस्यात् सितरेखाधरो गले॥

कुलिको रक्तदेहस्तु चन्दार्धकृतमस्तकः।

द्विजिद्वा बाह्यत्सप्तफणामणिसमन्बिताः॥

अक्षसूत्रधरास्तर्वे कुण्डिकापुच्छसंयुताः । एकभोगाविभोगा वा द्वेतज्ञातास्त्रतादयः॥

(मय: [])

साध्याः ।

साष्याः पद्मासनगताः कमण्डल्यक्षस्त्रिणः । धर्मपुत्रा महात्मानो द्वादशामरपूजिताः ॥

(ब्रह्माण्डपुराणे ॥)

प्रतिमासक्षापानि ।

अमुराः ।

किरीटकुण्डलोपेतास्तीक्णदंष्ट्रा मयानकाः।

नानाशस्त्रधराः काक्षा दैत्यास्पुरगणद्विषः ॥

दानवा विकताकारा धुकुटीकुटिटाननाः ।

करिभेन(!) च कुन्जेन मण्डिताइशस्त्रपाणयः॥

दंष्ट्राकरालवदना भुकुटीकुटिलेक्षणाः ।

नानारूपा महाकाया नानाशस्त्रधरास्तथा ॥

(शिल्परले पञ्चविंशाध्याये ॥)

अप्सरसः ।

रम्मा च विपुला चैव टर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा ।

मध्यक्षामसमायुक्ताः पीनोरुजघनस्तनाः ॥

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टचलारिशत्तमपटले ॥)

दुफ्ठवसनास्सर्वाः पीनोरुजघनस्तनाः ।

मध्ये क्षीबादिवर्णाव (१) तिसीम्याश्च किंचित्प्रहसिताननाः ॥

नानाङङ्कारसंयुक्ता भद्रपीठोपरि स्थिताः।

सममङ्गलमायुक्तास्सतसङ्घाप्सरो(?) स्मृताः ॥

(शिस्परले पश्चिवशपटले ॥)

पिशाचाः ।

उत्पर्वकृशकायास्ते चर्मास्यस्नायुविप्रहाः ।

इस्वकीर्णशिरोजास्युः विशाचाश्वित्रकर्माणे ॥

प्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

वेतालाः ।

ईटका(शा?) एव वेताला दीर्घदेहाः क्रशोदराः ।

कपोठै: पूर्व नैर्वुक्ता छेखनीया मनीषिभि: ॥

(शिल्यरते पश्चविशाध्याये ॥)

पितरः ।

वितरः पीतवणीभाः वृद्धास्ते केशवन्धिताः ।

यइसूत्रसमायुक्ता द्विभुजाः श्वेतवाससः ॥

नानाभरणसंयुक्ता भरगोद्भृतितविप्रहाः ।

सितदन्तसमायुक्ताः सौम्यद्दश्यातनान्विताः ॥

फलके भद्रपीठे वा पितरस्तु महात्मनः (१) ।

बामजानूपरिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्बिताः ॥

स्वी दक्षिणहस्ते तु वितरस्त्रय उच्यते(!)।

पितरस्तु समाख्याताः शृणु वैत्रस्ततं ततः ॥

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

पिता पितामही चैन(हश्चेन!) प्रापितामह एव च।

पितरस्त्यमानास्त तेषां वै रुक्षणं शृणु ॥

सुददा पीतक (व !) णीस्तु छत्रदण्डधरास्तथा ।

शुक्रवद्धेः परिच्छनाः कीर्तिताः वितरस्रयः ॥

(सुपभेदागमे अष्टचतारिंशतमपटछे ॥)

प्रतिमाख्युणानि ।

पितरः पीतवर्णामा दिमुजाः खेतवाससः ।

यह्नसृत्रसमायुक्तास्सौम्यद्यवदनान्विताः॥

फडके मदपीठे वा त्रयस्तु सहिताननाः(सनाः!)।

(शिल्परले पश्चिवशपटले ॥)

कुशपद्मविष्टरस्थाः पितरः पिण्डपात्रिणः ।

(विष्णुधर्मोत्तरे ॥)

सप्तर्षयः ।

ऋषयः पीतवणीस्तु नानावणीन्विताम्बराः ।

दृद्धाश्व द्विभुजारशान्ता जटामकुटमण्डिताः ॥

चिबुका इदयान्ताश्व उपवीतसमन्विताः।

भस्मना च त्रिपुण्डास्यास्थानका वासनास्तु वा ॥

दण्डं दक्षिणहस्ते तु छत्रं वामकरे धृतम् ।

छत्रदण्डं विना वापि सन्यं वै ज्ञानमुद्दिका ॥

बामजानुपरिन्यस्तवामहस्तसमन्बिताः ।

मनुस्वगस्य इत्युक्तो वसिष्ठो गौतमस्तथा ॥

अक्रिरास्त्यादिश्वामित्रः भरद्वाज इति स्पृताः ।

एते वै सप्त ऋषयः कीर्तिताश्च विशेषतः ॥

(अंशुमद्वेदागमे एकोनपञ्चाशपटले ॥)

त्रतिमाळक्षणानि ।

भृगुश्चेव वसिष्ठश्च पुलस्यः पुलहः ऋतुः ।

काश्यपः कौशिकश्रेव अङ्गिरा मुनयस्विमे ॥

सुबल्कला जटायुक्तास्युमुखा दंशहस्तकाः ।

कव्या च मण्डिताकाराङ्गुक्कवखधराङ्गुमाः ॥

पिङ्गलाश्च सुनेत्राश्च पत्नयस्सत कीर्तिताः ।

(सुप्रभेदागमे अष्टाचत्वारिंशत्तमपटले ॥)

भगस्यश्च पुलस्यश्च विश्वामित्रः पराशरः ।

जमद्रिश्च बाल्मीकी सनत्कुमारश्च सप्त चा।

शुक्रवस्त्रधरास्तर्वे शुक्रयज्ञोपवीतकाः ।

शुक्रवस्त्रोत्तरीयाश्च जटावल्कलसंयुताः ॥

कमण्डल्वक्षहस्ताश्च दीर्घश्मश्रुसमन्विताः ।

ऋषीणामाकृतिः प्रोक्ता अश्विन्याकृतिरूयते ॥

(पूर्वकारणागमे त्रयोदशपटले ॥)

कौशिकः।

अगस्त्यवत्कौशिकं च स्थापयेत्स्थापकोत्तमः।

मृगुः ।

मृगुः शुक्कनिभक्तान्तक्शुक्कवस्त्रधरस्तया ।

करण्डमकुटोपेतो इस्तद्वयसमन्वितः ॥

प्रतिमाससणानि ।

भभयवरदोपेतस्सर्वाभरणभूषितः ।

स्यानकं वासनं वापि पद्मपीठे भृगुरशुचिः ॥

मरुद्रणाः ।

मरुद्रणा धूम्रवर्णा द्विभुजात्यन्तसुन्दराः ।

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स्थानकाः पद्मपीठे तु शुक्रवस्त्रधरादशुभाः ।

(अंशुमद्भेदागमे एकोनपश्चाशपटले ॥)



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